Hd -

W. C. Chance, Associate
Executive Secretary
North Carolina Council
on Human Relations
June 1956

I visited the offices of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, during the month of May, and spent a part of two days in conference with Messrs. Routh, Wright and other members of the staff. These conferences were inspiring and much information was gained with reference to the splendid program of the Council.

I visited the office of Mr. J. C. Manning, Supt. of Martin County schools, and conferred with him regarding the low health rating of some of the schools for colored pupils. Mr. Manning stated that a beginning had been made already to bring one school up to standard, and during the next year another school would be brought up. Asked about the attitude of the County Board of Education, with respect to the ruling of the Supreme Court on segregation, He stated that nothing had been said or done about it and in all probability nothing would be done, except to make some improvements in the so called colored schools. He also stated that money had been ear marked for such schools. Aside from that, the schools would continue as in the past. When questioned about the facilities of the schools he admitted readily that they were not equal, but plans were underway to make them more so by 59. While they would not measure up even, then, but certainly considerable progress would be made. Asked to comment on whether it would be the policy of his Board to circumvent the Court's ruling. His leaning seemed to have been in that direction. It appears that many school officials in the eastern part of the State are either watchful waiting, or determined to do nothing about it unless they are forced to abide by the law.

I have held conferences with individuals and groups on the matter of registering and voting in the fall election. I have stressed the importance of having a better knowledge of those who seek official positions, the party platform, etc. I have held conferences with some of the registrars to ascertain their attitude toward prospective colored voters.

Mr. M. C. House, registrar, says he receives, or hears of no complaint, in the discharge of his duties. he resorts to no discrimnitory practices, and tries to be impartial as a registrar. He said there is a steady increase in the number of colored citizens who qualify.

Judge Peel, of the County Court notes that as both races improve their education they not only have a higher respect for the law, but for human dignity irrespective of race. He sees evidence of continued improvement in race relations. "Justice in the Courts," said he, "seems to be a contributing factor."

Meetings: Have attended meetings in Chapel Hill, Durham, Raleigh and Washington, N.C. in the interest of the Council.
Princeville, N.C., is an incorporated town with a population of about one thousand. One tenth of its population is white. Its entire official staff is colored. Mr. Mattheson, the Mayor, is a member of the NCC on HR. He is a merchant and does a fine business. The town has no industry and most of the people are farm laborers and house servants. Under Mr. Mattheson's administration the little town is showing signs of progress in home and street improvement, although handicapped for the need of industry.

Ninety per cent of the people vote in their local elections, but take very little interest in state and county elections. They have two police officers with very little to do. There are four churches in the town and an elementary school. The higher grades attend school in Tarboro, just across the river. The relation between the races is good. Although the percentage of the population is about ten colored to one or two white there is no friction between them. There is peace in Princeville.

These are times of turmoil and confusion. Judges, educators, legislators, administrators of the law and laymen are loud in their urge to otherwise peaceful citizens to put aside as a cast off garment the Supreme law of the land to forestall"Intolerable situations." (integration) It is rather significant that the average colored citizen who ~~has~~ not pressured has very little to say, but he is thinking deeply. He can think of nothing more intolerable than to be denied his rights as an American citizen. A denial of these rights on account of his racial identity not only handicaps him seriously, but it puts a stigma ~~upon~~ of inferiority upon those who are not yet born. This seems to be his punishment because of his race.

It might be well to think in terms of human rights in dealing with our fellowman. It is a fine thing to cultivate the art of peace and harmony with our next door neighbor regardless of his skin color. To do this successfully there must be in every community a meeting with liberals of good will with mutual understanding, and the proper respect for human dignity. This is our one and only hope.

PROGRAM REPORT

The Charlotte Council Executive Committee held meetings on the 2nd, the 16th and the 30th. As stated in my June report, our main concern has been strategy in dealing with the desegregation problem in Charlotte.

Two members of the Council, Chairman Wheeler and Charles M. Lowe, had a conference on the 5th with the president of the Chamber of Commerce, Stowe Moody. Mr. Moody agreed that an interracial advisory committee was needed in Charlotte, and that the Chamber of Commerce might well take the initiative in setting up such a committee. Mr. Moody agreed to accompany the Charlotte Council delegation to the School Board meeting on July 11. In the meantime, several members of the Board had been interviewed privately by members of the Council.

At the School Board Meeting, Mr. Lowe presented the case for the formation of a citizens advisory committee to work with the School Board. He was ably supported by Mr. Moody, who hoped that a statement from the School Board that such a committee would be welcomed would strenghten his bid for Chamber of Commerce leadership in setting up such a committee. The school board, however, would not commit itself except to say that it would meet with any and all groups that were interested in the schools.

In his remarks to the school board, Mr. Moody stated that the "moderates" on this issue were more mumerous than the extremists, but that they were not organized and had not been heard from. The Charlotte Observer picked up this term and headlined their news story "Moderates to Organize". Later the Observer came out with an editorial "Charlotte Will Welcome the Men of Moderation". This publicity has been widely and favorably received throughout the state.

The Chamber of Commerce Executive Committee is to consider the matter of leadership in setting up an interracial advisory committee at its next meeting.

The Charlotte Council will hold a public meeting on August 23, to discuss the issues before the people at the special election on September 8.

On the 19th, I went to Greensboro to discuss matters of program and strategy with members of the staff of the American Friends Service Committee. John Alexander, who recently joined the Friends staff, is giving full time to the desegregation problem. It was agreed that (1) we should work in close cooperation, (2) that we should concentrate on getting some of the larger cities to make a start on a desegregation program, and (3) that Salisbury and Charlotte would be left to the NCCHR, while Greensboro, Winston-Salem and High Point would be territory for the Friends.

We also agreed (1) to try to get people to testify at the legislative hearings in Raleigh, and (2) later to work together on an educational program prior to the voting on September 8.

Partly as a result of our efforts, several people from Charlotte attended the legislative hearings. Harry Golden, a member of our Charlotte Council Executive Committee, spoke in opposition to the bills. A delegation of the PTA, including the president of the Charlotte PTA Council, attended but did not speak.

Several conferences were held with Gorman Mattison, chairman of the Nominating Committee of the State Council, in the interest of lining up potential candidates for the State Board.

I spent a couple of hours with the international seminar which was held at Davidson College, discussing the work of our state Council and racial problems in general.

Several calls were made in the interest of obtaining substantial contributions for the Council. Mr. Chance and I talked with Mr. Kennedy, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, and asked for a contribution of $500. We asked for the same amount from the North Carolina Teachers Association.

In response to a conference with Boyd Payton, Southern Director for the Textile Workers Union, CIO, and a letter to the National President of the organization, we received a contribution of $100.

During the month, 188 solicitation letters and 107 follow-up post cards were mailed. 14 new members and 21 renewals were obtained. Total income was $280. We closed our books with a balance of $101.13 in the bank, but with unpaid bills amounting to $360.65, not including salary in arreas and money paid out for travel expenses.

The first week in July we mailed out approximately 885 copies of our Human Relations Bulletin.

Some 375 copies of statements of three prominent North Carolinians in favor of compliance with the Supreme Court decision were mailed to Charlotte Council members and business men.

* * * * *

Program Report Part II July, 1956

The most important event in the state in July was the meeting of a special session of the State Legislature. The Governor and Attorney General held secret "briefing" sessions with members of the Legislature the week before; two days of hearings were held, then the proposed legislation was passed with only minor changes. Voting on the measures will take place on September 8.

The constitutional amendments provide tuition grants to children whose parents object to attending schools "with a child of another race", and allow local schools to be suspended by a majority vote of the people in the district.

Organizations which presented speakers in opposition to the proposals were: The North Carolina Congress of Parents and Teachers, the North Carolina Council of Churches, and Chapel Hill Ministerial Association and Chapel Hill Fellowship for the Schools. Several individuals spoke in opposition including Dr. Douglas Maggs, professor of constitutional law at Duke University. He created quite a stir in saying flatly that the proposed measures would be declared unconstitutional, and that in his judgement, the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 was right and proper. John H. Wheeler, president of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham, and Treasurer of the NCCHR, made an excellent presentation, speaking in behalf of an unorganized but representative Negro citizens group.

Newspapers which have taken strong editorial stand in opposition to the proposed amendments include the Raleigh News and Observer, the Raleigh Times, The Charlotte Observer, the Charlotte News, and the Winston-Salem Journal.

Outstanding individuals who have spoken out against the amendments include Mayne Albright of Raleigh, Irving Carlyle and Reid Sarratt of Winston-Salem, and Julian Robertson of Salisbury.

Irving Carlyle and the State PTA Executive Committee offered alternative plans, both calling for interracial committees to study the problems in local communities.

* * * * *

Harry S. Jones

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary

4CF ✓
Sarah

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

February 19, 1960

TO: MEMBERS and FRIENDS of the Council

FROM: Harry S. Jones

Enclosed is a copy of a statement on the Negro student protest movement which was released to the Charlotte Observer and to the Associated Press on Saturday, February 13th and mailed to all daily newspapers in the state on Monday, the 15th. It is a statement from the officers of the Council, for we thought that too much time would be consumed in getting out a statement from the entire executive committee.

As far as Charlotte is concerned, we know that the movement was spontaneous in origin; that no outside organization had anything to do with it. The students have managed the protests with a degree of maturity that is a great credit to them. They have been orderly and courteous, but persistent. They have the sympathy and support of the great majority of Negro citizens. And what is true of Charlotte, we believe to be true in the main of the demonstrations in other communities.

Persons living in or near cities where the demonstrations are being carried out may, if they wish, do the following in support of the students:

1). Let the store managers know, by letter or telephone, how you feel about the matter.

2). Write letters to the editor of your local paper.

A most interesting and important fact which has just come to our attention is that Negro students in Salisbury have been served at lunch counters in the downtown section of that city for the past two years. This has been "without publicity or incident." This fact was pointed out in a statement from a committee of students at Livingstone College which was published in the Salisbury Post on Sunday, February 14th.

One store manager in Charlotte was reliably reported to have said that he is willing to serve Negroes at his lunch counter but that he feels that he must go along with the rest of the merchants. Most people agree that sooner or later discrimination at lunch counters and restaurants must end. Why not now? It can be done. It has been done in Salisbury!

STATEMENT ON THE NEGRO STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT

The current student demonstrations against segregated lunch counters and restaurants in North Carolina and other states are manifestations of a new spirit and attitude on the part of Negroes which has come about since 1954. The Supreme Court decision against school segregation and the pronouncements of the major church bodies against racial segregation in general have given Negroes a new sense of dignity and a new determination to achieve first class citizenship.

It would be a mistake, therefore, to look upon the current demonstrations simply as a wave of student pranks which will quickly subside. They are the result of accumulated frustrations on the part of students who are fully aware of their rights as American citizens and who believe that recognition of these rights is long overdue.

It would be a mistake also to assume that Negroes in general are not in sympathy with the students. While there are no doubt some differences of opinion as to method and strategy, the great majority of Negroes wholeheartedly approve the efforts of the students to break down barriers to the enjoyment of their full rights as citizens.

The lunch counter protests, with their spontaneous beginnings, their peaceful, non-violent methods, and their quiet persistence, have the appearance of a religiously motivated cause similar to the Montgomery, Alabama, bus strike of several years ago. In Montgomery, the failure of community leadership to sense the deep meaning and the strength of that protest brought tension, strife, and economic loss to that city for many months.

This must not happen in North Carolina. The time is now for state and community leadership to realize the serious and far-reaching nature of

these movements and to move quickly toward finding peaceful and honorable solutions.

A way can be found to deal with the moral, legal and economic aspects of the problem. The American tradition of decency and fair play would seem to demand that downtown dining facilities should be available to anyone who needs them and can pay for them.

In accomplishing this objective, the dignity and freedom of every individual must be respected; business must be allowed to operate without interference; and the law must be respected.

Confidence in the basic good judgement and sense of fair play of the majority of our citizens could be our most valuable asset in solving the problem. Experience in many areas of desegregation--in churches, schools, airports, and auditoriums, and particularly in the Armed Forces--has taught us that where policy is firmly agreed upon and where people are expected to behave properly toward each other, they almost always do. Except for our fears, many of our problems would melt away.

The present situation presents a challenge to the people of North Carolina as well as a threat to peaceful and rewarding human relations. Let the leadership of North Carolina demonstrate its competency to find a solution which will preserve moral justice and, at the same time, permit no business to suffer economic loss.

It can be done.

THE OFFICERS of the
N. C. Council on Human Relations

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary.

Paul: For your information HCF

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."
—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 209
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

HCF
PR

Officers

Chairman:
RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

1st Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
RALEIGH

2nd Vice-Chairman:
HENRY G. RUARK
LAURINBURG

Secretary:
WILLIAM M. BOYCE, JR.
CHARLOTTE

Treasurer:
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

Executive Secretary:
HARRY S. JONES
CHARLOTTE

Executive Committee

MRS. ELLEN S. ALSTON
RALEIGH

MOSES S. BELTON
CHARLOTTE

MRS. CHASE H. BENSON
GREENSBORO

C. E. BOULWARE
DURHAM

WAYNE A. BOWERS
CHAPEL HILL

IRVING CARLYLE
WINSTON-SALEM

W. C. CHANCE
PARMELE

HUBERT H. CREFT
MONROE

CARL DOCKERY
SHELBY

MRS. CHARLES F. GOLDTHWAIT
RALEIGH

PAUL GREEN
CHAPEL HILL

W. L. GREENE
RALEIGH

LUTHER W. KELLY, JR.
CHARLOTTE

JOHN R. LARKINS
RALEIGH

EDWARD A. McDOWELL
WAKE FOREST

C. P. MORRIS
DURHAM

BOYD PAYTON
CHARLOTTE

WILLA B. PLAYER
GREENSBORO

WALTER N. RIDLEY
ELIZABETH CITY

A. E. SPEARS
CHARLOTTE

T. FRANK WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

March 7, 1960

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

TO: Managers of Stores Affected By The Current Lunch Counter Controversy

Dear Sir:

Because we are an interracial organization with many years of experience in dealing with racial problems in North Carolina, we would like to offer some comments and suggestions on the current lunch counter problem.

First of all, it is important that the problem be properly understood. It is not, as we have previously pointed out, an affair of the moment. It is motivated by a deep feeling about racial discrimination and segregation which is shared by the vast majority of Negroes in North Carolina. Up to this time they have not felt that anything could be done about discrimination at lunch counters, but now they feel differently. This is why the original "sit-in" demonstration in Greensboro sparked similar demonstrations in other cities. It is doubtful if ever again segregated lunch counters can exist in stores in these cities without being subject, at any time, to this type of protest.

We can think of only two possible ways of resolving this issue with a minimum of friction. One would be to close down all lunch counters and restaurants in the stores involved. This, of course, would remove the problem for the time being, but it would not solve it.

The other would be to recognize that a change in policy is due, and to begin to serve all customers at lunch counters and restaurants without regard to race. We have reason to believe that this change would be accepted gracefully by the great majority of people in this state. We understand that certain merchants in the Salisbury community began permitting Negroes to sit down and eat at lunch counters more than a year ago without publicity or incidents. There is a restaurant in Fayetteville which serves both white and colored people, and another in Chapel Hill. There has been no trouble in either place.

We have been impressed by the increasing number of public statements by responsible groups as well as individual citizens. These people are concerned about the present problem, and most of them have voiced the hope that discrimination may give way to equal treatment. We think this is indicative of a changing attitude on the part of our citizens.

We cannot speak for the Negro students, but we are certain that they would be willing to cooperate in working out a change to non-discrimination that would attract the least amount of public attention. Our Council would be glad to help work out such a program in any community. Please do not hesitate to call on our services.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Raymond M. Wheeler, Chairman

Harry S. Jones, Executive Secretary

SPECIAL REPORT

THE SIT-IN DEMONSTRATIONS

WHAT DO THEY MEAN?

WHAT WILL THE OUTCOME BE?

AN EVALUATION
by the
NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

April 30, 1960

THE SIT-IN DEMONSTRATIONS

HOW DID THEY START?

Four Negro students at A & T College in Greensboro, on their own, sat down at the "white" lunch counter at Woolworth's downtown store on February 1st. Students in other Negro Colleges read about the demonstration in Greensboro and decided to do likewise. That is how it started.

A representative of CORE (Congress for Racial Equality) in New York came down after the demonstrations began to offer advice and counsel. The NAACP and other organizations were ready to offer assistance. But the demonstrations began, and have continued, as a student movement.

WHY DID THEY START?

Because the Negro students, aware of their rights and privileges as American citizens, are dissatisfied and frustrated with every instance and symbol of racial segregation. The "white" lunch counters, in otherwise integrated stores, are especially irritating symbols of discrimination and segregation. "Why", they ask, "are we welcomed at every counter but one?"

ARE SIT-INS LEGAL?

No one can say for sure until the Supreme Court speaks. Mayor West of Nashville, after consulting his attorneys, stated that in his opinion "as long as their (store owners) business was open to the public, any member of the public had a right to come in and request service and I could not interfere with this right."

When students are told to leave, and they refuse, this would seem to be a clear case of trespass. But if the students are arrested, some lawyers say, state action is being used to enforce segregation, and this is of doubtful legality. So, there are arguments and precedents on both sides of the issue.

DO NEGROES GENERALLY SUPPORT THE STUDENTS?

Yes. In North Carolina, as elsewhere, dozens of Negro religious, fraternal and professional organizations have spoken in support of the students. Some individual Negroes have denounced the movement, but not one Negro organization.

A statement of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs said in part: "It is commendable that in the face of obvious attempts to indoctrinate them to the contrary, they (Negro students) now emerge as a vital and strong group of stalwart citizens whose image of themselves is such that they are determined to accept no longer the inferior status which the South still seeks to thrust upon them."

IS THE SIT-IN MOVEMENT LOSING STRENGTH?

No. It is undergoing a change from a spontaneous, hit-and-miss type of action to an organized, disciplined movement with a definite philosophy and program. A meeting of student leaders from eleven Southern states was held recently in Raleigh. A deep sense of committment permeated the meeting. Steps were taken to set up a permanent organization. The next meeting will be held in Atlanta in May.

The United States National Student Association, referring to the sit-ins as "the most significant student action since the 1930's" and "one of the most important developments in the history of race relations in the United States" called a conference on the Sit-In Movement in Washington, D. C. on April 22-23.

WHEN WILL IT END?

Negro leaders say "not until every vestage of segregation disappears from American life." The situation is not likely to return to "normal", for the reason that a change in attitude and outlook on the part of Negroes has taken place. The problem isn't the same as it would have been 25 or even 5 years ago, and cannot be handled in the same way.

IS THE MOVEMENT BAD FOR RACE RELATIONS?

Yes - some say. It has "stirred up" the race problem, and created tensions. Race relations were good; progress was being made, before the sit-ins began.

No - others say. Race relations are not "good" when injustice and indignities abound; when inequalities in rights and privileges exist. Tensions are not neccessarily bad in themselves; it depends on how they are handled. Few lasting social and political reforms are brought about without "stirred up" emotions and tensions.

HAVE ANY LUNCH COUNTERS BEEN DESEGREGATED?

Some lunch counters or restaurants in Salisbury, High Point, Winston-Salem and Chapel Hill serve both white and Negroes. But there has as yet been no general desegregation of downtown lunch counters in North Carolina.

The Mayor's Committee in High Point recommended that lunch counters be desegregated for a sixty-day trial period, but the merchants affected have not accepted this recommendation.

Outside of North Carolina, general lunch counter desegregation has taken place in San Antonio and Galveston, Texas, and Jefferson City, Missouri. Also, more recently, Miami, Florida.

WOULD STORES LOSE BUSINESS IF THEIR LUNCH COUNTERS WERE DESEGREGATED?

Some - no doubt. But they are losing business now. So the question is: Would they lose more if they agreed to serve all customers regardless of race?

There are reasons for believing that business would improve: (1) Of some two thousand letters received by the Mayor's Committee in Greensboro, three-fourths favored lunch counter desegregation; (2) Of 56 letters-to-the-editor on this subject in Charlotte newspapers during February and March, 40 favored desegregation; (3) Eight hundred and sixty people signed a public pledge of support to merchants in Chapel Hill who would desegregate their businesses; (4) While the legal question is uncertain, the moral question is not--most white people acknowledge the right of Negroes to be treated like other human beings.

WHAT DO OPINION SURVEYS INDICATE?

An opinion survey made by Belmont Abbey College students in Charlotte stores revealed that 58 per cent of the people questioned said that they would not patronize integrated lunch counters. But what people say they will do in a theoretical situation, and what they will do in an actual situation, are often two different things.

Several years ago, after a New York department store employed Negro counter clerks, white customers on leaving the store were asked: "Would you patronize a store that employed Negro clerks?" About a third of the customers interviewed said "no" they would not. But they had just patronized such a store! And, indeed, some of them had been waited on by Negro clerks!

The conclusion of the New York study was that people are increasingly unconscious of race so long as the people with whom they deal are courteous, efficient and friendly.

CONCLUSION

We repeat a statement made earlier by the officers of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations:

Confidence in the basic good judgement and sense of fair play of the majority of our citizens could be our most valuable asset in solving this problem. Experience in many areas of desegregation--in churches, schools, airports, and auditoriums, and particularly in the Armed Forces--has taught us that where policy is firmly agreed upon and where people are expected to behave properly toward each other, they almost always do. Except for our fears, many of our problems would melt away.

What is needed in this critical hour in North Carolina and elsewhere, is leadership--forward looking, intelligent, courageous leadership.

BAND TOGETHER

FOR GENUINE UNITY

* * *

AN ADDRESS

(reproduced in part)

BY

REV. COLBERT S. CARTWRIGHT

PULASKI HEIGHTS CHRISTIAN CHURCH

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

* * *

Distributed by the

North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

February, 1961

. . . There can be no question as to the tragic evil inherent in our community's practices of racial discrimination and segregation. Our religious heritage teaches us to love our neighbors as ourselves. We are to treat every other person as a child of God who is of inestimable worth and endowed with certain inalienable rights.

In the sight of God everything that thwarts the development of a wholesome personality in another person is evil and sinful. Yet it is just the nature of racial discrimination to din constantly into the ears of the Negro that he is inferior and that he is of little worth compared to his white neighbors. He is constantly forced to live in a society which treats him as some strange being who is less than human. Somehow because of his race he is shunted off into separate schools; he is told that he is not good enough to eat just anywhere he would like or to visit just any park he would prefer; he is told that he is not good enough to hold down the better-paying jobs. By the practice of racial discrimination we insist that the Negro act as some kind of inferior mistake of God.

We well know what happens when we constantly tell a person that he is no good. As a parent I know what would happen to my son if from his birth I dinned into his ear that he was not as good as other people. I know the tragic results of what would happen if I daily told him not to do this or not to do that because he was "different" and not deemed worthy of the privileges other people have. I would so destroy my son's spirit that in all likelihood the state would take him away from me, denouncing me as a father who is unworthy of parenthood. Yet this is exactly what we white people are doing every day as we continue to condone the practice of racial discrimination. We white people are in a vicious conspiracy to twist and contort the souls of countless children who become the objects of our destruction because they are Negroes. God knows our sins, and let us soberly observe that God is not mocked.

In the fact of this enormous evil in which we all share, there is no doubt that religiously motivated action is required. We must act in the name of God to end this tragic conspiracy against a portion of God's children. We must recognize racial discrimination and segregation as a sin against man and God. We must help our community to see the immorality of our present racial attitudes and actions.

Today, we who live in Little Rock are not facing up to the moral imperatives of our religious faith. We all share in this vicious conspiracy, and yet we are doing little to end this crime. We have chosen to remain safe and silent. In our desire not to offend our white neighbors, we remain an offense to God.

We are all to blame. Yet the enormity of our unrighteousness has become writ large in the practices of those in our community to whom we look for leadership. Those who are in positions of influence in Little Rock are flagrantly violating the ordinary demands of simple justice and human decency.

The Little Rock school board by its written and unwritten policies deliberately seeks to circumvent the demands of justice that racial discrimination be removed from our school system. While piously assuring the courts that they do not discriminate against Negro pupils, the school board members maneuver in every conceivable way to keep these pupils from exercising their God-given right to nondiscriminatory education. When a few Negro pupils are assigned to formerly all-white schools, the Negroes are confronted with "cold-war" tactics by the school administration in an attempt to let them know they are still deemed inferior. Although such activities as choruses, bands, clubs and sports are an integral part of the educational program of our schools, these Negro pupils are deliberately ruled out from participation.

Although desegregation is here to stay in our schools as the courts have made perfectly clear, the school authorities refuse to adjust to these new

conditions. They refuse to help their teachers face the unique problems which arise, and they refuse to permit students to discuss the adjustments which necessarily must be made in this new era in which they find themselves. In short the school authorities continue blindly to act as if by some kind of slick maneuver they could turn the calendar back so that one day Little Rock could resume unmolested the old unrighteous practices of racial discrimination in the schools.

A general policy of isolating the Negro pupils is fostered by the school officials. White pupils are not discouraged from showing hostility to the Negro pupils. The only stricture is that the white pupils must not commit violence to the extent that the school's accreditation might be jeopardized. This is a fine line the school officials walk. It is a distinction which some persons are not subtle enough to grasp. This is a policy of equivocation and duplicity which can erupt at any time into greater tragedy than our city has yet known.

From a religious point of view the members of the school board have become legalistic Pharisees who by the clever twisting of words clothe unrighteous acts with pious profession. Their professions of "good faith" may legally satisfy the courts for a time, but from a moral point of view they have not acted in good faith either with the patrons against whom they plot or with the God who is ever-watching and testing the sincerity of each man's actions.

I must hasten to say that one school board member, Ted Lamb, has consistently refused to follow this path of deceit laid out by the other board members. He has been a lone voice for justice and has paid a heavy price personally to maintain the integrity of his soul. He has been dealt with treacherously by some of Little Rock's so-called leading citizens. I hold Ted Lamb in the greatest respect.

Looking at the broader picture of leadership in our community, we find the same blindness to the moral issues involved in dealing justly with all our

citizens. In the face of just demands from our Negro citizens for the end of racial discrimination in public facilities, our leadership with utter disregard for the basic issue answers with quick arrests and stiff punitive sentences. Adamantly these leaders have refused to discuss the question of the moral rightness of those requests. They have refused to even think in terms of what their own religious faith demands that they do in the face of blatant injustice.

We are faced, then, with the fact that our community is torn by strife, and our leadership will do nothing to bring about unity among us. Its only answer to the social revolution in race relations which is now taking place, is to threaten, intimidate, and procrastinate. Its only answer is to continue practices which will guarantee that strife remains with us for decades to come.

After a year's study of our Little Rock situation, I believe it has become the general consensus of those of us who have been participating in the conferences on community unity that a citizens group of religious leaders be formed which will place the moral issues squarely before the public. A group is needed to seek to counteract the tragic policies of our civic leaders who are leading us into even greater strife in the years ahead. There is need for a permanent group which fearlessly stands against all demagoguery and duplicity--against racists and moderates alike--and seeks a just and equitable solution to our racial problems. To remain silent is to condone practices which are immoral and can only lead to greater tragedies than we have yet witnessed.

The ultimate solution to our problems can be found only as our citizens work together across racial lines for the establishment of just and equitable practices among our people. . . .

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For Six Months Ending March 31, 1961

	APPROVED BUDGET	SPENT TO DATE	ADDITIONAL NEEDED
RENT	600.00	300.00	
POSTAGE	800.00	552.00	100.00
TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH	400.00	205.23	
OFFICE SUPPLIES	750.00	501.51	150.00
TRAVEL	750.00	651.21	250.00
OUT-OF-STATE CONFERENCES	200.00		
PRINTING	100.00		
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, NEWSPAPERS	100.00	57.83	
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	450.00	28.50	
RETIREMENT FUND	216.00	108.00	
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO NEW SOUTH	600.00	196.00	
EXTRA OFFICE HELP	100.00		
FICA (social security payments)	200.00	82.23	
ANNUAL DINNER		159.55	
MISCELLANEOUS	50.00	1.79	
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	$ 5,316.00	$ 2,843.85	
SALARIES	10,200.00	5,100.00	
TOTAL EXPENSES	$15,516.00	$ 7,943.85	

INCOME

BALANCE ON HAND, Oct. 1, 1960		$ 1,392.02
Contributions	$ 402.10	
Membership fees	1,527.00	
New South Subscriptions	244.00	
Sale of literature	21.95	
Receipts from annual dinner	160.00	
From Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council	800.00	
	3,155.05	
From Southern Regional Council	3,275.00	6,430.05
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE		$ 7,822.07
BALANCE, MARCH 31, 1961		(-$121.78)

JM
PAL
ML
MET
Return to MM

NC meeting etc

April 1961

MEMORANDUM

To: His Excellency
Honorable Terry Sanford
Governor of the State of North Carolina

From: The Executive Committee of the
North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Subject: A Brief Survey of the Possible Impact of Human Relations on North Carolina's plans for growth and future development

For several months the North Carolina Council on Human Relations has been engaged in the process of reappraising the position in which we find ourselves insofar as the attitudes of our 4,000,000 citizens toward each other are concerned. The Council has also, through study and discussion, endeavored to determine the extent to which the quality of these attitudes may be improved and stabilized in such manner as to create an attractive, inviting, and wholesome climate of public opinion in which we may proceed with the least possible hindrance toward our economic and cultural goals.

In the course of our discussions, we have become convinced that the statesmanship and wisdom displayed by the several Governors of North Carolina have been significantly determinative of the position of leadership which we have maintained over neighboring states in public education, highway construction, manufacturing, and efficient operation of the State Government and its agencies. We are also convinced that although the programs espoused by our great Governors, such as Aycock and Scott, were, at first, not fully appreciated and understood, they are now an important part of our heritage only because these men held steadfastly, under pressure, to their clear insight of the prerequisites for progress during their respective administrations.

It is in this context, therefore, that we beg leave to submit for your consideration, the following observations concerning the impact of Human Relations upon plans for North Carolina's future.

I

TOWARD DEMOCRACY IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

President Kennedy has expressed a wise concern for the full mobilization of the intellectual potentiality of this Nation. He asserted further that the demand for trained minds and hearts will increase as time passes. So in order to meet this challenge, his administration is opening up new frontiers in proposing the use of young, talented Americans in a gigantic program of aid-through-teaching-and-service to the peoples of the newly emerging independent nations of Africa and the Middle East. The welfare and prestige of America among the nations of the world demand that we give more than lip-service to the great social revolution of our times.

In our state our Governor is leading the fight for "Quality Education" by making proposals for heightened interest in and emphasis upon a program in public education which would raise the presently low level of education in our state. In order to foster this program, he is asking the people of the state to raise unprecedented sums of money. Our Governor has rightly stated that we are not pleased with the current quality of educational opportunities afforded the children of North Carolina. This is especially true when we consider that North Carolina stands so close to the bottom among the 50 states of this nation. Most of the people of this state are ready and willing to make the necessary sacrifices to afford every child an unhampered opportunity for the fullest development of those abilities with which he is endowed.

Now education is more than learning. Education is as much concerned with the cultivation of the unfolding personalities and the proper discipline and guidance of the primitive nature of the young student as it is with the learning of the three R's. It is to this point that we desire to call attention. Seven years have passed now since the United States Supreme Court, in a unanimous decision, declared that racial segregation in the public schools in unconstitutional. In giving its decision, the Court went on to point out that the evil effects of segregation upon the hearts and minds of the segregated may leave a stamp of inferiority which may never be erased. A year later, that same Court, again by unanimous decision, ruled that schools must be desegregated "with all deliberate speed."

Today, seven years after the High Court's declaration and six years after it directed school boards to proceed with the desegregation of the public schools, we find the public schools of North Carolina still 99.9% segregated, and this in the face of numerous requests on the part of parents in several communities for the desegregation of the schools. The people of North Carolina are law-abiding, it is true; but can we truly say that North Carolina has acted in good faith in compliance with the Supreme Court? The Church Council Bulletin of the North Carolina Council of Churches had this comment to make in its February, 1961, issue: "Our pupil placement laws are proving to be enormously successful in impeding the progress in school desegregation, whether this was so intended or not. Of the 77 Negro children now attending desegregated schools in North Carolina, 42 are in districts where the Federal Government built the schools, 18 others are in one district by District Court order, leaving 17, many of whom were also admitted by court order."

Will North Carolina remain among the hard core of resisting states in face of the mandates of the Supreme Court to proceed with speed to the desegregation of its public schools? Will North Carolina turn a blind eye and a deaf ear to the temper and spirit of our times, which demand that all human beings be evaluated on grounds other than race and color? An ever growing number of the people of North Carolina wish to see our state move forward and take its rightful place among the progressive and enlightened states of this nation. Continued segregation throws the shadow of slavery across the path of social progress in a day when all men are struggling to be free.

Segregation, by whatever means it is continued, is clearly unlawful; it is out of tune with our times; and it is the bounden duty of school authorities to end it. For six years there have been pitifully few instances where school boards of this state seem to have demonstrated good faith in compliance with the directive of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Therefore, the North Carolina Council on Human Relations respectfully requests the Governor:

1. To appoint a commission composed of equal members of Negroes and white persons for the purpose of making a quick study of factors and conditions surrounding several communities in our State relative to this matter. Their duties would be to hold conferences with school superintendents and school boards in these localities, talk with representatives of both races in the communities, and to make reports and recommendations to the Governor, not later than August 1, 1961.

2. To call upon each school board to submit to the Governor in writing its program and schedule for the desegregation of its school system.

3. To take a new look at the Advisory Committee on Education and the Board of Higher Education for the purpose of extending or otherwise altering the membership on these two agencies to include a proportionate number of Negroes.

4. To make a public statement giving the weight of his official influence on behalf of progress throughout the State in the compliance with the law in public school desegregation.

II

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND CIVIC AFFAIRS

Hospitals. Most, if not all, hospitals in North Carolina segregate patients by race. This is true of State-supported hospitals and of community or voluntary, non-profit hospitals, most of which have been recipients of Federal funds for hospital construction under the Hill-Burton Act. This act, as presently interpreted, allows the construction of "separate but equal" facilities for patients of different races, providing the proportions of beds are the same as the proportions of the races in the area served by the hospital. However, segregation in hospitals is not required, even under present regulations. Futhermore, it is likely that the Federal Executive will change the regulations to eliminate the allowing of "separate but equal" facilities; this change would require no Congressional action. And a test of this regulation in the Federal courts would almost certainly result in its being declared an unconstitutional practice, in the light of all recent decisions. Such a test has not yet been made, to our knowledge, but it would seem prudent to expect that such a test will be made soon. Thus, on legal grounds alone, it would seem wise that the Governor would help the State prepare for a removal of the segregated practices in any of our hospitals which receive Federal funds.

However, there are better reasons for getting rid of these segregated practices in our State, than merely because we may be forced to do so by Federal pressures. First, most of our people, we are convinced, accept the principle, expressed by all of our major religious bodies and by the Supreme Court, that segregation in any public service is in itself discriminatory. Our voting

citizens expressed this view in strength in their votes in the run-off primary last June. This principle applies to our hospitals, our recreational facilities, and all other public facilities as well as to our public schools. We should desegregate our public facilities, not because of outside pressure, but because it is right.

Second, it is easy to observe that illnesses do not invariably afflict people of all races in exact proportion to their fraction in the total population. At one time, more persons of one race may be ill enough to require hospitalization while at another time, the proportions may be reversed. Strict adherence to a quota of beds for members of one race or another can be inhumane in the extreme, and can lead to experiences in which suits for damages due to medical negligence might be brought against hospitals and their staffs.

The only acceptable basis for admission to a hospital in our state should be the need of the patient for hospitalization, as judged by competent medical personnel. Our hospital beds should be open to all our people without regard to race or any other arbitrary qualification. The Governor, through his appointments to the North Carolina Hospitals Board of Control, the North Carolina Medical Care Commission, and other hospital boards, and through statements of his own position, can exert much influence toward opening our hospital beds to all people of the state without discrimination.

Another type of discrimination goes on in our hospitals, namely, that few if any hospitals in North Carolina, other than all-Negro hospitals, admit Negro physicians to staff membership and to the privilege of admitting and caring for their patients. This discriminatory practice cuts the Negro physician off from his best source of continuing education, his professional colleagues on the hospital staff; it is a powerful discouragement to new Negro physicians who consider practicing in our state. Largely as a result of this discrimination against Negro physicians, the number of Negro physicians practicing in North Carolina is actually decreasing rather than increasing, at a time when North Carolina faces a serious overall shortage of physicians. Here the Governor could take a position of leadership by encouraging the admission of qualified Negro physicians to the staffs of state-supported hospitals.

Recreation. As discussed already, all public facilities in North Carolina should be open to all our people, without discrimination; this should include all state-supported recreational facilities. Yet a policy of discrimination is clearly evident in our State Parks. The booklet describing the State Parks, distributed by the State Board of Conservation and Development, does not mention race in its text but suggests all too clearly by its illustrations that only white persons attend certain parks while only Negro persons attend certain other parks. These intimations of the booklet have been borne out by numerous instances in which Negroes have sought admission to certain parks and have been told that these parks were for whites only and that Negroes should go to other parks. Upon vigorous insistence, and a threatened appeal to the higher authority, admission to normally white parks has occasionally been obtained by Negroes, but even then they have been subjected to such harassments as having the rest rooms locked up in front of them. Such practices as these are well within the ability of the Governor to change, through his power of appointment to the Board of Conservation and Development. Recreation for all the people of the State, including Negroes is one important function of this department; yet only one Negro is a member of this Board.

III

ECONOMIC FACTORS EFFECTING OUR GROWTH

There can be no doubt that North Carolina's plan for improvement of its schools and development of its human and physical resources are predicated upon the maintenance of an economy which places us in a full competitive position with the other states of the Union. During the past five years, numerous events have seemed to indicate that our State is entering upon a new phase of business activity and enlightenment. It should be noted, however, that this movement is not yet full blown and that we are still faced with the task of creating the kind of climate which will attract the attention of major industrial and manufacturing firms. Despite the significant progress which has been made in developing unique educational and industrial research facilities, such as the Textile School at North Carolina State College and the Research Triangle Institute, the problem of racial segregation continues to be an intolerable hindrance to the achievement of significant progress toward the improvement of our economic health. For those who currently have the responsibility of charting an enlightened course for the North Carolina "Ship of State," let it not be said of us that we permitted personal prejudices and the so-called social customs of our region to override the need for activating the kind of "declared public policy" which guarantees and encourages freedom of opportunity for every individual to make the maximum possible contribution to the growth of our society.

The 1960 Census is replete with data which tend to support our conviction that the 1,000,000 Negroes, who constitute approximately one-fourth of the State's populations, have heretofore been unable to live up to their full potential for the following reasons:

1. Systematic exclusion of Negroes from skilled employment categories in most of the manufacturing establishments located in North Carolina.

2. Full cooperation in the program of exclusion by offices of the North Carolina Unemployment Security Commission.

3. Exclusion of Negroes from service in the National Guard.

4. Denial to Negro physicians and dentists of staff privileges in hospitals financed with county, state and/or federal funds.

5. Exclusion of Negro students from vocational courses which lead to skilled or specialized employment in local industries.

6. Exclusion of Negroes from training programs sponsored jointly by labor unions and manufacturing firms.

7. Exclusion of Negroes from practically all administrative and clerical positions which constitute employment by the State of North Carolina and its numerous agencies and commissions.

8. Lack of Negro membership on most of the 130 odd state administrative boards and commissions which determine and administer policies covering every phase of the economic, educational, and social life of the State. Of the more than 800 persons appointed by the Governor to these Boards, Negro membership is restricted to 12 trustees who serve on Boards of the 5 Negro state colleges and one Negro member serving on each of the following boards: State Board of Education, State Board of Higher Education, the State Recreation Commission, and the Prison Commission.

9. Quiet acquiescence by the State of North Carolina to practices of the State Board of Education and local Boards of Education, which seek by various means, to avoid desegregation of the public schools.

We are reliably informed that Negro citizens who recently interviewed the manager of one of the larger offices of the North Carolina Unemployment Security Commission were told by him that if a qualified Negro applicant should seek employment through his office in a skilled category, which local industry considers to be non-traditional for Negroes, "I would have to obtain permission from someone higher in authority than I am before referring such an applicant to local industry for employment." If this is true, we obviously need to take another look at the long-range effect which policies of the various state agencies may have upon the development of our manpower resources. Without doubt, the persistent practice of exclusion or discrimination against Negroes in the administration of programs heavily subsidized by the Federal Government has brought to our doorstep the immediate prospect of sanctions for withholding Federal funds for vocational education, the National Guard, the Unemployment Security Commission, 4-H Clubs, various National Science Foundation projects, and many other programs which now enjoy substantial Federal assistance. Further, we should survey the extent to which North Carolina will assuredly find it difficult to experience any real and lasting prosperity if one-fourth of its population is denied the opportunity to earn at a rate which reflects its full capacity to contribute under favorable conditions, the full value of its skill potential to our economy.

It is our firm belief that the State of North Carolina has a clear duty to conduct its affairs in such a way that it will set the proper example for industry, organized labor, and the public schools, insofar as fair play and wisdom are concerned. We have yet to see the appointment of any of the state's qualified Negro attorneys to a position in the Attorney General's office. There has not been an appointment of any of the state's well-known businessmen to the Board of Conservation and Development. A competent and charming Negro stenographer or receptionist, working in the Office of the Governor, would say more than volumes could with reference to the State's declared public policy on matters of race. Employment of qualified Negroes in administrative and clerical positions in the various agencies of the State Government would also have the effect of easing racial tensions throughout the state and make it appear "all right" and "in good practice" to employ Negroes in similar categories in local industry and government.

It is disappointing to find that although we are spending vast sums to train Negro engineers and scientists at various state institutions, we have not rewarded them highly enough to recruit them for employment as engineers in the

Highway Department or in many of the other employment opportunities suitable to their training which are offered by the State of North Carolina and local governments. Indeed, there are many categories of employment controlled entirely by the State of North Carolina which do not have, nor have they sought to employ, qualified Negro employees.

It is our considered opinion that the State of North Carolina, through the Governor, the Council of State, and other officials, has a major and urgent responsibility for improving the situation which we have described briefly (but we hope accurately) hereinabove. This does not ignore the fact that we have already made significant progress in many of these areas. On the other hand it should be noted that within recent years the trek of industry into our state has not included as many large installations as we had hoped for. The reason for this should be obvious when we examine the employment and personnel policies in effect in the large manufacturing plants located in the northern, midwestern, and western states. Most of the big companies have endeavored to develop a uniform policy of fair employment and upgrading based upon merit. They are not only accepting qualified Negro workers but also actively recruiting them for their training program. It is easy to see, therefore, that after a few years of operation under this plan they have been able not only to make full use of all the manpower potential in a given community, but also to develop Negro foremen and supervisory personnel. It becomes increasingly difficult, therefore, for these companies to operate a major installation in any community which has not made substantial progress toward proving complete freedom of movement and opportunity for advancement for all of its citizens. We must, therefore, face the fact that proper community climate involves unrestricted multi-racial use of all the facilities of the community. This includes schools, training programs, hotels, restaurants, recreational facilities, etc. In our view, North Carolina finds itself in the position of having to choose between STAGNATION OF ITS ECONOMY through adherence to discriminatory practices inherent in the system of racial segregation versus a state ON THE GO and fully competitive with the more progressive states of the nation. We believe, firmly, that under the latter program we have a capacity for change and for progress which will make us the most attractive of all the southern states to industry seeking expansion and that in such a climate we shall also become extremely attractive to the forces of education and research.

CONCLUSION

It is our hope that as the distinguished Governor of a great state, you will give careful consideration to some of the data and observations which we have attempted to describe in this rather brief statement concerning the elements of strength, which, in our opinion, must be inherent in any society which expects to endure the onslaught of false idealogies and moral decadence. Indeed, the quality of human relations between ourselves is only the reflection of the extent to which we have achieved proper balance and quality through maintenance of the rights and opportunities of all citizens to move freely in our society and to achieve a full measure of service to mankind. Neither those who deny nor those who are denied equal opportunity for unrestricted participation in the state's political, social, or industrial activities, are likely to develop, under such circumstances, a mutual respect and trust for each other.

Many thoughtful North Carolinians believe firmly that the Executive Officer of our State is in an excellent position to exercise strong leadership in the matter of creating the proper framework for greater understanding between all segments of the population and between various ethnic groups of the State. We urge, therefore,

1. That the State's own employment policies be re-examined at once with a view setting a good example for industry and private employers;

2. That the members of minority groups be appointed to each of the 130 or more State Administrative and policy-making Boards;

3. That qualified Negroes be appointed to administrative positions in the Office of the Attorney General, the Parole Board, the Prison Department, and other agencies serving the State;

4. That current recruiting and referral practices of the Merit Employment Board and the North Carolina Unemployment Security Commission be given a thorough and immediate review and that a qualified Negro be appointed to the governing boards of each of these agencies;

5. That the North Carolina National Guard and Highway Patrol be instructed to begin at once to recruit Negro personnel;

6. That the recruitment activities and policies of the Vocational Departments of the Local Boards and the State Board of Education be re-examined;

7. That the Declared Public Policy of the State with reference to public schools and State employment opportunities be changed from one of mere "non-discrimination" under which Negroes must virtually fight their way in -- to one of active recruitment of persons from minority groups on the basis of skill potential as well as known skills;

8. That the use of State owned and operated facilities shall be on an unsegregated basis to citizens of all races and in particular this policy shall apply to staff privileges for Negro physicians and unsegregated treatment of Negro patients in the University Hospital and in other State owned medical and mental institutions.

L&D
MM
NCCHR

THE FREEDOM RIDERS

- * -

SOME FACTS AND COMMENTS

JUNE 1961

- * -

Prepared by the

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

THE FREEDOM RIDERS

WHO ARE THE FREEDOM RIDERS?

The original group of Freedom Riders was sponsored by the Congress Of Racial Equality which has its headquarters in New York. However, when the violence occurred at Anniston and Montgomery, the CORE people gave up the project. It was then that a well-organized Nashville student group decided to complete the trip. They were joined on the trip to Jackson, Mississippi, by a number of Negro ministers.

Since that time other student and ministerial groups, Negro and white, have embarked on "freedom rides," and the project continues.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE FREEDOM RIDES?

The stated purpose is to test the federal laws requiring equal facilities on interstate buses and in bus stations. If the law is respected, well and good. If not, arrests will call attention to non-compliance, and bring moral and, hopefully, legal pressure on state and local authorities to comply with the law.

WHO ARE THE LEADERS IN THIS MOVEMENT?

As in the lunch-counter sit-ins a year ago, the initiative is coming from Negro students. Adults have joined the movement and seek to exert some control over it, but it is essentially a student movement with strong religious motivation. The Negroes have substantial support from white students and ministers.

WHY DO THESE STUDENTS PERSIST IN THEIR PROTESTS?

As we pointed out a year ago when the lunch-counter sit-ins began, there is a new attitude and a new outlook on the part of Negroes in general, and Negro students in particular. They have learned about democracy and freedom in their schools; they know what rights they are supposed to have as American citizens; they are impatient with slow legal processes. They want to enjoy these rights now, in their own lifetime.

Furthermore, they have discovered the method of non-violent action which they believe can bring about change. (There is a small group of Negroes, the Black Muslims, who have quite a different philosophy--that of violence and terrorism. Some observers believe that this group will grow in proportion that non-violent action fails to produce changes).

ARE THE FREEDOM RIDERS TROUBLEMAKERS?

Perhaps so, but in the sense that Jesus of Nazareth and Ghandi of India were troublemakers. The Freedom Riders are breaking no laws; they are merely disregarding customs and conventions that are legally and morally wrong. They are committing no acts of violence; lawless persons have committed acts of violence against some of the Freedom Riders.

Of course, if there had been no Freedom Riders, there would have been no violence in Alabama. Neither would there have been violence if there had been adequate police protection. So who really is to blame?

CAN ANY GOOD BE ACCOMPLISHED BY THE FREEDOM RIDES?

NO, some say, because the rides are stirring up dissension and ill will, and progress cannot be made in an atmosphere of ill will.

YES, others say, because it focuses attention on unequal treatment and brings to bear both moral and legal pressures for change. The sit-ins brought changes by this same tactic, and contrary to many predictions, the sit-ins did not set back the cause of good race relations for a generation.

Here is what Eugene V. Rostov, dean of the Yale University Law School has to say about the Freedom Rides:

"Among Northern liberals, there has been a surprising criticism of the Freedom Riders as provocative intruders, needlessly agitating a situation well on its way to solution. This criticism is mistaken, for basic reasons. First, the South is not making rapid progress in the civil rights field. Second, judicious intervention from outside is needed now, as it has always been needed, to help Southerners who believe in enforcing the Constitution to overcome the resistance of those who do not. . . Third, by openly challenging the final bastion of segregation in the deep South, the Freedom Riders chose the most dramatic theater in the struggle for civil rights. But their protest was national, not regional. It was addressed as much to New York and Chicago as to Mississippi."

HAVE ANY TANGIBLE RESULTS BEEN ACHIEVED?

YES. On June 2nd it was reported that the Greyhound Bus Lines had quietly desegregated its terminal in Montgomery. A spokesman for the Greyhound Corporation stated that his company was making an effort to see that all Greyhound terminals and restaurants were operated on a desegregated basis.

Attorney General Kennedy filed a formal petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission urging that the Commission adopt stringent regulations against segregation in waiting rooms, rest rooms and eating places in interstate bus terminals. The Justice Department has also sought an injunction in the Federal Courts against further arrests of the Freedom Riders by the Jackson police.

But what is probably most important, the Justice Department of the federal government has clearly demonstrated its readiness and its determination to protect the constitutional rights of citizens whenever and wherever the need arises.

WHAT OF THE LONG TERM RESULTS?

The non-violent movement on the part of Negroes in America to attain their full rights as citizens may have far greater significance than most people realize today. If it succeeds in its objectives, it will demonstrate to the world that our democracy has within itself the means and power to correct its own defects; that the spirit of the original revolution for freedom and equality is still alive; and that freedom-loving people the world over may look with confidence to America for leadership.

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

Sept. 10, 1962

To: Paul Pilling:
SRC

Dear Paul:

The word has gone all over the country that Charlotte has assigned 413 Negro children to predominantly white schools. Even the New York Times had this story — but it aint so!

Read the first page of the enclosed bulletin for the correct information.

H.S.J.

B U L L E T I N

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

December 18, 1963

-0-

Contents:

Harry S. Jones - In Memoriam . . . . . Page 1
North Carolina and Civil Rights, 1963. . . . . Page 2
Resolution Passed at Annual Dinner . . . . . Page 7
Council Members Visit Williamston. . . . . Page 8
Notes. . . . . Page 9

-0-

HARRY S. JONES - IN MEMORIAM

In this first bulletin to be prepared and issued by members of the executive committee since Harry Jones' death, we are reminded again — by trying to do what he did well — of the many ways in which he served the Council and the state for over nine years. It seems most fitting to begin the bulletin with the following excerpts from the moving eulogy delivered by the Reverend Moses Belton at the funeral for Mr. Jones on August 28. Mr. Jones died on August 26, 1963.

> Harry S. Jones was a public servant. He made a contribution to this area which will influence the course of history for many years to come. He set the stage for the progress which has recently been made in the area of human understanding.
>
> Practically all of his life of service has been devoted to the task of removing the walls which separate man from man. He devoted his training, his talents, his life to the task. He loved the peoples of earth and he sought to release them from those artificial, but real barriers which hindered the fulfillment of the best in every person and the attainment of his highest hopes.
>
> He was a quiet man, but beneath the quiet calm of his pleasant disposition ran a deep compassion for the welfare of all humanity. He never wished to dominate the lives of others. He sought neither glory nor honor. But the life he lived and the service he rendered have been engraved upon the hearts of thousands of men and women who found in him the embodiment of their hopes. In a quiet manner he appealed to reason, to love, to the conscience of man from the bondage of fear and time worn traditions. He tried to open the doors to a new and a more abundant life for all.
>
> He had the courage to walk alone. He dared to live what he believed. He never turned his back, but marched face forward. He never doubted that the clouds would break; he never conceded that wrong would triumph. He believed that Truth and Right would ultimately rise in victory.
>
> Harry Jones will never die. Wherever there is human misunderstanding and injustice, the spirit of Harry Jones will always be on the front lines in seeking understanding, justice, tolerance and love.

NORTH CAROLINA AND CIVIL RIGHTS, 1963 (prepared by a subcommittee under the chairmanship of Dr. Howard Miller of Raleigh)

Nineteen hundred and sixty-three has been an eventful year for the workers for civil rights in North Carolina and throughout the Nation. The civil rights movement, as it has been known until this summer, broke out of previous bounds and gathered the momentum pent up through the slowness of gradualism and deliberate speed until it is now known as the Negro Revolution.

What is the state of this revolution this autumn in the United States and in North Carolina? In North Carolina the problems of civil rights and the plight of the Negro are increasingly viewed as being part of the life of poverty and deprivation imposed on the Negro as well as on many white persons. Before special problems of the Negro can be solved there must be a massive attack on the system of poverty and poor education which perpetuates itself and deprives so many people of a decent living and healthy outlook. This terrible situation is now recognized as the "Cycle of Poverty" and Governor Sanford and his Administration are drawing up plans to break the cycle.

The October 13th Raleigh News and Observer discussed this cycle and presented these conclusions:

> By far the most significant factor in the statistical overview (of poverty in N. C.) is the plight of the Negro population.
>
> . . . .
>
> No less than half the State's 1.2 million Negroes are members of families with weekly incomes of less than $40 a week. Seven in 10 family units live on less than $60 per week. Only one in 10 Negro families can expect the breadwinner to bring home $100 or more per week.
>
> . . . .
>
> Said Sanford: "I have come to believe that charity and relief are not the best answers to human suffering, that the schools are not the answer so long as only a third or a half of our students finish school, that the wealth of America is not the answer if many families have 50 some cents per person for all expenses; that it is not enough to have here the most powerful nation in

the world and then admit that we are powerless to find ways to give our young people training and job opportunities."

To develop new methods, and at the same time to grapple with the statistics on their human terms, the North Carolina Fund plans a $14 million, five-year program in a dozen counties across the State, coordinating an attack on poverty and ignorance that will call into play the resources of public and private agencies in social work, education, economic development and cultural opportunity.

It is clear that, although some progress is being made in North Carolina, much more remains to be done, and the plight of the rural Negro is desperate but largely unknown and unappreciated.

That the attitudes and understanding of North Carolinians toward Negroes has been changed, seems likely. Editor Henry Belk of the Goldsboro News-Angus provides some insight into the changes in his August 24, 1963, column, entitled "A New Insight."

The generally held view that the Negro is a happy contented, relaxed and little concerned individual is a false one.

We have come to understand this as we have talked with Negroes and heard reports from demonstrations in North Carolina.

Hidden deep inside where it can frustrate and ulcerize with many a Negro is a burning resentment at a feeling that he is regarded as a second-rate citizen. We have been close friends with Negroes of high, low and professional degree all our life. We now confess that we were completely blind to the cankering resentments and frustrations deep in the breasts of our friends.

Here are a couple of incidents which helped open our eyes:

General Capus Waynick, seeking to bring peace in Williamston, noticed a woman in the committee whose face was expressivo of deep emotion. She said that she would prefer that her children and grandchildren should die rather than they should exist under the cloud she had known.

General Waynick asked the woman how long she had had that terrible feeling.

She replied since she was big enough to know and to realize.

A professional Negro had taken violent exception to an editorial we had written. His venomous misunderstanding took us aback. He had read into the editorial a meaning that was not

there and was not intended or hinted. He, this highly educated professional man of good income, a good home and a lovely family, was violently emotional.

"All my life," he said, "I have been looked down on as a Negro! I have been brushed almost off sidewalks; I have had to step aside; I have not been able to live free and unafraid."

Floyd McKissick of Durham, CORE director, expressed it differently. A Negro, he said, seldom shows the white man truly what is within his mind. He cited the cook of a well-known family who told her employers she would have no truck with NAACP. Yet all the time that woman was giving $5 a week to NAACP, said McKissick.

These must be true and average instances. Otherwise the Negroes could not have pursued with such zeal and unswerving purpose the demonstrations they have set up across the nation from Los Angeles to Brooklyn.

During the summer and autumn of 1963 the national scene likewise became more active as the civil rights movement became the Negro Revolution. The demonstrations spread from the South to the Northeast and the Midwest, particularly in the greater cities like Chicago, New York and Philadelphia, which have become in the last 15 years, great centers of Negro population.

There have been many objections to this form of public protest. The objectors have claimed that public demonstration is un-American, that it violates property rights, that it is a threat to the peace. The American Civil Liberties Union has dealt with these questions in a pamphlet entitled "How Americans Protest" published August, 1963. It begins by pointing out that the first Amendment protection of "the right of the people peaceably to assemble . . ." means that "the government is not only required to refrain from interference with peaceful assemblies; it must restrain the restrainers as well" (i.e. those who would interfere with the assembly). The pamphlet concludes with this statement:

NEEDED: A NATIONAL COMMITMENT

The exercise of the right of assembly, protest and demonstrations cannot guarantee a redress of all just grievances and of only those which are just. Not every movement of protest

will be successful, nor will history necessarily judge to be just all those which are successful.

But grievances must be heard in order to be redressed -- and in a forum where action can be taken that is responsive to the whole thrust of the problems raised. Underlying the emphasis which the civil rights movement now places upon public demonstrations is the proven inadequacy of the forums in which their grievances have previously been heard. The courts have responded to their suits with unequivocal declarations of the right to equal treatment. Yet nine years after the decision in the school segregation cases, but a small proportion of Negro students in biracial districts attend integrated schools, and parks and other public facilities continue to discriminate. Presidents and Governors have issued executive orders in response to the pleas of civil rights leaders, dealing among other things with discrimination in public employment. Yet lack of employment opportunities for non-white people is a problem approaching crisis proportions today. Congress has legislated that there shall be no discrimination in voting rights, but application of these laws has so far made only a small dent in the rejection that faces many Negroes seeking to vote.

Each of these forms -- the judicial, the executive, and the legislative -- has responded, when it acted, with an unequivocal endorsement of the justice of the civil rights demands and each has contributed important gains which have in turn given impetus to both the demands and the awakening of the American conscience. But these gains, in the context of the total problem, have afforded only a token measure of redress. What has not yet come to pass is a commitment of the whole nation to right the wrongs toward minority races embedded in the patterns of our national existence. Such a commitment can only come from a total awareness of the problems, and of the inconsistent clash that exists between our historic and constitutional standards of equality and our everyday practices. Only appeal in a larger forum -- the public demonstrations -- can achieve that total awareness. Only then will legislation, executive action, judicial decree and private response concur to redress not merely some grievances, but an entire pattern of second-class citizenship.

Thus it is that our aggrieved countrymen have come to state their case in the largest forum our free society provides. They follow the path of countless others -- from the participants in the Boston Tea Party to the suffragettes and the trade unionists. They count on a core of humanity and decency in their fellow men to respond to a case that is well and forcefully stated. And, as their cause is just, so may we as confidently count on the Nation's ultimate response to be equal to it.

The acceptance of Negro public protest by American white citizens has been a subject of considerable interest. In the days just after the March on Washinton, Lou Harris conducted a poll for Newsweek Magazine entitled "How

Whites Feel About Negroes: A Powerful American Dilemma." The findings of this poll may be summarized in this quotation from Newsweek Magazine for Oct. 21, 1963.

> White America admits it stands guilty of discrimination. Across the nation, 76 per cent of whites recognize that the Negro is a victim of prejudice; even in the South, 60 per cent concede this.
>
> Whites are ready to make amends -- up to a point. Specifically, a clear national majority of 63 per cent favors President Kennedy's civil rights bill, including its controversial public accommodations provision, and would even favor a Federal fair employment practices law. Only the South draws the line against joining this consensus.
>
> . . . .
>
> Despite an ingrained personal bias against the Negro, white America is beginning to move ahead, reluctantly and grudgingly, toward giving him equality. One hopeful sign: 43 per cent of white Southerners now say they would not mind if their children went to school with Negroes.

And what of the future? Five Negro leaders offered their opinions in and article entitled "What Next?" that appeared in the New York Times Magazine for September 29, 1963. They said:

> Ways must be found to make the Congress of the United States and the various state legislative bodies more sensitive and responsive to the present mood of urgency.
>
> Serious negotiations with the leaders of American labor and of individual unions should be initiated and sustained.
>
> More systematic organized and sustained forms of selective patronage should be used by Negroes.

Further recommendations call for action against residential segregation, police brutality, school segregation, curtailment of voting. And also

> Nothing short of a massive program of remedial education and training for skills can even begin to solve the problem. The nation cannot afford to fail to take the necessary compensatory steps to advance those it has deprived for years. Such a program requires billions of dollars . . . Money in that amount can come only from the Government. It may be the President's prime opportunity to achieve lasting greatness.
>
> . . . .
>
> Negroes want <u>in</u> in American Society, and they want the ways opened <u>now</u>. They reject separation, whether advocated by the Black Muslims, the White Citizens Councils or the Communist

Party. They are committed to a pluralistic society with equal rights, opportunities and freedom for all.

This is what the Negro leaders see for now and the future. Their resolve cannot be doubted. Almost alone among the States, North Carolina has plans in operation to accommodate the Negroes' drive for equal opportunity. The State government has proceeded with plans to open employment opportunities within State government. These plans are now being implemented. The Governor of North Carolina is now carrying on an active program to encourage employers to expand job opportunities for Negroes. Active work is being carried on to encourage and assist local governments to work to achieve these same goals. Even more basic and with great long range potential are the efforts of the North Carolina Fund to develop resources to deal with the educational problems of deprived Negro and white persons.

(Future bulletins will contain more detailed analyses of several aspects touched on in brief in this issue).

RESOLUTION: At the annual dinner on December 4 (Jack Tar Hotel, Durham), a highly stimulating and enjoyable occasion attended by 300 persons of both races from throughout the state, the following resolution was introduced and passed without a dissenting vote, and has been sent to the North Carolina Congressional delegation:

> We mourn the death of our late, beloved President, John F. Kennedy. In his passing, the cause of more just human relations has lost a strong and valiant champion.
>
> We are gratified that our new President, Lyndon B. Johnson, has taken a strong position in favor of civil rights and the pending Civil Rights Bill.
>
> We urge our representatives to the Congress of the United States to give full support to this legislation. We ask our representatives to vote for the bill, and to support measures that will insure the bill's speedy consideration on the floor of the House.

We urge our senators to vote for the bill in the Senate, and to use all means at their disposal to help bring it to an early vote.

We call upon all persons of good will in North Carolina to make their support of this measure known to their senators and representatives.

Members are urged to make their opinions about this important issue known to their senators and representatives.

COUNCIL MEMBERS VISIT WILLIAMSTON:

On Saturday, November 16, two days after the Massachusetts ministers and local protesters were jailed for violating an injunction against demonstrations, the Rev. William Finlator (of the executive committee) and I spent several hours in Williamston, conferring with community leaders (partly at their invitation, partly at ours), with the people in jail, and with the leaders of the protest movement. Dr. W. R. Grigg of the N. C. Baptist Convention, and chairman of the N. C. Commission on Religion and Race, accompanied us.

Having made advance contact by telephone with General Capus Waynick (the Governor's racial troubleshooter), who was in Williamston the same day, with the Mayor, Mr. N. C. Greene, and with protest leaders, we found a friendly and courteous welcome. It was a moving experience to go from conversations with the mayor, city attorney and others to the county jail (where we talked through the bars with ministers I have known personally for years and for whom I have high respect), to the Green Memorial Baptist Church, headquarters for the protest movement, and back once more to the mayor -- to talk thus in detail with the protagonists in the dispute there, who cannot or will not talk with each other.

After such brief contact it is impossible to judge the facts or allegations at issue, but certain points about the relationships there seem clear to me:

(1) The feelings of protest, mistrust of white leaders, and frustration are intense on the part of many Negroes of Williamston, and are the cause, not the result, of the coming of "outsiders." One needs to be in the Negro community only a short time to be told of many alleged instances of police brutality (recent and remote), of reprisals following requests for hearings of grievances, of the ineffectiveness of the mayor's human relations committee. The Negro leadership appears to feel it would be useless to talk further with anyone other than the really influential white persons of the town.

(2) Almost all white persons in the community are very bitter about the protest movement and in effect do not admit or know of the existance of the problems the Negroes see, or the intense feeling of the Negroes. Their view in general is that Williamston has made good progress on racial problems and that there would be no trouble but for outside agitators. They are not prepared to accept any

changes. The white leaders were unwilling to talk to the real leadership of the protest movement, i. e., in particular Mr. Frinks.

(3) As far as I am aware, there has been no real communication between these groups since before the demonstrations which led to the jailing. This is despite urging and attempts by us and others to find common grounds and acceptable settings for discussions.

(4) A note about the Massachusetts ministers seems indicated, inasmuch as they have received only hostile treatment in the editorials of state newspapers. They came to Williamston only after being personally invited by Negro people of Williamston, and after satisfying themselves of the intensity and extent of the indigenous protest there. They responded, in a word, to an appeal for help from people whom they considered their friends and brothers. Their actions must be considered in such a context, not the generally presented one of outsiders coming in on their own initiative to stir up trouble. The important question for us to ask ourselves is, What is wrong with us? Why did the Negro people of Williamston feel they could not find the help they needed in this Council, or in the churches or government of our state?

At present the impasse appears to be continuing in Williamston. Until the really influential persons on both sides of the controversy are willing to talk with and listen to each other, and until all the people in the community are more adequately informed of the true situation, there seems little chance for improvement.

T. F. Williams, M.D.
Chairman

COUNCIL NOTES: A subcommittee is continuing its search for the right person for our executive secretary. The opportunities for progress in race relations in our state are great at this time; a vigorous, full-time person supported by the Council can continue to make a major contribution to this progress and can help us to do our individual parts in this effort.

MINUTES FOR THE JANUARY 12, 1965 MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. ERDAHL-CLOYD STUDENT UNION BUILDING, NORTH CAROLINA STATE, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

The January meeting of the North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights was called to order by the First Vice-President, Mr. Leon Spencer of Wake Forest College, in the absence of Mr. William Parker, President, of Shaw University.

Mr. Spencer introduced to the assemblage Mr. M. Hayes Mizell, Director, of the USNSA Southern Project. Mr. Mizell spoke briefly to those present commending them for their foresight in organizing a program such as the Intercollegiate Council. He stated that in other states throughout the South interest is growing in such programs, and that many state councils on human relations are attempting to set up similar programs. Mr. Mizell then briefly outlined the USNSA's summer seminar. Anyone wishing details of this program should write to Mr. Mizell directly: Mr. M. Hayes Mizell, Director
USNSA Southern Project
Room 701, 41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

Flyers on the film series, "Minority Report", were distributed to those attending. The films have been released to television stations throughout the state for previewing. Afterwards, they will be made available to the public for purchasing or on loan. For further information write: Miss Jo McMakin
N. C. Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights
Room 301, 121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina.

The first order of business was reports from the various schools represented concerning the various stages of their individual tutorial projects.

Students from the Greensboro area reported that the five colleges there have formed an Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights of Greensboro: Guilford College, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Agriculture and Technical College, Greensboro College, and Bennett College comprise the Greensboro extension of the Intercollegiate Council with Miss Pamela Pfaff, of U. N. C. - G., serving as "unofficial" chairman. The schools reported that their joint project is going well, and that they are receiving help from the local school board as well as from the individual schools in which they are working.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has launched VIGAH! -- Volunteers In Giving A Hand -- a multi-faceted program involving tutorials; cooking classes for those in the community who receive surplus food; an interfraternity playground clearance project, and similarly related activities. Mr. Neal Jackson, N. S. A. Campus Co-ordinator at the University, reported that these projects are working from results of the North Carolina Volunteers last summer.

Meredith College reported that their program involved a relatively small number of tutors working on a one-to-one basis with tutees last semester. This project was successful, and the students plan to expand it this semester.

North Carolina State reported an ongoing tutoring program with plans to expand this semester to include field trips and other community activities.

Johnson C. Smith University reported that their tutoring project is being carried out in conjunction with the American Friends, the Unitarian Church, and Charlotte College. The Smith University representative, Mr. William Gaither, reported that the Charlotte project is two-pronged including individual tutoring and study hall supervision of elementary and junior high school students. The project has expanded to include an adult night class and field trips for the children.

Shaw University's representative reported that their efforts are concentrated in one junior high school, and that their project is being carried out through the student government.

Elizabeth City State College reported that their project will go into action this semester.

The next order of business dealt with discussion of a follow-up conference to the fall tutorial conference held at Wake Forest in November. Suggestions were made on the proposed conference theme. The suggestion was made that the conference deal with topics other than tutorials (i.e., academic freedom, "in loco parentis", etc.), but the consensus of the opinions expressed was that the conference should be related to the tutorial projects. It was suggested that the conference might deal with evaluation, expansion, and transition in the tutorial program. A tentative date was set for the first weekend in April.

The final item of business was the suggestion that the Intercollegiate Council begin to schedule guest speakers at its monthly meetings. It was suggested that educators, civic leaders, and other community-minded individuals be invited.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned to meet again in this building on the 16th of February at 4:00 P. M.

Substitute - "All members will receive free subscription to the Council newspaper, THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL COMMENT."

Article XI

Affiliations

Add

Section 2. Local councils on human relations may become affiliated with the State Council upon a majority vote of the local council's membership. Any individual member, affiliated with a local council may become an associate member of the North Carolina Council or may become a full member upon the payment of regular State Council dues. Local councils affiliating with the North Carolina Council shall be obligated to bear their share of responsibility in carrying out the State Council's stated purpose and annual program.

Local councils shall also be expected to make suitable contributions to the treasurer of the State Council from dues and contributions collected by the local councils, the amounts to be determined by the local council's executive committee in consultation with the State Council.

Rev. Moses S. Belton, Chairman
Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr.
Dr. Emery L. Rann

January 23, 1965

PAV

Annual Meeting

JANUARY 23, 1965
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

After all, is it possible that the South has something to offer besides its determination and its ability to eliminate the common deficiencies which all Southerners must agree now exist, and its will to develop its resources, human and physical? This itself is, of course, a rich offering and one that will require heroic efforts to bring forth. Nevertheless I do not believe that any fair student of the South, adding up and analyzing his accurate data on the subject, can come to any other conclusion than that it can be done. Looking forward, then, to the time when the southern civilization, freed from its self-imposed impassable barriers, shall have created favorable situations, what else is there which the South may offer to the nation at large in addition to the development of its own potential? What is there in its groups from mountain crag to shores of sand which might contribute to a recreating epos? Is there in the spiritual mode, religious zeal, demagogic appeal, stubborn individualism, ethnic unity, heroic pride, adolescent combativeness, imaginative romance, something which exists in abundance in the rough, which the South and the Nation need to mine and refine? There is much evidence to show that there is. The Nation needs some sort of renaissance of intellectual conviction, spiritual rejuvenation and stable morality that does not rattle with superficial verbiage. Shorn of the glory of its introverted social personality and its objective material limitation, what may the South not offer in its newer day? To turn this southern potential into national power is a southern promise . . .

—from FOLK, REGION, AND SOCIETY
selected papers of Howard W. Odum,
arranged and edited by
Katharine Jocher, Guy B. Johnson,
George L. Simpson, and Rupert B. Vance

Written in 1925.

This program is a special issue for the annual meeting of the North Carolina Council Comment, our official newspaper. The next regular issue will appear in February.

Helen Adams
Marion Cannon, Editors

Program

T. Franklin Williams, M.D., Chairman

INVOCATION . . . . . Rev. Cleo M. McCoy

DINNER

MUSIC . . . . . Jack B. Smith, Tenor

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY . . . . . Mrs. Chase H. Benson

REPORT OF THE TREASURER . . . . . Rev. Moses S. Belton

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE . . Luther W. Kelly, Jr., M.D.
Chairman

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER . . . . . John R. Taylor

ADDRESS . . . . . Dr. Otis Singletary,
Director of Job Corps, Office of Economic Opportunity

PRESENTATION OF HOWARD ODUM AWARD . . . . Dr. Guy B. Johnson

ACCEPTANCE . . . . . Miss Gertrude Weil

A NEW YEAR FOR THE COUNCIL . . . . . Dr. S. E. Duncan

Adjournment

❖ ❖ ❖

HOSTESSES

Mrs. John R. Taylor
Mrs. George Barth
Mrs. B. W. Barnes
Mrs. David Jones

Mrs. McNeill Smith
Mrs. Armand Richardson
Mrs. Waldo Falkener

Mrs. Max I. Miller
Mrs. E. Earle Rives
Mrs. E. R. Troxler
Mrs. Chase Benson

Report of the Nominating Committee

OFFICERS

Chairman
T. Franklin Williams, M.D.
Chapel Hill

1st Vice Chairman
S. E. Duncan
Salisbury

2nd Vice Chairman
C. E. Boulware
Durham

Secretary
Mrs. Chase H. Benson
Greensboro

Treasurer
Moses S. Belton
Charlotte

Assistant Treasurer
Raymond M. Wheeler, M.D.
Charlotte

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

W. M. Barbee
Raleigh

Dr. Nell Hirschberg
Raleigh

Mrs. Mary D. B. Semans
Durham

Lisbon C. Berry, Jr.
Wilmington

Guy B. Johnson
Chapel Hill

John R. Taylor
Greensboro

McLeod Bryan
Winston-Salem

Luther W. Kelly, Jr., M.D.
Charlotte

Daniel C. Tosteson, M.D.
Durham

Mrs. Martin Cannon, Jr.
Charlotte

Robert A. Massey
Fayetteville

Vernon C. Tyson
Sanford

Ruben J. Dailey
Asheville

Howard G. Miller
Raleigh

Charles D. Watts, M.D.
Durham

Harry Golden
Charlotte

Mrs. Max I. Miller
Greenboro

John H. Wheeler
Durham

Nelson H. Harris
Fayetteville

William S. Page
Kinston

Nathaniel B. White
Durham

Watts Hill, Jr.
Durham

Emery L. Rann, M.D.
Charlotte

Robert L. Wilkins
Sanford

Respectfully submitted,

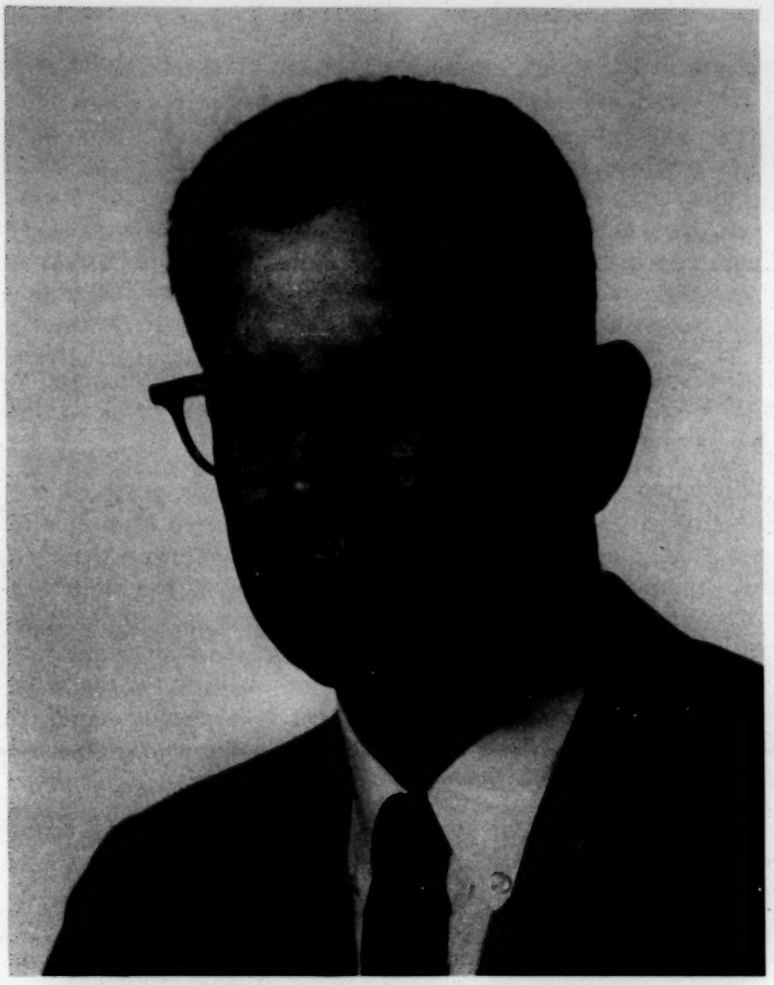
Luther W. Kelly, Jr., *Chairman*
Dr. Nell Hirschberg
Nathaniel B. White

STAFF

Executive Director
Helen Adams

Director of Field Activities
Betty Jo McMakin

Office Manager
Roberta E. Blackwell



DR. OTIS A. SINGLETARY, born in Gulfport, Mississippi, is a graduate of Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi. He earned his Master of Arts degree and his Doctorate in Philosophy from Louisiana State University. He was assistant to the President of the University of Texas and assistant Dean of its College of Arts and Sciences. In 1958 he won the University's Scarborough Teaching Excellence Award. He was regional chairman for Texas and Louisiana for the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation.

Dr. Singletary served in the U.S. Navy in World War II and in the Korean conflict. He is a commander in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

Since July, 1961, Dr. Singletary has been Chancellor of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. He is a noted educator and the author of several books on history and military history. Both as an educator and an author his fame has spread.

In October, 1964, President Johnson named Dr. Singletary Director of the Job Corps, a key part in the nation's anti-poverty program.

Dr. Singletary is married and the father of three children.

A Footnote To History

The North Carolina Council and Its Predecessors

By
Guy B. Johnson
University of North Carolina

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations is only ten years old, but in a sense it is really forty-five because it is the extension of something which began that long ago. Perhaps a look at the past will help us to understand our problems and prospects more clearly.

In 1919, when post-war racial tensions were high, a group of courageous Southerners of both races organized the Commission on Interracial Cooperation to promote communication and understanding between the races. Soon afterwards commissions began to appear in most of the Southern states. In North Carolina, the Governor, at the urging of some leading citizens, appointed a Commission on Interracial Cooperation, composed of some outstanding people of both races. It was not an official commission in the strict sense, but it had a quasi-official status which lent it a much-needed image of respectability in an era when the very fact of holding an interracial meeting was a daring thing to do.

For about twelve years the North Carolina Commission had no paid staff member, but it made its presence felt. Its annual meetings, often held in the hall of the House of Representatives, usually included a public session which attracted three hundred people or more to hear the Governor and other distinguished citizens speak. Its officers and committee members visited public officials, wrote letters, and otherwise tried to combat injustice and enlarge the opportunities of the Negro people. Some of the major concerns in those days were: lynching, chain gangs, the miscarriage of justice in the courts, the need for an institution for delinguent Negro girls, the need for expanding high school facilities for Negroes, library facilities for Negroes, school buses for Negro children, and on and on for all sorts of things affecting the **condition** rather than the **status** of the Negro. Such topics as jury service and the right to vote were much touchier, and segregation—well, there was a sort of tacit understanding that this was an unmentionable. I shall never forget the annual meeting (in the early thirties) at which a bash young Negro newcomer to the state arose and said, "I have been listening all day to talk, talk, talk, but I have not heard one word about the real issue, namely, social equality." The meeting almost broke up!

In the early thirties the North Carolina Commission entered into an agreement with the Virginia Commission by which they would jointly employ an executive secretary. Mr. L. R. Reynolds held this post for about ten years. He travelled widely, organized many local and regional meetings, and worked diligently to raise money to keep the work going. But somehow the enthusiasm of the earlier period had waned, and now there was growing indifference among both Negroes and whites toward the interracial effort. Financing became harder and harder, and in 1942 the arrangement with Virginia was terminated.

After a brief quiescent period the Commission acquired the part-time services of the Reverend Ernest Arnold, who was Secretary of the N.C. Council of Churches. When he moved away after a couple of years, there was a similar arrangement with Cyrus Johnson until June 1949, when he resigned to return to graduate school. Both men worked valiantly, as their time permitted, but they were up against impossible odds. The younger Negro leaders were turning more and more to the courts for help, and white people were increasingly lethargic or suspicious toward the interracial endeavor. The N.C. Commission gave up its office, disposed of its furniture, and went into another quiet period.

In 1944 the Southern Regional Council replaced the old Southern Interracial Commission and began to try to put some new life into the state organizations. I recall that in 1945, as Executive Director of the S.R.C., I met in Raleigh with a small group from the N.C. Commission and urged them to become a state division of the S.R.C. There was little enthusiasm for the idea. Indeed, it was not until 1951 that this step was taken—and then only half-heartedly. In the meantime, the S.R.C. had entered a financial drought, and instead of being able to help the state divisions, it was actually asking them to send money to Atlanta. Shortly after we became the N.C. Division of S.R.C., we sent $600 to Atlanta, and George Mitchell, the Director, wrote that it was this kind of help that saved the S.R.C. from bankruptcy.

From 1949 to 1954, then, we were not able to do much by way of program, or even meetings. A few of the faithful, like Leon Russell, Gurney Hood, Gertrude Weil, W. L. Green, Moses Belton, Roy M. Brown, and John Wheeler, kept the organization alive and raised funds to send to the S.R.C. Then came the Supreme Court decision in the school segragation cases in May, 1954, and suddenly there was a new role for interracial organizations. During 1954 the Executive Committee of the N.C. Division held five or six meetings, trying to clarify objectives and possibilities. The upshot was that we revived the organization, changed its name, revised its philosophy, employed an executive officer, and embarked on a broad new program. Harry S. Jones was chosen as Executive Secretary on November 2, 1954, and the N.C. Council on Human Relations, with a new charter and by-laws, became official at the meeting on January 6, 1955. Fortunately the S.R.C. had become the recipient of grants which would enable it to play a greater role in the new era of social change, and it was now able to make grants to the state councils. Harry S. Jones was the first full-time professional employee this organization had ever had. In the nine years that he served before his untimely death, he made a significant contribution, and time will increase rather than diminish our appreciation of his efforts. Today, with able new staff members, we face the challence of one of the greatest periods of social change in the history of the South.

And so we have a long and honorable ancestry and a promising future. If the old N.C. Commission on Interracial Cooperation did nothing more than establish communication between the races and make interracial meetings respectable, it was worth while. If the N.C. Division of the S.R.C. did little more than give dollar transfusions to the ailing S.R.C., that was worthwhile, too. But the Supreme Court, the Congress, and human conscience have wrought great changes, and today the Council stands in the happy position of espousing a cause—the cause of "equal opportunity for all the people of the state"—which has the positive sanction of the law of the land.

Miss Gertrude Weil

"Daughter of North Carolina and leader among North Carolina's daughters . . ."

from the citation for the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, June 1952, University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

Miss Gertrude Weil has always been a pioneer, a founder, a moving force in the work for human betterment. In 1901 she was graduated from Smith College, at a time when few women went to college. She returned to her home in Goldsboro and started a career of public service so wide-spread that is hard to find in North Carolina a cultural, charitable, civic or educational organization with which her name is not connected, and most of them she founded.

Miss Weil founded the N.C. Women's Suffrage League, and then the North Carolina League of Women Voters. She has been President of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, a Director of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service, and a founding member of the North Carolina Legislative Council. After she helped create a Health Department in her county, she herself paid the salary of a Public Health Nurse to demonstrate the need for such assistance long before it was recognized as a responsibility of local government.

Miss Weil has taught Sunday School and adult classes in the Jewish Temple for many years, is active in Hadassah, and has several times been President of the North Carolina Association of Jewish Women, which she also helped organize.

For many years Miss Weil worked with the North Carolina Council for Human Welfare, one of the first organizations dedicated to removing the stigma of color. At a time when all public recreational facilities were closed to Negroes, Miss Weil donated the land and the money to build a swimming pool for Negroes, in Goldsboro. Last year she took a lead in organizing a bi-racial council for her city and invited members of both races to her home for the initial meeting.

Her work is not all public. Many a boy and girl have benefited from her help in education and scores of servicemen and their families have enjoyed her hospitality.

Recognition of Miss Weil's long career in human welfare has been widespread. In 1951 Chi Omega Sorority at the University of North Carolina gave her its second annual award for women in the state. The University of North Carolina at Greensboro awarded, in 1957, an honorary Doctorate in Humane Letters. In 1956 three hundred people gathered at the B'nai B'rith Lodge in Goldsboro to hear Doctor Frank Graham, President-Emeritus of the University of North Carolina, and then Mediator for the United Nations, deliver a testimonial speech in her honor.

North Carolina can well be proud and grateful for the untiring efforts of Miss Gertrude Weil.

The promise—Gertrude—age 3.

Fulfilling the promise—Miss Gertrude—age 85.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Honors Itself in Presenting To

Gertrude Weil

THE HOWARD W. ODUM MEMORIAL AWARD
For Outstanding Service in the
Cause of Human Relations

It Honors Her

For her long career of unselfish service to the cause of human understanding,

For her personal example of courage, persistence, generosity, and modesty in pursuit of the ideal of freedom and equality for all of our citizens,

For her unwavering commitment to the idea of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

In recognition whereof the Council presents this testimonial of its gratitude and its esteem.

T. Franklin Williams
Chairman

Guy B. Johnson
Committee on Awards

Given at Greensboro
January 23, 1965

Scope of the Future

The Council in the years just ahead:

To give every person the best chance—this is the theme of our times. It appears to me that today, more than ever before, the people of our country and state are committed to helping every individual obtain, in full measure, personal freedom and equal opportunity. Our society is giving high priority to civil rights, better education, war on poverty, better health, better housing. Many of these goals, until recently the concerns of only a few groups like our Council, are now areas of intense activity by government, business, foundations, and others.

It may seem paradoxical, but this increased activity by others has enlarged the need and opportunities for the types of work our Council can do, rather than lessened them.

First, the **need:** the important and satisfying advances made in the past few years—the opening up of schools, public places and some jobs; the growth of bi-racial committees—while valuable in themselves, have also helped us all see more clearly the enormous numbers of ways in which we are still excluding each other, discriminating against each other. Someone has said that the gains to date are only the prologue to the drama of our times, and I think this is true. To cite examples from only one area; does a man really have an equal opportunity in his job if he is not a member of the civic clubs where business and professional contacts are made, or cannot live in certain areas where the same may be true, or by being the newest union member, though older in experience than many others, is still rated the most junior and the first to be laid off? The walls of separation, we now see, now that we are beginning to try to climb over them, are even higher than we had imagined.

More specifically, there is the important need for the special, almost unique, role our Council can play in improving human relations. This is through providing for the growth of better **personal** relations between many individuals in many communities, and through dinners and meetings like this one, for people from across the state. The official agencies can involve, personally, only relatively few people. We in the Council see our primary mission to be to continue to help the growth of local councils in which local people, through meeting and working together on local problems, can come to understand each other, can explore new ways of living together even as they meet the needs of their communities.

Now, the **opportunities:** today's climate in North Carolina, of compliance with the civil rights law and leadership in the war on poverty, is resulting in rapidly increasing receptivity to ideas and suggestions about how best to accomplish these tasks. Businessmen and community leaders in particular welcome—are seeking—information and experienced counsel. For example, at the state Good Neighbor Council meeting in Winston-Salem on January 5, the 100 or so leaders present gave close attention to descriptions of how a variety of North Carolina companies and state agencies have begun to place Negroes in formerly all-white jobs. Possibilities are appearing almost faster than we can keep up with them, for special projects of many types which our Council can assist in starting or supervising: a state-wide study of drop-outs, tutoring of young children by college student groups, advisory work with community consultants in the poverty program, to name a few. Similiarly in every community in which a local Council is now organized, the opportunities for valuable projects exceed the capabilities of the present members.

The Council must grow in very specific ways. We need the active participation of many members, and our goal is to triple our membership by 1966. A dynamic program which will include the development of many more local councils in all parts of the state will require a greatly increased budget and our aim should be in the neighborhood of $50,000. Besides plans and funds we need staff, and we hope to increase the number of professional people in order to implement the many facets of our program.

Thus if the Council members want to, as I think we do, we can make valuable contributions in this exciting period. For the years just ahead the possibilities and responsibilities are immense. Many North Carolinians are ready to move forward into new relationships, are ready to help build a society which encourages full development of each individual, a society with patterns of community living which favor the free association of all kinds of people. We can help give the leadership in finding these new ways.

T. Franklin Williams, M.D., Chairman
N.C. Council on Human Relations

North Carolina Students Nation's Pace Setters in Human Relations

In September, 1964 the North Carolina Council on Human Relations affiliated with the North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights. Mr. Leon Spencer of Wake Forest College is the Vice-President of the Intercollegiate Council. He is serving as President during the absence of Mr. William Parker of Shaw University. The following are excerpts from Mr. Spencer's report on our affiliate Council and related student work in the field of Human Relations.

The students' (of North Carolina) idealism and energy—no matter the shortcomings—have proved to be major resources that those in the area of human relations have seen fit to tap. Such energy and concern have led students in North Carolina into the forefront of civil rights within this state and elsewhere; and it is sufficient in tracing these activities to note that by introducing sit-ins to the nation in Greensboro in February, 1960, North Carolina's students were bringing into the spotlight, in a sense, the entire issue revolving about human relations. They were pointing out to the people of the nation that the present attitudes were archaic, that the escape cry of "wait a few more years" would find deaf ears, and that students were willing and ready to take an **active** and **leading** role in the entire matter.

One of the many programs—and an important one—is found in the organization, The North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights. The Council, organized by former Governor Terry Sanford, and now an affiliate of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, has combined the energies of most colleges in North Carolina with the result that public school students across the state are receiving tutoring assistance from college volunteers.

The Intercollegiate Council, of course, is but one of many varied programs in which students find themselves involved in human relations. Throughout them all, they are attacking basic problems of human existence, and in so doing they are not only to a small degree contributing to the solution of the problems, but also increasing awareness among themselves and others, and satisfying an inner demand for "involvement."

DIALOGUE ON FILMS

Although the tutorial program is the current project of our young affiliate, the North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights, the first project was in the form of a film series done by four of the Council's member schools—Bennett College, Agriculture and Technical College, North Carolina College at Durham, and Fayetteville State College—with the assistance of the E.T.V. Studio of North Carolina State and the North Carolina Film Board.

These four films, produced in response to former Governor Terry Sanford's challenge that Negroes "turn toward civic enterprise and translate physical action into intelligible dialogue with the entire community," are soon to be distributed to agencies throughout the state. They may be obtained through the North Carolina Adult Film Project (through your local library); Audio-Visual Supervisor, State Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh; the Bureau of Audio-Visual Education, Chapel Hill; Film Library, State Board of Health, Raleigh; Department of Archives and History, Raleigh; The North Carolina Film Board, 3117 Western Boulevard, Raleigh; and the office of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, 121 East Third Street, Charlotte.

After viewing these films, one is greatly impressed with their high quality, the quality of production as well as the obvious quality of the students' dialogue.

Area Reports

THE CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG COUNCIL, after a period of inactivity, has taken a new lease on life, due mainly to the dynamic influence of Helen Adams. Our program for the next year is ambitious, but we feel we can do it. We intend to sponsor the Pre-School Readiness Program that was started last summer by twelve volunteer Negro teachers, to expand this program to two other areas of Charlotte, and to intergrate both the classes and the faculty. We also plan to hold, in the spring, a Career Guidance Clinic for Ninth and Tenth Grades, with experts to advise the students.

We have enlarged our Executive Board to include representatives from nearly all the groups in Charlotte, and have for the first time Catholic and Greek Orthodox members. We hope with wider representation to reach a far wider field of endeavor. Our February Open Forum meeting is being sponsored jointly with us by the two Parent Teachers Associations. So perhaps in the not too distant future Charlotte will have just one PTA!

Marion Cannon

❖ ❖ ❖

IN DURHAM a nucleus of men and women met in March, 1964, to launch an organized effort toward the solution of some of Durham's race relations problems. Three vital areas demanded attention; education, jobs and housing.

Dr. Thomas McCollough became chairman of the education committee; Nathanial White of Jobs and Mrs. Charlie Swift of Housing. The education committee sought to have the school board prepare **all** teachers to handle problems of integration. Several Negro children are now attending both public and private schools with no apparent racial problems. For the past year some of the women members have engaged in volunteer work with preschool children from under-privileged families at a nursery school established by community minded citizens. Some of these little ones had never seen a children's picture book or heard a story prior to contact with the school. Since the volunteer teachers are of several racial and religious backgrounds, the project is an edution in human relations on the adult as well as the children's level.

Plans were made to establish a job clinic through which Negroes trained in special skills might be placed. To better ascertain which businesses might be willing to hire such skilled Negroes a limited survey was made by a young man who volunteered to spend his vacation in this way. The total results of these interviews with management indicated the need for some hard work at the grass roots on person to person human relations to bring about clearer understanding. Something else can also be attributed to this survey. When each person interviewed was given the opportunity three months later to read his own words as he expressed himself at the time, he tended to reevaluate and in some instances to re-state his position in order to "clarify" the "current" policy of his firm on hiring Negroes. In nearly every response the "current" policy indicated at least an opportunity to be considered or refused on the basis of tested qualifications rather than on race alone. THIS IS MEASURABLE PROGRESS.

In the housing area one of Durham's real estate firms writes "We do not call white clients to discuss houses for sale in Negro neighborhoods nor do we call Negro clients to discuss houses in white neighborhoods." And that, members of the Council, seems to be the way it will be for some time to come at our current rate of progress in housing.

Delores Marvin

❖ ❖ ❖

Several years ago **GREENSBORO** shared the same role as many other cities by not instigating a positive plan for eliminating unequal practices.

Slowly, the direction has moved from the concept that the new social revolution was one to block, was one to wait for minority resignation, was one where harmony could be established rather than justice, or was one where the out-worn separate–but–equal debate could justify inequality.

Concentrated efforts of the local Human Relations Committee, Greensboro Community Fellowship, industrial and business officials, Greensboro Chapter of N.A.A.C.P., not to overlook the many other unprecedented organizations and individuals, have come to represent approaches through the perspectives of economic, business and educational media. This climate is now striving for direction towards establishing better opportunities and establishing better human relations.

Numerous factual indications are presently in an operational state, but the most promising developments rest in the fact that leadership now works with a realization that the equality of opportunity for more than one-tenth of the population can no longer be ignored; that it is necessary to recognize the inherent worth of every individual, that it is a basic fact as long as a city denies opportunity and decent living conditions to any of its people that city most denies itself and its future; and that public-aid programs, more and better housing, public health services, schools and jobs offer a road beyond civil rights.

Progress, is beginning to receive momentum in GREENSBORO through the process of making democracy effective in the unequal places, which means exerting effectiveness in extended application as well.

With many unfinished variable facets of this broadly involved human problem, these important questions await answers and solutions:

1. What happens after demands for public accommodations and an end to protests are met?
2. How does a city enable a community crippled by economic deprivation to really take advantage of realized gains?

Mrs. Waldo C. Falkener, Sr.

❖ ❖ ❖

IN GOLDSBORO AND WAYNE COUNTY progress is being made in Human Relations. In 1963 the Mayor appointed a bi-racial council "to ease racial tension, looking toward full citizenship for all people." In addition to regular meetings, individuals were invited to speak at social, civic and religious meetings to explain the purpose of the Council. The local newspaper, 'Goldsboro News-Argus', has been unusually helpful in publicizing our activities. As an outgrowth of our Council we have a Ladies Goodwill Council and an organization of ministers and laymen who are working toward better understanding between the races.

At the suggestion, and with the cooperation of members of our Council 'Operation Bootstrap, Inc.', a program to help people help themselves, has been launched for Goldsboro and Wayne County. The fact that it was initiated by a Negro group, and that the white citizens have been willing to cooperate, makes our project, perhaps, unique.

We have great faith in our Community Action Project, 'Operation Bootstrap', and feel that with the Federal funds which will be available to us, we will be able to weaken or break many barriers which separate us.

Mrs. Levi Hamilton

❖ ❖ ❖

It is difficult to summarize the conditions of human relations in the area of race relations in **RALEIGH** by any other word than inactivity. Such inactivity doesn't imply either goodness or badness. It seems to be a fact of life.

So far as is known public accommodations have complied with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 without friction. There is though relatively minor use of these accommodations by Negroes. With regard to jobs some say there are substantial jobs available to Negroes but that there are few qualified to fill them. Others say that there is **not** adequate access to jobs at all levels for Negroes regardless of qualifications. There is probably truth in both contentions. There is general agreement however that there is insufficient activity in RALEIGH to assure adequate training and opportunity to all persons who might seek it. For example in regard to the very important condition of school integration in RALEIGH the situation is one of limited token integration. There seems to be no serious plans to move toward school integration on the part of the public school system, Negro citizens or anyone else for that matter. In general the situation in RALEIGH is one which requires the active involvement of persons from all groups in developing programs which will make possible greater opportunity in education, jobs and the use of public facilities by all persons.

Howard Miller

SALISBURY'S Interracial Council goes back as far as 1933 when individuals worked quietly behind the scenes to establish harmonious relations between the races and to develop greater respect and opportunities for Negroes.

Accomplishments often bore no stamp of the council's influence yet through the council's quiet persistent efforts Negro ministers were invited to participate in radio broadcasts, Negro policemen were hired, public facilities were opened and job discrimination was lessened.

Evidences of improved cooperation and friendship between the races mounts. After Livingstone College Auditorium was completely burned the community pledged $100,000 for a new hall and Catawba College offered the Livingstone music students the use of their facilities. Livingstone Lyceum programs are well attended by both races. We note development in fair employment practices and in other activities to bring about equality of opportunities.

SALISBURY has by no means achieved the goals that Christian communities dedicated to democratic practices must seek. However with the fine leadership we have seen in our community we know we have the power to improve the lot of every citizen.

I look to my hometown, SALISBURY, to be high among the first communities to achieve the status of a truly great all-American city.

Libby Koontz

❖ ❖ ❖

IN ROCKY MOUNT during the past two years some moderate progress has been made in removing racial discrimination. The Ministerial Association is integrated. Under a community committee appointed by the Mayor an attempt was made to desegregate eating places. During the same period several businesses, including banks and the city offices, employed Negroes in non-traditional jobs. At the opening of 1963-64 school year between 15 and 20 Negro students were assigned to white schools without court action.

ROCKY MOUNT was selected for a project with the North Carolina Fund, centering in a predominantly Negro section. However, since the election, last Spring, of a conservative city administration, this has not been pushed and there are some indications that it has not received real support from the City Council. Since the passage of the Federal Civil Rights Bill, according to my information, all public accommodations, with one exception, have been opened to all customers.

Henry C. Ruark

❖ ❖ ❖

A Council on Human Relations is being organized in the **WILMINGTON AREA.** This is a result of a recent meeting of a group of twenty-five business, professional, and civic leaders of the community who gathered to hear about the program and plans of the N.C. Council on Human Relations from its Executive Director, Helen Adams, at a recent visit to the WILMINGTON community.

Among those present at this meeting were the Honorable O. O. Allsbrook, Mayor of Wilmington, the Honorable Robert Calder, incumbent member of the General Assembly, the Honorable George T. Clark, representative-elect to the N.C. General Assembly. All of those present expressed great interest in the program of the N.C. Council on Human Relations.

A nominating committee has been appointed by the temporary chairman, L. C. Berry, Jr., a local attorney. The committee is now in the process of selecting a list of nominees for the various offices in the Wilmington Council on Human Relations. These will be submitted at a call meeting of the local group for the purpose of organizing the Wilmington Council, in the near future.

Although the local group expressed great interest in all of the major goals of the N.C. Council, special interest in education, poverty and job opportunities were primary.

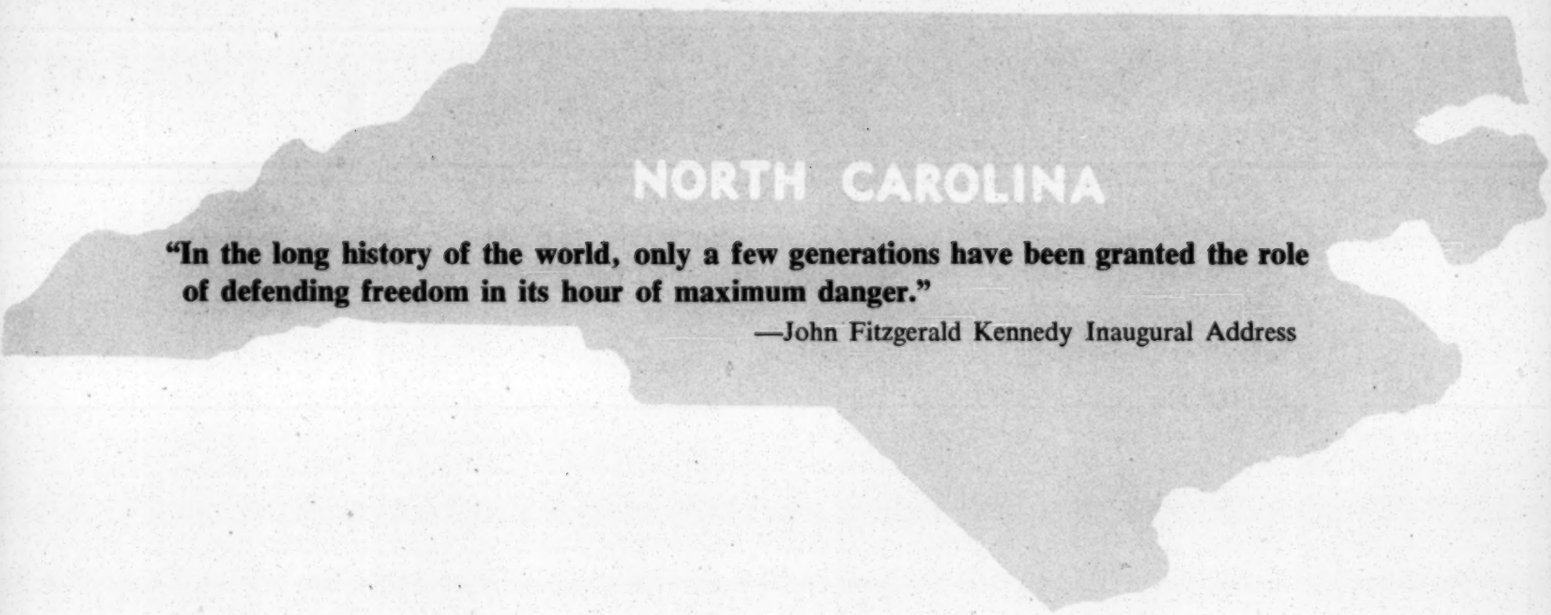
Lisbon C. Berry

❖ ❖ ❖

Blessed with the sun which would shine
on a land of loving men,
The wind which would blow sweetly against the
breast
Of men respecting other men,
The rain which would fall indiscriminatingly
On unprejudiced men—

This land,
Founded to make a place
For loving men to
Gain respect.

—from A LITANY FOR AMERICA
by Emery L. Rann, M.D.
Member of the Executive Committee of the
N.C. Council on Human Relations



"In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger."

—John Fitzgerald Kennedy Inaugural Address

MINUTES OF THE MARCH 2, 1965 MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ERDAHL-CLOYD STUDENT UNION BUILDING, NORTH CAROLINA STATE, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

The meeting was called to order by the President, William Parker of Shaw University. The reading of the minutes from the last meeting (February 17, 1965) was waived. A reading of the treasurer's report showed a balance of seventy dollars ($70.00).

Mr. Parker next introduced the guest speaker for the meeting, Mrs. Helen Furman, Executive Director of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. Mrs. Furman first presented the problem of how to raise funds for the Intercollegiate Council's film series, "Minority Report". She stated that the N. C. Council on Human Relations is attempting to assist the Intercollegiate Council by asking for contributions from N.C.C.H.R. members. Mrs. Furman discussed the mechanics and purposes of the N. C. Council. She spoke of the three current projects of the N.C. Council: (1.) placement service program (guidance counseling),
(2.) pre-school readiness program,
(3.) the newspaper, North Carolina Council Comment.
Mrs. Furman's talk was followed by a question and answer period.

The first order of business was the tutorial conference in Chapel Hill, March 26-28. Mrs. Nancy Elkins, representative of the Y.W.C.A. in Chapel Hill, spoke on the topics to be covered during the conference: The Beginning Tutorial Program,
Improving the Tutorial Program,
The Pre-school Tutorial Program.
The North Carolina Council on Human Relations has offered to pay the Conference expenses of those members of the Intercollegiate Council who are to be used as unofficial consultants representing the North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights. Members who are not requested to serve as consultants will be expected to meet at least part of their expenses.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned to meet again on April 6, 1965 at 4:00 P. M.

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: HODGES HALL, A. & T. COLLEGE, GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 25, 1965.

The meeting was called to order at 3:15 P. M. by the President, William Parker of Shaw University.

The first item for discussion was the proposed Intercollegiate Council spring conference. Miss Jo McMakin suggested that delegates from the Council be sent to the YWCA Tutorial Conference at Chapel Hill on March 26-28. Mr. John Brooks, of the North Carolina Fund, stated that he felt we should combine efforts to make this Conference successful. Mrs. Nancy Elkins of the YWCA at Chapel Hill gave the Board information on the Conference: There will be several speakers, including Mr. Thurmond Harrison of the Philadelphia Tutorial Project, who served as a consultant at the Intercollegiate Council's fall conference at Wake Forest, workshop leaders and consultants. The Conference will be on different levels and cover various points of interest -- pre-school readiness programs; beginning a tutorial project; functions of a refined project. Lowell Dodge, of the North Carolina Advancement School, commented on the School's interest in the Conference. It was decided that some of the expenses of Intercollegiate Council members would be defrayed by the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, affiliate of the Intercollegiate Council.

The next item of business was the mentioning of new offices and officers for next fall by the President. Those he suggested are: General Chairmanship/Administrative Assistant to the President -- Cecil Butler, Press Secretary/Eastern Liaison to President -- Minnie White, Chairman Membership Committee -- Charlie Bugg.

The following item on the agenda was discussion of the possible creation of an advisory board. Miss McMakin suggested the need for such a board during transitional periods for financial assistance and advice. Mr. Parker stated that he will take the suggestion under advisement.

The agenda for the March 2, 1965 meeting was presented: Speaker -- Mrs. Helen A. Furman, Executive Director, N. C. Council on Human Relations,
Speaker -- Mrs. Nancy Elkins, YM-YWCA Chapel Hill,
Discussion of proposed advisory board.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:20 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Alice Walker
Secretary

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

March 3, 1965

TO: All Members of the Executive Committee

FROM: Helen Adams Furman

RE: Executive Committee Meeting, Saturday, March 20th, at Quail Roost Conference Center

The Council must have the advice and help of every member of the executive committee.

We will hold the meeting at beautiful Quail Roost. A sandwich lunch will be served between twelve and one o'clock. The meeting will begin promptly at 1:30.

The Quail Roost Conference Center is located near Rougemont, North Carolina. A sign marks the entrance on U. S. Highway 501, twelve miles north of the intersection of Routes 70 and 501 in Durham.

Until recently, the entire estate at Quail Roost was the residence of Mr. & Mrs. George Watts Hill of Chapel Hill. They have given the property to the University of North Carolina. The University has a contractual arrangement with the Learning Institute of North Carolina (LINC) for the operation of the Conference Center.

Your executive director is completing the first six months with the Council. We need to evaluate the work to date and to survey our future plans.

I have not had an opportunity to meet some of you. I hope we shall have a full attendance at this important meeting.

Husbands and wives of members are invited.

* -

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM TO THE OFFICE IMMEDIATELY!

☐ I will attend the executive committee meeting on Saturday, March 20, at Quail Roost Conference Center. I will bring _____.

☐ I will not be able to attend the executive committee meeting on Saturday, March 20, at Quail Roost Conference Center.

Signed _____

AU
MM

MINUTES FOR THE APRIL 13, 1965 MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ERDAHL-CLOYD STUDENT UNION BUILDING, NORTH CAROLINA STATE, RALEIGH.

The meeting was called to order by the President, William Parker of Shaw University.

Because of the availibility of the Minutes, the reading was dispensed with.

Miss Jo McMakin of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations gave the Treasurer's Report in the absence of the Treasurer, Lester Moore of North Carolina College. The current balance is eighty dollars ($80.00).

Mr. Parker opened the floor for criticisms of the March 26-28, 1965 YWCA/NCICHR Tutorial Conference at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Bill Shearin of North Carolina State expressed approval of the Conference, saying he felt it was beneficial. He considered the main speaker, Mr. Thurmond Harrison, Director of the Philadelphia Tutorial Project, particularly helpful. Alice Walker of Barber-Scotia College liked the informal approach of the Conference; whereas Nancy Ehle of Meredith thought it too disjointed. The consensus, however, was favorable.

Miss McMakin informed the Council of contact persons for the planned March On Washington, April 17, 1965, to protest the escalation of the Vietnamese war. She stated that she was not necessarily espousing a position, but supplying information for those members present who were interested.

Students present who are interested in the Free Speech Movement were also given names of persons to contact by Miss McMakin.

Mr. Parker called for an Executive Committee meeting Thursday, April 29, 1965, at 4:30 P.M. in Hodgins Hall Seminar Room #1 on the A. & T. Campus at Greensboro.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, May 4, 1965, at 4:00 P.M. in the Erdahl-Cloyd Student Union, North Carolina State, Raleigh.

Respectfully submitted,

Alice Walker

Alice Walker, Secretary
Barber-Scotia College

AU
mm

MINUTES OF THE NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS MEETING, MAY 4, 1965, ERDAHL-CLOYD STUDENT UNION, NORTH CAROLINA STATE, RALEIGH.

The meeting began with the showing of a film, "When I Am Old Enough, Goodby!", which depicted the motivations of a high school drop-out and the resultant difficulties that follow dropping out of school.

The meeting was then called to order by the outgoing President, Mr. William Parker of Shaw University. Because of the availability of the Minutes, the reading was dispensed with. The Treasurer, Mr. Lester Moore of North Carolina College, reported that the balance on hand in the budget is $100.00.

The roll was taken and the following colleges were represented:

A. & T. College,
Barber-Scotia College,
Duke University,
Elizabeth City State College,
Fayetteville State College,
Johnson C. Smith University,
Meredith College,
North Carolina College,
North Carolina State,
Shaw University,
University of North Carolina at Greensboro,
Wake Forest College.

The first item on the agenda was the discussion of the proposed budget for the 1965-66 school year, and plans for the incorporation of the Council. Mr. John Brooks, of the North Carolina Fund, explained the nature of filing for incorporation. The incorporation papers drawn up by Mr. Brooks were distributed and discussed by the representatives present. After discussing the papers, Mr. Cecil Butler, A. & T. College, moved that the Council be incorporated. The motion was properly seconded and carried by unanimous vote. Mr. Moore then moved that the name, Youth Educational Services, Inc., suggested in the incorporation papers be accepted. The motion was seconded with the representatives voting to change the name, North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights, to Youth Educational Services, Inc. (YES). Miss Pamela Pfaff, U. N. C. - G., moved that $20.00 be spent from the current budget to pay for the filing of the incorporation papers. The motion was seconded and carried.

The next item on the agenda was the report of the Nominating Committee. Those persons nominated were: President -- Mr. Butler; First Vice-President -- Mr. Charles Bugg (Guilford); Second Vice-President -- Miss Alice Walker (Barber-Scotia); Treasurer -- Mr. William Pollard (Shaw); Secretary -- Miss Jeanette Johnson (Johnson C. Smith). The Officers elected to serve for the 1965-66 term are:

President -- Mr. Cecil Butler,
First Vice-President -- Mr. Robert Holmes (North Carolina State),
Second Vice-President -- Miss Alice Walker,
Secretary -- Miss Jeanette Johnson,
Treasurer -- Mr. William Pollard,
Project Director -- Mr. Charles Bugg.

The four students elected to serve on the Board of Directors along with the President and Treasurer are: Mr. Charles Bugg,
Miss Janet Brown (Meredith),
Miss Luana Green (Wake Forest),
Mr. George Langford (Fayetteville State).

The Nominating Committee presented a list of six members of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations Executive Committee to the entire Human Relations Executive Committee. From these six persons named by the YES Nominating Committee, the NCCHR Executive Committee is to elect two to sit as voting members on the YES Board. In turn, the YES President and Treasurer will sit as voting members on the NCCHR Executive Committee in an interlocking directorate. The six persons named are:

Mrs. Chase H. Benson -- Greensboro,
Dr. McLeod Bryan -- Winston-Salem,
Mr. Ruben J. Dailey -- Asheville,
Mr. Watts Hill, Jr. -- Durham,
Dr. Howard Miller -- Raleigh,
Reverend Vernon C. Tyson -- Sanford.

The Advisory Board members elected by the representative body are:

Mr. John C. Brooks, of the North Carolina Fund, to serve three years;
Dr. Samuel E. Duncan, President of Livingstone College, to serve two years;
Dr. Leonard H. Robinson, Dean of Education at A. & T. College, to serve one year.

There being no further business upon completion of the election to offices, the meeting was adjourned.

Alice Walker

Alice Walker, Secretary
Barber-Scotia College

NC - Minutes

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

June 19, 1965

TO: Officers and Executive Committee Members

FROM: Helen Furman

RE: Executive Committee Meeting
Date: July 10th (Saturday)
Place: Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.
(10 miles east of Greensboro)
Time: 1:00 p.m.

You are invited to be the guests of Miss Wilhelmina Crosson, President of The Palmer Memorial Institute, for luncheon. Miss Crosson is also making an air-conditioned conference room available to us for our meeting.

Please Note:

Every member of the committee should be present for this meeting. There are decisions vital to the Council's future which MUST be made at this time. It is most unfortunate that some members do not feel an obligation to attend these meetings. The welfare of the Council now and in the future depends upon the interest and participation of the members of the Executive Committee.

Explanation:

In the event that you are wondering why the meeting is being held in Sedalia, please let me say that your Council has taken an interest in the Palmer summer school which will be in session. Mr. Albert Boothby of Milbrook, New York, who founded the school with a Ford grant, will be on hand to speak to us, show us the interesting project and tell us of its future.

The Latest News

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations has been given a grant of $98,403.00 for four HEAD START projects. This will finance a dynamic summer program and keep your staff working at top speed. PLEASE do not think of this grant as a solution to our financial problems. IT IS NOT. Except for some very small sums for overhead, the money will be spent as it should be -- to develop the best possible programs for 900 disadvantaged children.

(over)

Paul, Please try to come.

I am sending you a letter I received from Frank Williams. Please read and return. If you can figure out John Brooks you are way ahead of me. This is alll I need right now--trouble with that young man. Maybe neither your nor I have gotten through to him with simple facts but I think it is more complicated than that--such as a desire on his part to break away from the Council and the use of some unique(!!) methods to do it. Am I right?

Sanford has washed out of our Head Start Program. Its probably just as well. We are getting along quite well in all other areas. It is rough, however--seven days a week, night and day!

Hope to see you. As usual I need you.

Helen

NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

OFFICERS

WILLIAM T. PARKER, *President*
Box 60
Shaw University
Raleigh, N. C.
Telephone: TE 3-7956

LEON SPENCER, *1st Vice President*
6408 Reynolda Station
Wake Forest College
Winston-Salem, N. C.
Telephone: PA 5-0898

CECIL BUTLER, *2nd Vice President*
1401 Lincoln Street
A & T College
Greensboro, N. C.

ALICE WALKER, *Secretary*
Barber-Scotia College
Concord, N. C.

LESTER V. MOORE, *Treasurer*
2025 Chidley Hall
North Carolina College
Durham, N. C.

HAYVES STREETER, *Member*
Executive Board
Fayetteville State College
Fayetteville, N. C.

PAMELA K. PFAFF, *Member*
Executive Board
319 McIver Street
UNC-Greensboro
Greensboro, N. C.

Advisors

DR. CARL E. DEVANE
Division of Social Science
Shaw University
Raleigh, N. C.

DR. LEONARD H. ROBINSON, *Dean*
School of Education
and General Studies
A & T College
Greensboro, N. C.

Sponsors

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Administrative Office
Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina
Telephone: 376-6833

PA
MLW LWD
MM

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Members of the North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights

From: Jo McMakin

The North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights will hold its next meeting Tuesday, January 12, 1965, at 4:00 P. M. in the Erdahl-Cloyd Student Union, North Carolina State, Raleigh. It is hoped that every member school will arrange to be present. Guests are cordially invited to attend.

The meeting will be held in the theater of the Student Union. Afterwards, a room will be available in the student cafeteria for those wishing to buy dinner before returning to their campuses.

Preceeding the meeting, the final film of the series will be shown. The showing will be at 3:30 P. M. in the theater. After discussing the film, the meeting will deal with the Student Tutorial Project, and the discussion of a proposed spring conference.

MINUTES FOR THE DECEMBER 1, 1964 MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. ERDAHL-CLOYD STUDENT UNION BUILDING, NORTH CAROLINA STATE, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

Following the viewing of a film, "We're Not Alone", made at Bennett College by the North Carolina Film Board, the meeting was called to order by Leon Spencer, of Wake Forest College, Vice-President of the Intercollegiate Council.

The first order of business was reports from the various schools represented concerning the present stages of their individual tutorial projects.

Students from the five Greensboro area colleges reported they had received over 200 applications from students interested in tutoring. As a result, the students intend to begin tutorials in schools other than the ones in which they are presently active so that these volunteers might be utilized.

Mr. Maye, of Shaw University, reported that their project is functioning well, and that the tutors there are in the process of evaluating their efforts since launching their project in September.

North Carolina State reported that their project is functioning independently of other colleges in the Raleigh area. Their aim is not purely an academic project, but one that might "cut across cultural lines" in the city.

North Carolina College has set up a program whereby faculty members assist in tutoring when needed.

Saint Augustine and Fayetteville State reported that they are still in the organizational phase of their respective tutorial projects.

The next order of business was Pat Knight and Mike Lawler's scheduling of trips to various member colleges to explain the Council's aims to other interested students and faculty. Mr. Lawler and Miss Knight made it known that they are available to any interested colleges wishing to learn more about the Intercollegiate Council and its tutorial project for this year. Persons interested in Miss Knight's or Mr. Lawler's services should write:

Mr. Michael Lawler
Number 4, Sparrow Apartments
Route 3
Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

The final item of business was the reminder by Mr. John Brooks, advisor to the Council, that each member school should send its $10.00 dues to the Council's new mailing address:

North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights
c/o North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina.

Mr. Brooks informed those present that space was available for anyone who might wish to have dinner in the college cafeteria.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned to meet again in this building on the 12th of January at 4:00 P. M.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

mm

N O T I C E

Because of possible confliction with scheduled religious observances on Friday night, January 22, the annual meeting of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations has been changed to SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1965.

The place and program will be as previously announced:

HOLIDAY INN SOUTH
Greensboro, North Carolina

7:00 p.m.

Speaker: Dr. Otis A. Singletary

Presentation of
The Howard Odum Award
to
Miss Gertrude Weil

If you have already sent in your reservation, please check the form below and return it to our office.

We regret the possible inconvenience in the change of date.

T. Franklin Williams
Chairman

- -

☐ I will be able to attend the annual meeting of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations on Saturday, January 23, 1965.

☐ I will not be able to attend the meeting on Saturday, JANUARY 23, 1965.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Administrative Office
Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina
Telephone: 376-6833

OFFICERS

WILLIAM T. PARKER, *President*
Box 60
Shaw University
Raleigh, N. C.
Telephone: TE 3-7956

LEON SPENCER, *1st Vice President*
6408 Reynolda Station
Wake Forest College
Winston-Salem, N. C.
Telephone: PA 5-0898

CECIL BUTLER, *2nd Vice President*
1401 Lincoln Street
A & T College
Greensboro, N. C.

ALICE WALKER, *Secretary*
Barber-Scotia College
Concord, N. C.

LESTER V. MOORE, *Treasurer*
2025 Chidley Hall
North Carolina College
Durham, N. C.

HAYVES STREETER, *Member*
Executive Board
Fayetteville State College
Fayetteville, N. C.

PAMELA K. PFAFF, *Member*
Executive Board
319 McIver Street
UNC-Greensboro
Greensboro, N. C.

Advisors

DR. CARL E. DEVANE
Division of Social Science
Shaw University
Raleigh, N. C.

DR. LEONARD H. ROBINSON, *Dean*
School of Education
and General Studies
A & T College
Greensboro, N. C.

Sponsors

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Members of the North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights

From: Jo McMakin

The North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights will hold its next meeting Tuesday, February 16, 1965, at 4:00 P. M. in the Erdahl-Cloyd Student Union, North Carolina State, Raleigh. Guests are cordially invited to attend.

The meeting will be held in the theater of the Student Union. It is hoped that the final film, "Vote - And the Choice Is Yours", of the "Minority Report" series will be ready for viewing at this meeting.

After hearing reports from the schools present concerning their tutorial projects, the meeting will deal primarily with plans for the follow-up conference to be held in April. Therefore, it is most important that as many representatives as possible be present.

minority report

. . . . a continuing film series presenting the reasons behind racial protest in North Carolina, and the essential aspirations of Negro youth of today . . .

The first four programs in this Public Affairs Series are:

goodbye to carolina

students from Agriculture and Technical College, Greensboro, describe realistically the type of economic opportunities available to the Negro in North Carolina, and explain why so many Negro college graduates—engineers, chemists, biologists, mathematicians—seek careers outside the state.

•

a knocking at the gate

from North Carolina College in Durham, a collection of personal experiences by student demonstrators who tell about the motivation and philosophy that kept them going in spite of indignities and perils encountered on the streets.

•

we're not alone

a Bennett College presentation, involving students from North Carolina and from Panama, who discuss an important theme: although the Negro is a minority in North Carolina, he shares aspirations in common with the world's nonwhite majority.

•

vote-and the choice is yours

with state-wide research and door-to-door interviews in Cumberland County, students of Fayetteville State College describe why the Negro often fails to participate in voting and other democratic processes.

16mm Black & White film Each film 28 minutes

Planned by the NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. Research and scripts were supplied by the COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, a steering group founded in 1964 by students from schools all over North Carolina in response to Governor Terry Sanford's challenge that Negroes "turn toward civic enterprise and translate physical action into intelligible dialogue with the entire community."

Produced with the assistance of the ETV STUDIO OF NORTH CAROLINA STATE AT RALEIGH, and the NORTH CAROLINA FILM BOARD.

The films are available to television stations, educational and civic groups, church organizations, service clubs and others. For information please write:

MISS JO McMAKIN
North Carolina Intercollegiate Council For Human Rights
Room 301, 121 E. Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

AV
mm

NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

OFFICERS

WILLIAM T. PARKER, *President*
Box 60
Shaw University
Raleigh, N. C.
Telephone: TE 3-7956

LEON SPENCER, *1st Vice President*
6408 Reynolda Station
Wake Forest College
Winston-Salem, N. C.
Telephone: PA 5-0898

CECIL BUTLER, *2nd Vice President*
1401 Lincoln Street
A & T College
Greensboro, N. C.

ALICE WALKER, *Secretary*
Barber-Scotia College
Concord, N. C.

LESTER V. MOORE, *Treasurer*
2025 Chidley Hall
North Carolina College
Durham, N. C.

HAYVES STREETER, *Member*
Executive Board
Fayetteville State College
Fayetteville, N. C.

PAMELA K. PFAFF, *Member*
Executive Board
319 McIver Street
UNC-Greensboro
Greensboro, N. C.

Advisors

DR. CARL E. DEVANE
Division of Social Science
Shaw University
Raleigh, N. C.

DR. LEONARD H. ROBINSON, *Dean*
School of Education
and General Studies
A & T College
Greensboro, N. C.

Sponsors

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Administrative Office
Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina
Telephone: 376-6833

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Members of the North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights

From: Jo McMakin

The North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights will hold its next meeting Tuesday, March 2, 1965, at 4:00 in the Erdahl-Cloyd Student Union Building, North Carolina State, Raleigh. It is most important that representatives from each member school be present. Guests are cordially invited to attend.

At this meeting we will hear from the first of a series of guest speakers, Mrs. Helen A. Furman, Executive Director of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

The meeting will deal primarily with discussion of the upcoming tutorial conference which the Intercollegiate Council will co-sponsor with the YWCA. Mrs. Nancy Elkins of the YWCA at U. N. C. - Chapel Hill will be present to discuss plans for the conference.

NC - Mtns

Mike

TABLE OF CONTENTS

History of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations

History of the North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights

Affiliation

Program

A tutorial

Development

Endorsements

Budget

COPY

(Note: As you are just about to find out, this thing is pretty awful. Bear it in mind, however, that it was hastily written by two persons on two separate occasions. With that thought in mind, gentlemen, whack away!)

HISTORY

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The North Carolina Council on Human Relations is only ten years old, but in a sense it is really forty-five because it is the extension of something which began long ago. For in 1919, when post-war racial tensions were high, a group of courageous Southerners of both races organized the Commission on Interracial Cooperation to promote communication and understanding between the races. In North Carolina, the Governor, at the urging of some leading citizens, appointed a Commission on Interracial Cooperation, composed of some outstanding people of both races.

Some of the major concerns in those days were: lynching, chain gangs, the miscarriage of justice in the courts, the need for an institution for delinquent Negro girls, the need for expanding high school facilities for Negroes, library facilities for Negroes, school buses for Negro children, and on and on for all sorts of things affecting the condition rather than the status of the Negro. Such topics as jury service and the right to vote were much touchier; and segregation -- well, there was a sort of tacit understanding that this was an unmentionable.

From 1949 to 1954, then, we were not able to do much by way of program, or even meetings. A few of the faithful, like Leon Russell, Gurney Hood, Gertrude Weil, W. L. Green, Moses Belton, Roy M. Brown, and John Wheeler, kept the organization alive. Then came the Supreme Court decision in the school segragation cases in May, 1954, and suddenly there was a new role for interracial organizations. During 1954 the Executive Committee of the North Carolina division held six meetings, trying to clarify objectives and possibilities. The upshot was that we revived the organization, changed its name, revised its philosophy, employed an executive officer, and embarked on a broad new program. Today, we face the challenge of one of the greatest periods of social change in the history of the South.

And so we have a long and honorable ancestry and a promising future. If the old North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation did nothing more than establish communication between the races and make interracial meetings "respectable", it was worth while. But the Supreme Court, the Congress, and human conscience have wrought great changes, and today the Council stands in the position of espousing a cause — the cause of "equal opportunity for all the people of the state" -- which has the positive sanction of the law of the land.

(Excerpts from A Footnote To History by Dr. Guy B. Johnson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

HISTORY

NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights was organized in January, 1964, at the request of Governor Terry Sanford. The Governor issued a challenge to the student leaders of the predominantly Negro colleges to "turn toward civic enterprise and translate physical action into intelligible dialogue with the entire community."

The students accepted the challenge willingly, and planned ways in which their actions could be transformed. This original group of eleven was known as the Intercollegiate Steering Committee. Soon after its informal organization the Steering Committee invited student leaders of various predominantly white institutions to join with them in their efforts to promote civic enterprise now. This inter-racial group organized formally as the North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights with membership open to each college and university in North Carolina.

The purpose of the Intercollegiate Council as stated in its Constitution is: "To promote better human relations among all citizens of North Carolina through whatever media that may be at the disposal of this Council."

The first means for promoting "better human relations" were the facilities and technical knowledge of the North Carolina Film Board. In collaboration with the Film Board, students of four colleges produced the film series "Minority Report".

The Intercollegiate Council next instituted a state-wide system of tutorial projects. These projects are designed to help all school children who are potential drop-outs find new meaning in the purposes of school. In conjunction with the organization of these tutorial programs, the Intercollegiate Council established, as a permanent part of its program, tutorial conferences to which professional people are invited to share their experiences and train tutors.

The North Carolina Intercollegiate Council, out of need for offices and financial assistance, decided in September, 1964, to formally affiliate with the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. We feel that this formal association with the North Carolina Council is a major step toward assuring successful ends to the purposes of the Intercollegiate Council. It is the expressed desire of many members of the Intercollegiate Council that our relationship with the North Carolina Council will be a lasting one, and we have every reason to believe that it will be.

(From History of the North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights by the President, Mr. William T. Parker, Shaw University, as printed in the North Carolina Council Comment, February, 1965.)

P.S. EXCUSE TYPOS! AS USUAL, I'M IN A HURRY!!

AFFILIATION:

This is not a parent-child relationship. We are two adult groups sharing the same goals, and for that reason our affiliation is a natural one. The Intercollegiate Council, however, must look to the older and more firmly established organization for financial support (Intercollegiate Council membership fee is set at ten dollars ($10.00) per school.) although its policies are its own. Since our affiliation, the two groups have blended their efforts through consultation and action with a meaningful result.

PROGRAM:

No organization can continue to exist and to flourish unless it is fulfilling a vital need. The Intercollegiate Council is serving the youth of the state while at the same time serving its own membership. In the process of helping children and high school youngsters to meet academic requirements, college students themselves develop capacities and philosophies which they did not posses before this experience. Thus, the program is a two-way street.

This report, nevertheless, concerns itself with the tutee rather than the tutor. The growth of the college student must be regarded as an extra dividend, for this is not the primary purpose of the tutorials, albeit an important one.

COPY

A tutorial:

The structure of the Intercollegiate Council is such as to give each member college freedom in setting up the type of tutorial most suited to the individual community. Most of the tutorials, however, have been set up through the local boards of education, and all have been set up with the approval and cooperation of the principals and teachers of each school where tutoring is taking place.

The tutor may be freshman - senior. He should have passing grades in all his courses, but no fixed grade point ratio is required. It is our belief that any sincerely committed college student has much to give to children he tutors, and we do not feel that in order to help educate the tutor must be a dean's list student. He is selected after a recruitment and screening process conducted by Intercollegiate Council campus tutorial chairmen. The financially limited training we have thus far been able to supply the tutors has been accomplished through two conferences, the first conference was held at Wake Forest College in Winston-Salem in November under the joint sponsorship of the North Carolina Council/Intercollegiate Council, the National Student Association, and the North Carolina Fund. The follow-up conference at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in March was co-sponsored with the Southern Region YWCA. At both conferences, tutors were given comprehensive sets of working papers to take back to their particular projects.

The program is conducted on two levels; supervisory study halls, and actual one-to-one,

COPY

one-to-two, or one-to-three tutoring. When the tutee load per tutor reaches four or more the tutor can then only supervise the group's studying — assisting the students with work that they find difficult; tossing out ideas to the group for possible reactions and discussion; listening to various individuals in the group read; listening to the child (or children, as is more often the case) who wants to tell SOMEONE about a personal problem; counseling where possible; etc. — thus, supervisory study halls. The actual tutoring session is perhaps the more rewarding experience for the tutee and tutor, for here the relationship is less structured and more intimate. The tutee and tutor work together in specific study areas where the child has difficulty. In this working together relationship, generally a closeness and trust is formed as the two people cut across age and cultural barriers and learn to accept each other. The tutee may be in elementary, junior or senior high school. The majority of these young people come from poorer homes. In the environment from which they come the learning style is typically physical and therefore generally slower. And here is the all-important lesson that a tutor learns only in the actual tutoring experience — that "slow" does not necessarily mean "dull". Only in the actual tutoring experience is the tutor — steeped in his middle class concept of speed-equals-smart — made aware of the world in which his tutee lives and of the many positive features of this child's physical style of learning. The resultant benefits of this type of learning

COPY

exchange -- for the tutee is likewise gaining insights into the worth of the aural learning style of his tutor; he has become interested -- are an argument in itself for the ~~###~~ merit of collegiate tutoring.

Presently, the Intercollegiate Council is conducting tutorials in the college communities of Greensboro, Raleigh, Winston-Salem, Fayetteville, Charlotte, and Durham. The project now involves more than college students and children.

* * * *

more colleges and more students from the colleges already involved. It must involve more children, for every child that is helped narrows the gap between the present and the desirable in educational standards. Next year we hope to have an advisory committee made up of persons familiar with the social and educational problems in the state, as well as persons familiar with sociological techniques. The Intercollegiate Council itself should expand — developing a larger executive committee and sub-committees. It will, with the consent of the senior Council, elect two members to the state Human Relations Council. In addition, we hope to organize a program steering committee to study expansion of activities to include pre-school readiness programs and adult education classes.

COPY

ENDORSEMENTS: (~~NOTE~~ Note: We felt these people should comment on the worth of the program. I realize there will be others that you will wish to add. We used the Mike or John so that the one that does not go with us to present the proposal could be used as an endorser. We feel NSA & the Fund should have their little say. (smile))

Governor Terry Sanford and/or General Capus Waynik

Mr. Harold Howe, Director, LINC

DR. Gordon McAndrew, N. C. Advancement School

Mrs. Bettye McLaurin, Principal, Morgan St. School (Charlotte)

Mrs. Sue Riley, Chairman, Pre-school Committee, Char.-Meck. Council on Human Relations

Mrs. Eleanor V. Benson, Secretary, Greensboro Fellowship; Secretary, NCCHR

Dr. T. Franklin Williams, Chairman, North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Dr. James Cheek, President, Shaw University

Dr. L. C. Dowdy, President, A. & T. COLLEGE

Mr. Michael Lawler, USNSA Student Government Vice President, Southern Region
or
Mr. John C. Brooks, Legal Advisor, The North Carolina Fund

COPY

XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
Proposed Budget for 1965-1966

SALARIES:	
Field Co-ordinator	$6,000.00
Office Co-ordinator	$5,500.00
Part-time clerk typist	$1,500.00
TWO CONFERENCES:	
Transportation and housing of students	$2,000.00
Consultant fees	$2,000.00
(A.) honorarium	
(B.) travel	
(C.) housing	
FIELD WORK:	
Travel Expenses (to schools and conferences)	$3,000.00
OFFICE WORK:	
Publications and printing	$2,500.00
(A.) working papers	
(B.) tapes	
(C.) conference reports	
(D.) special printings and distribution	
Postage	$ 600.00
Telephone	$1,000.00
Supplies	$ 800.00
Rent	$ 600.00
Typewriter	$ 300.00
Mimeographer (half of cost to be paid by N. C. Council on Human Relations)	$ 250.00
Dictaphone	$600.00
ACCOUNTANT SERVICES	$ 200.00
Annual audit	
	$26,850.00

COPY

Amounts appropriated in items "Conferences", "Field Work", and "Office Work" may be adjusted within each of these items.

Office facilities, such as a conference room, filing equipment, and an extra typewriter, will be provided by the N. C. C. H. R. The services of the Executive Director will be without cost as well as those of other office staff when required.

ASHEVILLE

The Asheville Area Council on Human Relations has been organized for several years--simultaneously with the sit-in demonstrations in Greensboro.

The Council was called together through the efforts of Bishop M. George Henry of the Diocese of the Episcopal Church of Western North Carolina. As a result of the organization consisting of about seventy-five leading citizens of this community, both white and Negro, the following has been accomplished:

Integration of all large drug store chain having lunch counters and all stores having lunch counters.

Most of the hotels and motels were brought into negotiation before the passage of the Civil Rights Bill and those who had not agreed to integrate before the passage of the bill are now integrated.

The City Council passed a resolution repealing all laws and ordinances heretofore passed by it, affecting segregation, and the Honorable Mayor Earl Eller proclaimed by an official proclamation, Asheville to be an "open integrated city."

The Council's executive committee feels that its efforts have resulted in the employment of several Negroes in jobs classified as "firsts" for the race.

The Council has achieved in large measures, the peaceful integration of most public facilities and also has been instrumental in encouraging integration of the public schools.

Ruben J. Dailey

REPORT OF
THE COMMITTEE TO AMEND THE BY-LAWS OF
THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Article II
Purpose

The purpose of this organization shall be as follows: To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the causes of inter-group friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage inter-group cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state; and to propose from time to time constructive measures for the attainment of these purposes.

AMENDMENT

Delete the phrase "to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups."

Change the last phrase to read "and to propose and assist in the implementation of constructive measures for the attainment of these purposes."

Article III
Membership

Section 2. Memberships and dues shall be as follows: Regular members, $5.00; contributing members, $10.00; sustaining members, $25.00. Contributing and sustaining members will receive free subscriptions to the NEW SOUTH, published by the Southern Regional Council.

AMENDMENT

Delete - "Contributing and sustaining members will receive free subscriptions to the NEW SOUTH, published by the Southern Regional Council." (The Southern Regional Council has a new policy for distribution of its official publication.)

Substitute - "All members will receive free subscription to the Council newspaper, THE NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL COMMENT."

Article XI

Affiliations

Add

Section 2. Local councils on human relations may become affiliated with the State Council upon a majority vote of the local council's membership. Any individual member, affiliated with a local council may become an associate member of the North Carolina Council or may become a full member upon the payment of regular State Council dues. Local councils affiliating with the North Carolina Council shall be obligated to bear their share of responsibility in carrying out the State Council's stated purpose and annual program.

Local councils shall also be expected to make suitable contributions to the treasurer of the State Council from dues and contributions collected by the local councils, the amounts to be determined by the local council's executive committee in consultation with the State Council.

Rev. Moses S. Belton, Chairman
Mrs. Martin L. Cannon, Jr.
Dr. Emery L. Rann

January 23, 1965

Text Of Report By Advisory Committee To Mayor George Roach Of Greensboro

[Report on Front Page]

Following is the text of a report by the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Community Relations to Mayor George H. Roach.

April 1, 1960

To The Honorable George H. Roach, Mayor
City of Greensboro
Greensboro, North Carolina
Dear Mayor Roach:

On February 26, 1960, you appointed a Committee which you named the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Community Relations, and charged this Committee with the responsibility of studying the situation in our City created by the "sitdown" demands that Negroes be served at the lunch counters in the downtown variety stores.

Your Committee, realizing that it has no authority and can be of help only in an advisory capacity, set out to confer with representatives of the Negro race, the operators of businesses in our city that serve food to the public, and with citizens generally to try to determine what the immediate problem is and the attitude of our citizens toward a solution of it.

Through the media of the press, churches, Chamber of Commerce, civic clubs and personal contacts your Committee called upon the public to express to the Committee, in writing, their views regarding this most important and urgent community problem.

The following sets forth your Committee's efforts to determine what the immediate problem is and the community's attitude toward a solution of it:

The members of the Committee has spent hours on several dates conferring with student leaders of A&T College and with large groups of the students and also with leaders of adult non-student Negro citizens. There was also a meeting of the entire Committee with student leaders of A&T College and leader of the adult Negro citizens a which the Negroes presente their views and stated the im mediate problem from their point of view.

The memberso f the Committee have talked with and listened to numerous citizens in oral discussions of the problem.

The Committee had the written communications received by it accumulated, classified, tabulated and made accessible to each member of the Committee. From the written communications the following were excluded from the tabulation:

1. Group representations submitted by person claiming to speak for a group or an association.

2. Communications from people throughout the country who are not residents of this community.

3. Encouraging and well-intended letters which offered no opinion on the problem at hand.

The following is a tabulation of the written communications received and considered by the Committee after the above listed exclusions and the classification of them:

Total communications received and tabulated after the exclusions, 2,063; 100%

Number and percentage favoring equality of service on some basis, regardless of race, 1,501; 72.8%

Number and percentage opposed to affecting any change in present operation policies of lunch counters, 562; 27.2%

The communications favoring equality of services to all customers, regardless of race, in stores catering to the patronage of all races, contain many lucid, logical, unimpassioned and thought-provoking statements weighing both sides of the question before stating their opinions. The responses classified as "opposed to effecting any change" in present operation policies, in-

ical statements imprinted on the ners, regardless of race, in cluded 200 post cards with identcards.

After waiting a reasonable time within which to accord the public an opportunity to express their views to the Committee and after considering various suggestions as a basis upon which the community might be willing to make a change in the prevailing custom of serving meals in public eating establishments, the Committee had a meeting with representatives from a large number of businesses in our city that are either engaged in the business of serving food to the public or that have departments so engaged. The Committee gave to the operators of these businesses the results of its survey of public opinion and asked them for their views. A second meeting was held with merchants upon whom the "sitdown" demand for service at the food counters was made by the A&T students. Certain members of our Committee also conferred personally and over long distance telephone with local and area management of nationally owned stores, and with management of locally owned stores.

The Committee and the operators explored a number of suggestions submitted, offering the possibility of a solution to the problem, but no agreement could be reached for a change in present policies.

CONCLUSION

That the immediate problem is whether lunch counters in mercantile establishments catering to patronage of all races should serve food to members of all races sitting down on an integrated basis.

That the immediate problem is a part of the larger problem of integration of the races in all

That the merchants engaged in general merchandising business catering to all races do not regard their food departments as being any different from establishments that sell food only, and they do not think that they should be singled out from other food merchants in the city's consideration of racial integration of eating establishments in our city.

That a settlement of the immediate problem stated above, acceptable to a large percentage of Greensboro citizens, could be effected by local merchants engaged in general merchandising business, catering to all races, who have food departments, designating an appropriate portion of their seating capacity in their food departments for services to all races on an integrated basis, and reserving the rest of their seating capacity in such departments for service exclusively to white customers.

That the above suggested way of settling the immediate problem is regarded as a workable compromise that would be acceptable to the leaders of A&T students and the leaders of the adult Negro groups with whom the Committee has conferred.

That the said suggested way of settling the immediate problem is not acceptable to the operators of the principal local mercantile establishments affected. That merchants are extremely sensitive to public reaction and merchants engaged in general merchandising business who also have food departments are fearful that if they serve all races on an integrated basis in their food departments they will lose a sufficient percentage of their present patronage to the non-integrated eating establishments in our city to cause their presently profitable food departments to operate at a loss.

That much good has been accomplished in the past by conferences between members of both races and that much good can be accomplished in the future by such conferences. That the Committee suggests that the City Council consider the establishment of a permanent City Commisison to be composed of members of both races to consider, discuss, and give to the public information regarding the views and problems of both races, and to advise with the City Council in the handling of public race relations.

APPRECIATION

The Committee wishes to express its appreciation to the citizens of Greensboro who offered assistance to the Committee in its consideration of this meeting and to also acknowledge with gratitude the cooperation, tolerance and forebearance demonstrated by members of both races in connection with the immediate problem that was before the Committee.

Respectfully submitted,
MAYOR'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY RELATIONS
By E. R. ZANE, Chairman

N. C. Council on Human Relations
121 East 3rd Street, Charlotte, N. C.

SUMMARY FROM THE RULING OF THE U. S. EIGHTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS ON MARCH 2 IN THE LITTLE ROCK SCHOOL CASE.

To summarize, and to reiterate the responsibilities of the defendants:

(1) The defendants, and their successors, are under an injunction which prevents them from engaging in any acts which are capable of serving to impede, thwart, or frustrate the execution of the integration plan which, as found herein, may be supplemented by a proper application of the Pupil Assignment Act of Arkansas. This injunction further requires that they "take affirmative steps, on their own initiative" to facilitate and accomplish operation of the school district on a non-discriminatory basis. (Emphasis supplied by the court.)

(2) The standards and criteria of the pupil assignment law cannot be given application to preserve imposed segregation. The obligation to disestablish imposed segregation is not met by applying placement or assignment standards, educational theories or other criteria so as to produce the result of leaving the previous racial situation existing as it was before. If application of standards and criteria has the effect of preserving a created status of constitutional violation, such application fails to constitute a sufficient remedy in dealing with the constitutional wrong. . . .

(3) The standards and criteria of the pupil assignment law must be applied objectively in the making of initial assignments of all students in the Little Rock school system to the end that imposed segregation is discontinued in the Little Rock schools as contemplated by the plan of integration. (Emphasis supplied by the court.)

(4) The standards and criteria of the pupil assignment law must be applied objectively in processing applications for transfers or reassignments, and without discrimination based on race or color to the end that imposed segregation is discontinued in the Little Rock schools as contemplated by the plan of integration.

The judgment is reversed and the cause is remanded, and the district court is directed to retain jurisdiction of the cause to the end that our views as herein expressed are carried into effect.

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

March 14, 1960

TO: John Constable

STUDENT

Will you please send a copy of "THE STUDENT PROTEST MOVEMENT, WINTER 1960" to:

Carl P. Zietlow
Student Christian Center
3330 Main Street
Buffalo 14, New York.

I would also like to have a copple of extra copies of this report if you have them available.

Mailed 3-15-60

H.S.J.

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

October 18, 1960

TO: John Constable

If you have two thousand copies of the reprint entitled: "A Southern Point of View" by Eliza Paschall, we will distribute them to our entire mailing list. Please send them immediately by parcel post-special handling.

If you do not have two thousand, send us what you can spare.

HSJ.

Order submitted 10/19/60

October 19, 1960

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

We are unable to send you more than five hundred copies of the Elisa Paschall reprint. If we have additional ones reprinted, I will see that you get first choice.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

File

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

December 22, 1960

TO: John Constable

Would appreciate having 25 extra copies of the memorandum of the Fowler Commission on Race Relations --SRC Report L-22. It's a most significant statement.

HSJ.

PS: Also, could you send me 3 or 4 copies of Settling A Sit-in by Wallace Westfeldt--the Nashville story?

mailed 12/23/60

from the desk of: 1-9-61

Harry S. Jones

January 6, 1961

TO: John Constable

The Fowler Commission's memo to Florida leaders says "we have drawn up an outline of approach which might be helpful as a starting point for a local committee's exploration as one of man ways to proceed (in setting up a local interracial committee).

Do you have any of these outlines? I would like to have one. I don't have the address of the Fowler Commission so haven't written directly.

HSJ.

February 16, 1961

Mrs Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 301, 121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Harry:

After consulting with Harold, we have decided we could let you have the January NEW SOUTH at cost which would come to about eight cents per copy.

However, we do not have 850 spare copies. We could let you have about 500 if this would be of any benefit.

If this is not satisfactory , you, of course, could distribute it through mimeograph copies. Let me know your decision.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lsc

"To strive through education, research, information and consultation to improve the educational, economic, and civic conditions of the people of North Carolina without regard to ethnic or national origins; to combat the cause of intergroup friction and misunderstanding, and to encourage intergroup cooperation for the common welfare; to interpret to the public the needs and aspirations of minority groups; to strive to attain the goal of equal opportunity for all the people of the state."
—from article II of the bylaws.

North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Room 301
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Officers

Chairman:
HENRY G. RUARK
LAURINBURG

1st Vice-Chairman:
S. E. DUNCAN
SALISBURY

2nd Vice-Chairman:
WILLIAM M. BOYCE, JR.
CHARLOTTE

Secretary:
MRS. CHASE H. BENSON
GREENSBORO

Treasurer:
JOHN H. WHEELER
DURHAM

Executive Secretary:
HARRY S. JONES
CHARLOTTE

Executive Committee

MRS. ELLEN S. ALSTON
RALEIGH

C. E. BOULWARE
DURHAM

WAYNE A. BOWERS
CHAPEL HILL

IRVING CARLYLE
WINSTON-SALEM

MRS. GUY B. DELAFIELD
GREENSBORO

CARL DOCKERY
SHELBY

JULIUS T. DOUGLAS
GREENSBORO

CARL N. EDWARDS
BOONVILLE

WILLIAM W. FINLATOR
RALEIGH

HARRY GOLDEN
CHARLOTTE

PAUL GREEN
CHAPEL HILL

J. NEAL HUGHLEY
DURHAM

LUTHER W. KELLY, JR.
CHARLOTTE

EDWARD A. McDOWELL
WAKE FOREST

ROY D. McLAURIN
LAURINBURG

C. P. MORRIS
DURHAM

RUFUS P. PERRY
CHARLOTTE

WALTER N. RIDLEY
ELIZABETH CITY

A. E. SPEARS
CHARLOTTE

RAYMOND M. WHEELER
CHARLOTTE

T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS
CHAPEL HILL

February 14, 1961

Mr. John Constable
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

I would like to distribute about 850 copies of the article by C. S. Cartwright in the January NEW SOUTH. I can do this, of course, by lifting the article, and reproducing it in mimeograph form.

Or, if the cost were not too great, I might distribute the January NEW SOUTH, and inclose a note to encourage subscriptions to the NEW SOUTH.

Could you supply 850 copies, and if so, at what cost?

Sincerely,

Harry

Harry S. Jones
Executive Secretary

HSJ:reb

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

February 22, 1961

TO: John Constable

For a number of reasons, including the fact that you have only 500 of the January New South available, I have decided to distribute the article by Cartwright in mimeograph form.

HSJ.

April 5, 1961

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

In regard to your inquiry concerning "This I Believe," we can provide them at two cents each.

You should know, however, that the article is being reprinted in the April issue of NEW SOUTH and will automatically go to NEW SOUTH subscribers.

If you want additional copies, please let me know.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

from the desk of:

Harry S. Jones

April 4, 1961

TO: John Culbertson

We are thinking about using "This I Believe" by Haywood N. Hill as our mailing piece for this month. This would mean two thousand copies.

Could you provide us with these, and what would they cost us?

HSJ.

May 16, 1961

Mr. Harry S. Jones
Executive Director
North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry:

Only Mrs. Tilly has read the Saturday Evening POST article to which you refer in your letter of May 15. As soon as the rest of us get a chance to read it, we will let you know whether we will be getting reprints.

Paul Rilling did say that John Morris of ESCRU asked about the possibility of getting reprints together.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

from the desk of

Harry S. Jones

May 15, 1961

TO: John Constable

Do you have any plans for getting reprints of the article in the last issue of the Saturday Evening Post about Southern ministers failing to provide leadership--I forget the title?

H.S.J.

YES

YOUTH EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

PROSPECTUS

June 1, 1965

SUMMARY OF

YOUTH EDUCATIONAL SERVICES'

REQUEST FOR GRANT TO CO-ORDINATE

STATE-WIDE TUTORIAL PROGRAM

Youth Educational Services, a confederation of college students first assembled by Governor Terry Sanford, is a group united by a concern for educational and social progress in North Carolina. Governor Sanford issued a challenge to the student leaders of the predominantly Negro colleges to "turn toward civic enterprise and translate physical action into intelligible dialogue with the entire community."

The students accepted the challenge willingly and immediately planned ways in which their actions could be transformed into constructive programs. The first means found for promoting "better human relations" was the production of four 30-minute 16mm films, "A Minority Report", for television programming and for individual showings. By late Spring, 1964, the film series had progressed to the very technical stages of editing and processing. It was at this point that the students developed the idea of a program of campus-based tutorial projects.

A state-wide tutorial program was designed to aid disadvantaged Negro and white children to prepare for new opportunities in education and careers. In the fall of 1964 a conference was convened on the purposes and organization of tutoring projects. This conference was held on the campus of Wake Forest College in Winston-Salem with the co-operation of the U. S. National Student Association and the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. By inviting a

number of student and adult consultants with extensive backgrounds in education and tutoring projects, the conference was able to focus on similar activities in cities outside North Carolina.

At present, Youth Educational Services has tutorial projects in Greensboro, Fayetteville, Raleigh, Charlotte, and Winston-Salem. These projects are designed to help secondary school children who are potential drop-outs and/or under-achieving because of their general cultural and educational environment and background. By June 1965, these projects involved 437 college students and 967 school children. Students can make a substantial contribution to the educational progress of the State and the development of its human resources.

The tutoring programs are of an altogether voluntary nature. The tutorial projects have been developed and refined at eight or more piedmont colleges during the past year. The projects have benefited the tutors as well as the tutees in that Youth Educational Services has provided an additional opportunity for leadership training and has provided the tutors a basis upon which to objectively view their education and the community in which they live.

While all of this effort has been helpful and effective, it needs guidance and co-ordination. Experience has suggested that the effective continuation of a state-wide tutoring program will require full-time, state-wide co-ordination in two primary areas: (1) Research of educational materials for tutorial use and instruction in their desirable use, and (2) Exchange of evaluative information from the experiences of the various projects and establishment of regular communication with community and State school officials.

It is proposed that these two full-time services be provided by Youth Educational Services during the next year. The Learning Institute of North

Carolina has committed its financial support to the establishment of the first service to complement the work of a field co-ordinator through provision of a staff person to do research and conduct training, and has committed its support through the provision of offices for such a staff person and the field co-ordinator who is to be financed from other sources.

This proposal is directed specifically to the procurement of financial resources for the employment of a staff member to co-ordiante and strengthen existing projects, to encourage the establishment of additional tutorial projects, and to serve as a communicator between tutorial projects, and with related organizations. Such a staff member would require a basic salary, a travel allowance, and a general administrative support budget. It is proposed that a grant of $15,000 be made to the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, a tax exempt, non-profit, charitable organization with whom Youth Educational Services is affiliated, in trust for the use of Youth Educational Services in the following manner:

SALARY:	
Field Co-ordinator	$ 6,000
FIELD WORK:	
Travel Expenses (to school and conferences)	3,200
OFFICE WORK:	
Books and Publications	200
Dictaphone	600
Film Rental and Purchase	100
Postage	600
Publications and Printing	2,500
Supplies	800
Telephone	1,000
TOTAL:	$15,000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Introduction

II. The Applicant

III. The History

IV. The Proposed Program for 1965-66

A. Co-ordinate and Strengthen Existing Projects

1. Communications
2. Resource Materials and Publications
3. Tutor Orientation and Training
4. City Co-ordinating Councils
5. Evaluation

B. Encourage the Establishment of Additional Tutorial Projects

1. Eastern North Carolina
2. Western North Carolina
3. Piedmont North Carolina

C. Communications: Inter-project and with Related Organizations

V. The Offices of Youth Educational Services

VI. The Budget

VII. The Appendix

A. Value of Youth Educational Services

B. Constitution of the North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights

C. Minutes of Monthly Meeting, May 4, 1965

D. Articles of Incorporation, Youth Educational Services

E. History of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations

F. Letter of Recommendation: Dr. T. Franklin Williams, Chairman, North Carolina Council on Human Relations

G. Letter from Dr. Harold Howe, Director, Learning Institute of North Carolina

H. Resolution of the Board of Directors, The North Carolina Fund

I. Resume: Mr. Lowell Dodge

J. Resumes: Applicants for Field Co-ordinator for Youth Educational Services

K. Film Brochure: A Minority Report

L. List of Film Showings

M. A Tutorial Project: Greensboro United Tutorial Service

N. A Survey: North Carolina Tutorial Projects

O. Photographs

I. INTRODUCTION

Applicant: Youth Educational Services, Incorporated
121 East Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

Proposal: Establishment of a state-wide co-ordinating office of tutorial services for Youth Educational Services with two full-time staff members and adequate administrative support

Program:

1) To co-ordinate and strengthen the existing tutorial projects of Youth Educational Services

2) To promote additional tutorial projects in the State of North Carolina

3) To provide staff support for other programs of Youth Educational Services

Request: $15,000 for the period from September 1, 1965 to September 1, 1966

II. THE APPLICANT: YOUTH EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Youth Educational Services is a confederation of college students united by a concern for educational and social progress in North Carolina. During his first year, it developed two programs: 1. A film series on the aspirations and condition of the Negro in North Carolina; and 2. A series of tutorial projects in co-operation with the public school system.

Students from the following campuses are active in Youth Educational Services:

Atlantic Christian College
Barber-Scotia College
Bennett College
Duke University
Elizabeth City State College
Fayetteville State College
Guilford College
Johnson C. Smith University
Lenoir Rhyne College
Livingstone College
Meredith College
North Carolina A & T College
North Carolina College
North Carolina State University of UNC, at Raleigh
Shaw University
St. Augustine's College
UNC at Greensboro
Wake Forest College

The Officers for 1965-66 are:

President--Mr. Cecil Butler, North Carolina A & T College
First Vice President--Mr. Robert Holmes, North Carolina State
Second Vice President--Miss Alice Walker, Barber-Scotia College
Secretary--Miss Jeanette Johnson, Johnson C. Smith University
Treasurer--Mr. William Pollard, Shaw University
Project Director--Mr. Charles Bugg, Guilford College

The Board of Directors of Youth Educational Services is composed of the President and Treasurer of Youth Educational Services, four students elected at large and five adults, two of whom must also serve on the Executive Board of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. The present membership of the Board is:

Mr. Cecil Butler, President, Youth Educational Services

Mr. William Pollard, Treasurer, Youth Educational Service
Mr. Charles Bugg, Director, Greensboro United Tutorial Service
Miss Janet Brown, Meredith College
Miss Deanna Green, Wake Forest College
Mr. George Langford, Fayetteville State College
Mr. John C. Brooks, Legal Counsel, The North Carolina Fund
Dr. Samuel E. Duncan, President, Livingston College
Dr. Leonard H. Robinson, Dean, North Carolina A & T College
Member, Executive Board, North Carolina Council on Human Relations
Member, Executive Board, North Carolina Council on Human Relations

Youth Educational Services is affiliated with the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

III. HISTORY: YOUTH EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Youth Educational Services was organized in January, 1964, at the suggestion of Governor Terry Sanford who issued a challenge to the student leaders of the predominantly Negro colleges to "turn toward civic enterprise and translate physical action into intelligible dialogue with the entire community."

The students accepted the challenge willingly and immediately planned ways in which their actions could be transformed into constructive programs. The original group of eleven students was known as the Intercollegiate Steering Committee. Soon after its informal organization, the steering committee invited student leaders of various predominantly white institutions to join with them in their efforts to promote civic enterprise. This inter-racial group formally organized the North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights with membership open to each college and university in North Carolina.

The purpose of the Intercollegiate Council, as stated in its Constitution, is: "To promote better human relations among all citizens of North Carolina through whatever media that may be at the disposal of this Council."

The first means found for promoting "better human relations" were the facilities and technical knowledge of the North Carolina Film Board. In collaboration with the Film Board, students from four colleges produced the film series, "Minority Report," consisting of four 30-minute films.[1]

---

[1] List of films and participating schools, in order of production:
"A Knocking at the Gate," North Carolina College
"Good-bye, Carolina," North Carolina A & T College
"We're Not Alone," Bennett College
"Vote-And The Choice Is Yours," Fayetteville State College

This film series was originally developed for television, but the 16mm films are very suitable for showings to civic, religious and educational organizations. It is now hoped that Youth Educational Services will be able to co-ordinate a state-wide program of public showings and discussions of these films. Such a program, experience shows, is even more effective than television showings. Local affiliates of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations and college students can co-operate in presenting the films to public gatherings.

These four films represent the Intercollegiate Council's effort to establish the "dialogue" mentioned by Governor Sanford at the first meeting of the Council in January, 1964.

At this same meeting, Governor Sanford challenged the students to "turn toward civic enterprise." By late Spring, the film series had progressed to the very technical stages of editing and processing. It was at this point that the students accepted the second challenge, "civic enterprise."

The idea of developing campus-based tutorial projects came from several Duke University coeds during one of the meetings of the Council. As Spring final exams approached, the students of the Intercollegiate Council resolved that the establishment of tutorial projects in co-operation with the public school systems would receive top priority when school re-opened in September, 1964.

In the fall of 1964 the first step was taken, the convening of a conference on the purposes and organization of tutoring projects. This conference was held on the campus of Wake Forest College in Winston-Salem with the co-operation of the U. S. National Student Association and the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

The conference followed a seminar format, utilizing student and adult consultants with extensive backgrounds in education and/or tutorial projects. For example, Dr. David Iwamoto of the Research Division of the National Education Association and Tom Roderick of the Philadelphia Tutorial Project served as consultants.[2] Approximately 75 young people participated in the conference, representing 20 colleges and universities.

At present the Intercollegiate Council has tutorial projects in Greensboro, Fayetteville, Raleigh, Charlotte and Winston-Salem. These projects are designed to help secondary school children who are potential drop-outs and/or are underachieving because of their general cultural and educational environment and background.

One such project is the Greensboro United Tutorial Services. This project is a loosely co-ordinated effort by students from five institutions--Bennett College, Greensboro College, Guilford College, North Carolina A & T College and the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. This program involved 168 tutors working with 412 children. A description of this particular project is included in the appendix.

Students can make a substantial contribution to the educational progress of the State and the development of human resources. This has been the belief

---

[2] List of consultants: Miss Joan Bradbury, Staff assistant, Student Woodlawn Area Project; Miss Ann Cook, Director, Student Woodlawn Area Project; Mr. Lowell Dodge, Director of Tutoring, North Carolina Advancement School; Mr. Thurman Harrison, Staff assistant, Philadelphia Tutorial Project; Dr. David Iwamoto, Research Division, National Education Association; Mr. Stephen McNichols, Staff, USNSA; Mr. Thomas Roderick, Director, Philadelphia Tutorial Project; Mrs. Velma Strode, Director, "Future for Jimmy" Project.

of students in the Intercollegiate Council. Such projects as the Greensboro United Tutorial Services substantiate this ideal.

The most recent development in the Intercollegiate Council's brief history is its assistance to other student and adult groups in formulating tutorial projects. Council students actively assisted the Southeastern Regional YWCA in organizing the first South-wide conference on tutoring, which was held at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in April, 1965. The Council ascertained which schools in its membership might profit from this program and co-ordinated their travel to this very helpful conference. It also selected a team of student consultants to work person-to-person with representatives from schools throughout the South during the conference as well as to serve as discussion leaders.

Most recently, the Intercollegiate Council contributed a team of student and adult consultants to the Richmond City Human Relations Council to assist it in its Tutorial Evaluation Conference.

In early May, 1965, the Intercollegiate Council voted to incorporate as Youth Educational Services and decided to request of potential benefactors the funds necessary to co-ordinate, to strengthen, and to expand its state-wide tutorial program.

IV: THE PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR 1965-1966

The tutoring program which Youth Educational Services has been promoting during the past scholastic year has been one of an almost altogether voluntary nature. Hundreds of college students from across the State have given freely of their extra-curricular time to aid and inspire disadvantaged primary and elementary grade students. Tutorial projects which are associated with Youth Educational Services have been carried on by students of the following institutions:

(1) Fayetteville State College, Fayetteville.

(2) Greensboro United Tutorial Services, Greensboro.
A co-operative effort of students from Bennett College, Greensboro College, Guilford College, North Carolina A & T College and the University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

(3) Meredith College, Raleigh.

(4) North Carolina Advancement School, Winston-Salem.
A project drawing tutors from Salem College, Wake Forest College and Winston-Salem State College.

(5) North Carolina State University, Raleigh.

(6) Shaw University, Raleigh.

(7) Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem.

(8) Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte.

While all of this effort has been helpful and effective, it needs guidance and co-ordination. Much guidance and co-ordination has been given during the past year through conferences which were financially pieced together and through the work of persons whose employers donated their part-time assistance. Such employers were the U. S. National Student Association, the Governor's

Office of North Carolina and the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. More Professional guidance and expanded co-ordination is now needed. Specifically, there are needs for two different kinds of endeavors:

1. The State requires some kind of a center for the selection, evaluation, and preparation of materials and for the development of programs which will in a short period of time train tutors as effectively as possible to do a good job in their individual work with young people.

2. There is a need for a field co-ordinator for Youth Educational Services in the State. This person would cover the State rather widely and assist groups at colleges in their contacts with public school systems and in working out the many details of administration which are necessary to make tutoring work productive and accepted by local schools.

The first of the endeavors described above will be sponsored by the Learning Institute of North Carolina through their provision of a full-time staff person, experienced in educational research and tutor training, to work co-operatively with the field co-ordinator of Youth Educational Services. (See appendix G.)

The second of these endeavors is the primary subject of this grant request. Youth Educational Services proposes to establish an Office of Tutorial Services which will:

A. CO-ORDINATE AND STRENGTHEN EXISTING PROJECTS.

B. ENCOURAGE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ADDITIONAL TUTORIAL PROJECTS.

C. SERVE AS A MECHANISM FOR INCREASED COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN TUTORIAL PROJECTS AND WITH RELATED ORGANIZATIONS.

A. CO-ORDINATE AND STRENGTHEN EXISTING PROJECTS.

The staff and financial resources of Youth Educational Services will provide the following services to existing tutorial projects:

1. Communicate with Projects in Other States.

2. Develop Resource Materials and Publications.

3. Assist with Tutor Orientation and Training.

4. Organize City-wide Tutorial Co-ordinating Councils.

5. Develop Evaluation Techniques and Programs.

1. Communicate with Projects in Other States.

There are projects elsewhere in the United States which have met and resolved many of the general problems now facing the present programs of North Carolina students. In addition, these older projects are putting into practice new teaching techniques and are developing original materials to be employed in tutoring.

For instance, the Western Student Movement has established community programs which involve high school students tutoring younger children from the same neighborhood. The Philadelphia Tutoring Project has instituted week-end tutor training sessions which take place outside the city at a conference center. The Student Woodlawn Area Project in Chicago has developed means by which tutees participate in evaluation sessions, both of the tutors and of the project itself.

Youth Educational Services could greatly benefit from the experiences of these older tutorial programs. Youth Educational Services proposes to provide a systematic means for ascertaining these advances in other parts of the country and for applying them in the programs affiliated with Youth Educational Services. Student volunteers who are full-time students do not have the time necessary to carry out this function.

2. Develop Resource Materials and Publications.

Educational materials gathered from educational research organizations, other tutorial projects, and those tested (where possible) in the North

Carolina Advancement School[3] will become part of a reference library in the offices of Youth Educational Services. Whenever possible, the offices of Youth Educational Services will duplicate these materials for distribution and application in local programs. If cost or copyright prohibits efficient and inexpensive duplication, the staff can inform local projects where these materials can be obtained.

Materials gathered from other projects and from the more advanced programs of Youth Educational Services will serve as sources for official program publications, e.g. evaluation forms, guidelines for organization and tutor orientation manuals, and readings on disadvantaged youth.

3. Assist with Tutor Orientation and Training.

The tutor orientation sessions in projects associated with Youth Educational Services have varied widely in content and duration. In the Greensboro program tutor orientation consisted of four formal sessions which drew heavily on professional people from the city and within the State. Other projects have had little or no tutor orientation before beginning the project.

The need in this area is two-fold. First, all projects must become more conscious of the importance of tutor orientation prior to initiating the actual program. Tutor orientation serves to provide the students with additional confidence and knowledge of techniques and to strengthen their

---

[3] The staff will work closely with the North Carolina Advancement School. This experimental school is charged with the responsibility of developing approaches and materials for under-achieving children. Youth Educational Services has already benefited greatly from a close association with personnel at the Advancement School. In the future, the School can serve as a laboratory for testing and evaluating newly acquired materials and techniques before they are applied in the local programs associated with Youth Educational Services.

commitment to the project. Second, new projects will need direct assistance in organizing and carrying out their orientation programs.

The staff will study the orientation programs employed by U.C.L.A. and other tutorials. Using the findings of these studies, the staff will develop a set of guides for organizing tutor orientation sessions. These guides will be supplemented by appropriate field work with local projects.

Tutor training and tutor orientation are two distinct operations and problems. The latter serves primarily to introduce the prospective tutor to the goals and operations of a project. Tutor training, on the other hand, should be an intensive and continuing examination of the actual problems encountered by tutors in their sessions with the children.

The materials gathered by the staff can be most effectively applied in tutor training. The gathering of materials and the development of publications should be blended with extensive field work in the area of tutor training.

For example, tutor training should make extensive use of professional people, educators, child psychiatrists, social workers and public school personnel. It must involve a thorough discussion of problems encountered in the tutoring sessions and of practices developed in other programs. Rarely do students have the opportunity to establish sufficient community contacts outside of the public school system to include other professional personnel in tutor training programs. Also, as mentioned previously, student project administrators do not have sufficient time to sift through materials from other projects on this topic.

4. Organize City-wide Tutorial Co-ordinating Councils.

A city-wide co-ordinating structure, such as that which has been

employed in Greensboro, enables a state-wide office to serve and co-ordinate more effectively a state-wide program. The development of such city co-ordinating councils, through staff field work, will be promoted simultaneously with the development of the above mentioned library and publications. An effective mechanism will then be available for distribution and application of information gained from other projects and from projects presently under way in North Carolina.

Raleigh, for example, contains five colleges. One has a stable project under way. Three other colleges are struggling in the early stages of project development. The full-time students involved have neither sufficient time to communicate with other programs nor to develop a city tutorial council which would provide a mechanism for the sharing of valuable information. Youth Educational Services plans to develop city-wide tutorial co-ordinating councils in such situations.

5. Develop Evaluation Techniques and Programs.

The task of developing the early organizational form of a tutorial project and continuing its efficient administration is a full-time effort for local student leadership. Quite often the local project leaders, who are enrolled full-time in school, do not have the time to initiate systematic and regular evaluations of the program content. For example, decisions as to materials and teaching techniques are necessarily left to the individual tutors and are rarely evaluated in a comprehensive manner.

The staff of Youth Educational Services will attempt to initiate program evaluation in the following ways: a. Distribution of evaluation forms. b. "Seminars" for project directors. c. Local "conferences" of project personnel and advisers.

B. ENCOURAGE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ADDITIONAL TUTORIALS.

1. Eastern North Carolina. The development of college and/or high school based tutorial projects in eastern North Carolina is a top priority. The following eastern towns have colleges which could serve as a basis for organization of voluntary tutoring services: Elizabeth City, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Wilson, Greenville, Rocky Mount and Buies Creek. Representatives from Atlantic Christian College in Wilson have participated in Intercollegiate Council programs, and preliminary visits have been made to that campus.

The staff of Youth Educational Services plans to expand its services to the campuses in Eastern North Carolina and to establish communications with the public school system with the aid of members of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations and other organizations who reside in Eastern North Carolina.

2. Western North Carolina. The development of college and/or high school based tutorial projects in certain areas of Western North Carolina is a second priority. In this instance, tutors would be working primarily with white school children from low income families. Such colleges as Mars Hill, Appalachian State Teachers College and Asheville-Biltmore College are considered desirable centers for organizing future efforts in Western North Carolina.

3. Piedmont North Carolina. Most of the projects initiated in 1964-65 by Youth Educational Services are located in the Piedmont Crescent, extending from Raleigh on the east to Charlotte on the west. These projects have served as catalysts. Students in other colleges in this area are already planning to initiate programs beginning next fall.

Youth Educational Services plans to provide assistance where needed to programs initiated next year in this area, especially through the utilization of present tutorial project personnel as "consultants" for new projects.

C. SERVE AS A MECHANISM FOR INCREASED COMMUNICATION BETWEEN TUTORIAL PROJECTS AND WITH RELATED ORGANIZATIONS.

The staff of Youth Educational Services will assist the officers with the regular monthly meeting of school representatives and project personnel. In addition, the staff will prepare a regular newsletter to facilitate communication among the various schools and projects and provide a sense of organizational unity. This newsletter will also be distributed to the appropriate related organizations and to individuals throughout the State.

The staff will attend appropriate meetings and conferences of other organizations in order to facilitate communication between the student organization and other state associations and institutions.

V. THE OFFICES OF YOUTH EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Location. The Youth Educational Services office will be located at the Quail Roost Conference Center, ten miles north of Durham, North Carolina, with the offices of the Learning Institute of North Carolina (LINC). LINC will furnish secretarial help, auditing services and office equipment as needed.

Staff. Persons with experience in tutoring and campus organization are available to Youth Educational Services for the coming year. The staff member selected will divide the responsibilities of office management between himself and the employee of the Learning Institute of North Carolina assigned to this program, according to their past experience and their abilities.

Formation of Policy. The staff will be free to set priorities on their own activities within the bounds set for them by the officers and directors of Youth Educational Services. In general, it will respond first and foremost to the needs of the various tutoring projects, present or new, across the State of North Carolina.

Youth Educational Services Beyond 1966. On the basis of the experience of the staff during the coming year and the evaluation by the directors of Youth Educational Services and the Learning Institute of North Carolina, Youth Educational Services will formulate plans for continuing operations. It is intended that this year's efforts will form the basis for a permanent state-wide tutorial co-ordinating operation.

VI. PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1965-66

SALARY:	
Field Co-ordinator	$ 6,000
FIELD WORK:	
Travel Expenses (to schools and conferences)	3,200
OFFICE WORK:	
Books and Publications	200
Dictaphone	600
Film Rental and Purchase	100
Postage	600
Publications and Printing	
A) Conference reports	
B) Special printings and distribution	
C) Working papers	
D) Tapes	2,500
Supplies	800
Telephone	1,000
TOTAL:	$15,000

VII. APPENDIX

A. Value of Youth Educational Services

The following paragraphs set forth the explicit and implicit values of an organization such as Youth Educational Services. They present conclusions drawn from its activities and growth.

The value of tutoring projects is apparent in terms of the substantive contribution which this type of endeavor makes to the children of minority groups and/or of low income and deprived families. The program can influence the total personality of the child, and particularly his self-confidence and his attitudes toward the learning process. The program serves to complement the public school system by assuming a responsibility which the public school system is at this time incapable of assuming. The program seeks to reach children who have long been ignored. The primary mechanism of achieving that goal is individual attention.

Through the tutor-tutee relationship, the tutee not only improves his skills, but also develops a more positive orientation towards the learning process and the school system. Recent professional research indicates that attitudes are a primary factor in determining the educational "success" of minority-group children and of children from deprived backgrounds.

Individual attention can often break through the syndrome of failure that many of these children have experienced in the school system. The tutor-child relationship cannot be provided by the present structure of the public schools. The tutor concentrates on ascertaining both the weaknesses and the strengths of the individual children. Too often, the deprived child's strengths have gone unrecognized; yet, these strengths provide the key to developing self-confidence and achievement.

The efforts of the individual tutor are directed at developing the sort of personal relationship which is a source of success, at developing techniques which enable the child to demonstrate his strengths, at stimulating the child to apply himself and pursue interests, and at developing a positive orientation towards the learning process, rather than at doing the child's homework.

The individual tutor undergoes a unique "education" during his involvement in the tutorial project. Simply put, the tutoring experience exposes the college student to the educational and social problems of the State in a very personal context. This experience makes the tutor keenly aware of community responsibility and sensitive to the social, political, and economic problems of this State and of the South. The motivations of the tutor to volunteer for such a program can best be revealed by the phrase, "I want to do something, something meaningful, and something for my community." This experience crystalizes that commitment and expands the dimensions of this sense of social responsibility.

The college student of today will be a leading citizen in some southern town tomorrow. The educated person in the South has unparalleled access to the mechanisms of community progress because of the historical role of the educated person and because of the scarcity of trained and committed people to assume positions in the increasingly urban and industrial South. The history of the civil rights movement indicates what can happen if local educated people assume leadership. Youth Educational Services, through this unique experience of tutoring, hopes to assist in the development of social-minded citizens committed to community progress.

A second important aspect of this tutorial program is the impact which such experience has upon the Negro youth involved in Youth Educational Services.

Participation in the activities of Youth Educational Services has had a visible and dramatic impact on the Negro young people involved. Many opportunities heretofore denied, are now provided by federal law and, to some extent, by community practive, e.g., fair employment. Negro youth must be given the opportunity to develop those abilities which will enable them to pursue these opportunities.

The general education of the young Negro needs no extensive examination. It has provided the young Negro with insufficient education to pursue the opportunities granted by law or to fulfill his desire to compete effectively in the society at large. It has suffered for generations and its weaknesses must be considered and judged in light of its past record.

However, the type of experience gained in Youth Educational Services has had a surprising impact upon the participating Negro youth. It has provided an experience rarely encountered in formal education in the predominantly Negro college. Negro students generally are not given the responsibility of student self-government as are white students. Negro students complain that Negro educational institutions are "non-competitive" and "paternalistic."

The responsibility of leadership and administration in Youth Educational Services is assumed by Negro and white youth. They discuss and determine directions and programs. Individuals are encouraged to develop their own ideas on matters and to articulate what they think is best. The students "compete," and they assume responsibility. This is a new experience for many of the Negro students. If one is responsible for chairing a meeting, he chairs it.

In summary, the programs and activities of Youth Educational Services exemplify three primary values:

1. An important and needed contribution to the life of the children.

2. A supplementary educational program for the public school system.
3. An experience for the students which develops young adults committed to and skilled in nurturing social change.

If past investments in the future of the southern community are to be fortified, a new investment must be made. An investment already has been made in southern youth, particularly in college students. The past investment is now beginning to appear as a "profit"--the appearance of the new southern student, committed to actively formulating the content and direction of the changing South.

Youth Educational Services is a product of that previous investment. It is a creation of the new southern student's willingness to work and to work hard at seeing his ideals take shape as reality.

Youth Educational Services has already demonstrated its potential for contributing to educational progress in North Carolina and its value as a "model" for similar organizational efforts elsewhere in the South. To invest in Youth Educational Services is to invest in constructive action for educational and community progress in both North Carolina and the South.

VII. APPENDIX

B. Constitution of the North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights

VII. APPENDIX

C. THE NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

ERDAHL-CLOYD STUDENT UNION

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

MAY 4, 1965

* *

Minutes

The meeting was called to order by the outgoing President, Mr. William Parker of Shaw University. The first item on the agenda was the showing of a film, "When I Am Old Enough, Goodby!", which depicted the motivations of a high school drop-out and the resultant difficulties that follow dropping out of school. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with. The Treasurer, Mr. Lester Moore of North Carolina College, reported that the balance on hand in the treasury is $100.00.

The roll was taken and the following colleges were represented:

A. & T. College,
Barber-Scotia College,
Duke University,
Elizabeth City State College,
Fayetteville State College,
Johnson C. Smith University,
Meredith College,
North Carolina College,
North Carolina State,
Shaw University,
University of North Carolina at Greensboro,
Wake Forest College.

The second item on the agenda was a discussion of the proposed budget for the 1965-66 school year, and plans for the incorporation of the Council. Mr. John Brooks, of The North Carolina Fund, explained the nature of filing for incorporation. The incorporation papers drawn up by Mr. Brooks were distributed

and discussed by the representatives present. After dicussing the papers, Mr. Cecil Butler, A. & T. College, moved that the Council be incorporated. The motion was properly seconded and carried by unanimous vote. Mr. Moore then moved that the new name "Youth Educational Services, Inc." be adopted as the official name of the organization in lieu of "The North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights." The motion was seconded and the representatives voted unanimously to change the name to "Youth Educational Services, Inc." (YES). Miss Pamela Pfaff, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, moved that $20.00 be appropriated from the current treasury to pay for the filing of the incorporation papers. The motion was seconded and adopted.

The next item on the agenda was the report of the Nominating Committee. Those persons nominated by the Committee were:

President -- Mr. Cecil Butler (A. & T.),
First Vice-President -- Mr. Charles Bugg (Guilford),
Second Vice-President -- Miss Alice Walker (Barber-Scotia),
Treasurer -- Mr. William Pollard (Shaw),
Secretary -- Miss Jeanette Johnson (Johnson C. Smith).

The Officers elected to serve for the 1965-66 term are:

President -- Mr. Cecil Butler (A. & T.),
First Vice-President -- Mr. Robert Holmes (North Carolina State),
Second Vice-President -- Miss Alice Walker (Barber-Scotia),
Secretary -- Miss Jeanette Johnson (Johnson C. Smith),
Treasurer -- Mr. William Pollard (Shaw),
Project Director -- Mr. Charles Bugg (Guilford).

The four students elected to serve on the Board of Directors along with the President and Treasurer are:

Mr. Charles Bugg (Guilford),
Miss Janet Brown (Meredith),
Miss Luana Green (Wake Forest),
Mr. George Langford (Fayetteville State).

The Nominating Committee presented a list of members of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations' Board of Directors to the group for its selection of six members to recommend to the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations for its election of two therefrom to sit as voting members on the Board of Directors of Youth Educational Services. In turn, the Youth Educational Services' President and Treasurer will participate as voting members on the North Carolina Council for Human Relations' Board of Directors to provide an interlocking directorate. The six persons named are:

Mrs. Chase H. Benson -- Greensboro,
Dr. McLeod Bryan -- Winston-Salem,
Mr. Ruben J. Dailey -- Asheville,
Mr. Watts Hill, Jr. -- Durham,
Dr. Howard Miller -- Raleigh,
Reverend Vernon C. Tyson -- Sanford.

The following non-student adults were elected to the Board of Directors:

Mr. John C. Brooks, Staff Legal Counsel, The North Carolina Fund, to serve three years;
Dr. Samuel E. Duncan, President of Livingstone College, to serve two years;
Dr. Leonard H. Robinson, Dean of Education at A. & T. College, to serve one year.

There being no further business upon completion of the election of officers, the meeting was adjourned.

Alice Walker, Secretary
Barber-Scotia College

VII. APPENDIX

D. Articles of Incorporation of Youth Educational Services, a non-profit Corporation.

We, the undersigned natural persons of the age of twenty-one years or more, acting as incorporators for the purpose of creating a non-profit corporation under the laws of the State of North Carolina, as contained in Chapter 55-A of the General Statutes of North Carolina, entitled "Non-Profit Corporation Act," and the several amendments thereto, do hereby set forth;

1. The name of the Corporation is Youth Educational Services.
2. The period of duration of the Corporation shall be perpetual.
3. The purposes for which the Corporation is organized are:
   - A. To establish an intercollegiate council to promote the free exchange of ideas between students.
   - B. To study the problems involved in improving the education of the people of North Carolina of all ages and in different parts of the State.
   - C. To carry on experimental and other projects toward the solution of such problems.
   - D. To encourage cooperative projects between educational institutions and communities in devising such solutions.
   - E. To encourage cooperative projects between educational institutions and philanthropic institutions in devising such solutions.
   - F. To encourage wise use of public and philanthropic funds devoted to any of these purposes.
   - G. To do all things necessary or proper to aid in improving the

education of the people of North Carolina, either directly or through other private or public organizations.

H. Either directly or indirectly, and either alone or in conjunction or co-operation of other persons, institutions and organizations of any sort or nature, to do any and all lawful acts and things, and engage in any and all lawful activities which may be necessary or appropriate in connection with one or more of such purposes.

4. The Corporation is to have the following class or classes of members: Student governments or other student organizations of any college or university in the State of North Carolina.

5. Directors of the Corporation should be elected in the following manner: As provided in the bylaws.

6. The address of the initial registered office of the Corporation is as follows:

121 East Third Street, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Mecklenburg County.

The name of the initial registered agent of the Corporation at the above address is Miss Betty Jo McMakin.

Southern. The number of directors constituting the initial Board of Directors shall be eleven, and the names and addresses of the persons who are to serve as Directors until the first meeting of the Corporation or until their successors are elected and qualified are:

Name	Street Address	City or Town
Dr. Carl E. DeVane	Shaw University	Raleigh, North Carolina
Lowell Dodge	None	Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Mrs. Helen Adams Furhman	121 East Third Street	Charlotte, North Carolina
Mike Lawler	Route 3	Chapel Hill, North Carolina
Lester V. Moore	2025 Chidley Hall North Carolina College	Durham, North Carolina
William T. Parker	Box 60 Shaw University	Raleigh, North Carolina
Miss Pamela K. Pfaff	319 McKiever Street U.N.C. Greensboro	Greensboro, North Carolina
Dr. Lenard H. Robinson	A & T College	Greensboro, North Carolina
Leon Spencer	6408 Renolder Station Wake Forest College	Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Haynes Streeter	Fayetteville State College	Fayetteville, North Carolina
Miss Alice Walker	Barber-Scotia College	Concord, North Carolina

8. The names and addresses of all the Incorporators are:

Name	Street Address	City or Town
William T. Parker	Box 60 Shaw University	Raleigh, North Carolina
Lester V. Moore	2025 Chidley Hall North Carolina College	Durham, North Carolina
John C. Brooks	Post Office Box 2043	Durham, North Carolina
Mike H. Lawler	Sparrow Apartments Route 3	Chapel Hill, North Carolina

9. In addition to the powers granted corporations under the laws of the State of North Carolina, the Corporation shall have full power and authority to:

A. Do all things necessary or proper in helping to improve the education of the people of North Carolina, either directly or through private or public organizations.

B. Undertake research and studies of the problems involved in improving the education of the people of North Carolina, of all ages and in different parts of the State, and to recommend grants for such purposes.

C. Carry on experimental and other projects which have as their purpose the solution of such problems and are intended for educational purposes.

D. Make available professional staff services to private and public agencies, both State and local, seeking solutions to such problems.

E. Make available staff personnel for the purpose of coordinating the educational activities of its member bodies.

F. Encourage the wise use of public and philanthropic funds devoted to any of the purposes of the Corporation.

G. To receive funds from contributing foundations and other sources, to hold and manage these funds solely for the purposes herein set forth.

10. (A) Upon the dissolution of the Corporation, the Board of Directors of the Corporation shall, after paying or adequately providing for

the payment of all known obligations of the Corporation, distribute the remainder of the assets as follows:

1. Assets held by it in trust for specified purposes shall be applied so far as it is feasible in accordance with the terms of the trust.
2. The remaining assets not held in trust shall be applied so far as it is feasible towards carrying out the purposes stated in these articles, or payed over, for such purposes, to one or more other organizations which qualify under Section 501 (c) (3) The United States Internal Revenue Code or successive provisions thereto.

(B) In carrying out its purposes and in exercising its powers, the Corporation shall be subject to the limitations that:

1. No part of its net earnings or income shall adhere to the benefit of any private shareholder, member, or individual.
2. No substantial part of its activities shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation, or the advocacy of, or campaigning for, objectives which can only be obtained by legislation or the defeat of proposed legislation.
3. It shall not participate in, or intervene in (Including the publicizing or distribution of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.
4. The Corporation shall not engage in any activities which would

cause the Corporation to fail to qualify under Section 501 (c) (3) of The United States Revenue Code or successive provisions thereto.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this the fourth day of May, A.D., 1965.

_____

_____

_____

_____

State of North Carolina, County of Mecklenburg.

VII. APPENDIX

E. History of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations

VII. APPENDIX

F. Letter of Recommendation: Dr. T. Franklin Williams, Chairman, North Carolina Council on Human Relations

VII. APPENDIX

G. Letter From Dr. Harold Howe

THE LEARNING INSTITUTE OF NORTH CAROLINA

QUAIL ROOST CONFERENCE CENTER, ROUGEMONT, N. C. DURHAM 477-2025

MEMORANDUM

May 19, 1965

TO: Executive Committee of the LINC Board of Directors

FROM: Harold Howe II

RE: Use of LINC Funds for support of a North Carolina Office of Tutoring Services.

Friends:

Because of timing problems related to decisions regarding personnel, I am asking your approval of a commitment of $5,000 of LINC funds for support of a new enterprise to coordinate, enhance, and improve tutoring activities by students in colleges and universities throughout the State.

There is currently a great deal of interest among undergraduates and some graduate students in donating a portion of personal time to tutoring work with disadvantaged youngsters. Endeavors of this kind are taking place at Duke and at the University of North Carolina as well as in a great variety of colleges throughout the State. In Winston-Salem, for example, over 100 students from Wake Forest, Salem, and Winston-Salem State College are giving their time to tutoring work at the Advancement School. While all of this effort is helpful and effective, it needs guidance and coordination. Specifically there are needs for two different kinds of endeavors:

1. The State requires some kind of a center for the selection, evaluation, and preparation of materials and for the development of programs which will in a short period of time train tutors as effectively as possible to do a good job in their individual work with young people.

2. There is a need for a field coordinator for youth education services in the State. This person would cover the State rather widely and assist groups at colleges in their contacts with public school systems and in working out the many details of administration which are necessary to make tutoring work productive and accepted by local schools.

The second of the endeavors described above is being actively pursued through the joint effort of the North Carolina Human Relations Council and

through Inter-College Council made up of students. The first of these endeavors, however, needs focus and support, and I am suggesting that LINC provide this in several ways:

1. By making office facilities available at Quail Roost.

2. By providing some financial backing and helping to seek additional financial backing from other sources.

As of this writing, conversations have been opened with the North Carolina Fund about the possibility of a contribution from that source to add to the contribution that LINC might make. In addition, we have available an experienced person in Lowell Dodge, Coordinator of Tutoring Services at the North Carolina Advancement School. Our proposal would be to expand his role and to replace him at the North Carolina Advancement School with an on-the-spot person. He would move to the Chapel Hill-Durham area and occupy an office at Quail Roost. He would keep overall responsibility for policy questions related to tutoring services at the Advancement School, but would, in addition, assume a statewide responsibility in the area of materials and training.

A very tentative budget which we have worked out for a one-year operation of Lowell Dodge's office comes to a total of about $19,000. We intend to seek foundation support for this activity, but in the interim we would like to get started by having LINC and if possible the North Carolina Fund guarantee the expenditures involved in case foundation support cannot be found.

The amount of $19,000 mentioned above includes salary for a coordinator and a secretary, office expenses, transportation and conference expenses, and expenses for the purchase of materials, publications, and phone and mail communications.

I shall telephone each of you next week about your reaction, to this suggestion. In the normal course of events, I would have put this on the agenda for the LINC Board at its June 10 meeting; but because Lowell Dodge, who is the ideal person to take responsibility for this new enterprise faces some personal decisions about next year, it may be important to have a decision prior to that time. I would be happy to have you telephone me for any further interpretations you would like to have. Nothing in this memorandum should be regarded as a commitment by the North Carolina Fund. There has been no opportunity for that organization to discuss this matter at length. I have reason to believe, however, that there is some friendliness to presenting the possibility to the North Carolina Fund Board at its May 25 meeting.

VII. APPENDIX

H. Resolution of the Board of Directors, The North Carolina Fund, May 26, 1965

REQUEST FOR GRANT

Requesting Organization: LINC (The Learning Institute of North Carolina)

Amount Requested: $10,000

Type of Grant: Supplement to annual contribution to underwrite a part of a new special service

Covering Period: September 1, 1965, to August 30, 1966

Staff Officer: John C. Brooks

Harold Howe II of The Learning Institute of North Carolina has proposed that that organization establish an office for the support of a new enterprise to coordinate, enhance, and improve volunteer tutoring activities by students in colleges and universities throughout the State. LINC requests that The Fund contribute $10,000 toward the sponsorship of a center for the selection, evaluation, and preparation of materials and for the development of programs which will in a short period of time train tutors as effectively as possible to do a good job in their individual work with young people. (See attached memorandum from Harold Howe to his board.) It would be understood that LINC intends to submit a proposal to a foundation as soon as practicable to seek full financial sponsorship of this supportive program. This program would work closely with that sponsored by Youth Educational Services which is described in some detail in the attached report.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS: The North Carolina Fund is interested in promoting the expansion and development of a responsible State-wide collegiate tutoring program, and

WHEREAS: LINC has proposed to establish an office for the selection, evaluation, and preparation of materials and for the development of programs which will in a short period of time train tutors as effectively as possible to do a good job in their individual work with young people, and

WHEREAS: It is understood that LINC will pursue foundation support for this program at the earliest practicable time;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA FUND THAT:

ARTICLE I. $10,000 be appropriated to LINC for the establishment of a center to develop materials and a training program for tutors during the year of September 1, 1965, to August 30, 1966.

ARTICLE II. LINC be encouraged to pursue foundation support for this program and that if such be secured, any balance of the appropriation be returned to the general unappropriated program monies of The Fund.

VII. APPENDIX

I. Resume: Mr. Lowell Dodge

Mr. Lowell Dodge: At present Co-ordinator of Tutoring at the North Carolina Advancement School; former Project Director, Western Student Movement; staff member, Washington, D. C. Tutorial Project, Northern Student Movement, summer 1964; consultant, Youth Educational Services, 1964-65; B. A., Yale University, 1963.

J. Resume: Applicant for Field Coordinator for Youth Educational Services.

Mr. Michael Lawler: At present Student Government Vice President, United States National Student Association (Working in the Southern United States, primarily North Carolina and Virginia); past President of the Student Body, University of North Carolina, 1963-64; organizer and resource person to Youth Educational Services since its inception.

VII. APPENDIX

K. Film Brochure: A Minority Report

minority report

. . . . a continuing film series presenting the reasons behind racial protest in North Carolina, and the essential aspirations of Negro youth of today . . .

The first four programs in this Public Affairs Series are:

goodbye to carolina

students from Agriculture and Technical College, Greensboro, describe realistically the type of economic opportunities available to the Negro in North Carolina, and explain why so many Negro college graduates—engineers, chemists, biologists, mathematicians—seek careers outside the state.

a knocking at the gate

from North Carolina College in Durham, a collection of personal experiences by student demonstrators who tell about the motivation and philosophy that kept them going in spite of indignities and perils encountered on the streets.

we're not alone

a Bennett College presentation, involving students from North Carolina and from Panama, who discuss an important theme: although the Negro is a minority in North Carolina, he shares aspirations in common with the world's nonwhite majority.

vote-and the choice is yours

with state-wide research and door-to-door interviews in Cumberland County, students of Fayetteville State College describe why the Negro often fails to participate in voting and other democratic processes.

16mm Black & White film Each film 28 minutes

Planned by the NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. Research and scripts were supplied by the COUNCIL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, a steering group founded in 1964 by students from schools all over North Carolina in response to Governor Terry Sanford's challenge that Negroes "turn toward civic enterprise and translate physical action into intelligible dialogue with the entire community."

Produced with the assistance of the ETV STUDIO OF NORTH CAROLINA STATE AT RALEIGH, and the NORTH CAROLINA FILM BOARD.

The films are available to television stations, educational and civic groups, church organizations, service clubs and others. For information please write:

MISS JO McMAKIN
North Carolina Intercollegiate Council For Human Rights
Room 301, 121 E. Third Street
Charlotte, North Carolina

VII. APPENDIX

L. List of Film Showings

VII. APPENDIX

M. A Tutorial Project: Greensboro United Tutorial Service

A report submitted by Miss Pamela Pfaff Director
Greensboro United Tutorial Service, 1964-65.

The Greensboro United Tutorial Service is the co-ordinating structure for a tutorial project organized by the five colleges in Greensboro--A & T College, Bennett College, Greensboro College, Guilford College and the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. This program involves nearly 500 persons; tutors, children, adult advisers, public school personnel, and other interested adults.

The formation of this program began in mid-October at the tutorial conference sponsored by the North Carolina Intercollegiate Council for Human Rights on the campus of Wake Forest College. It was there that students from the Greater Greensboro Area first met and began formulating the tutorial project.

After the conference, the first step was to meet with officials of the city school system. Following conferences with the assistant superintendent of public schools, representatives of the project spent the next few months making presentations to school principals and PTA groups at meetings initiated by him. What were our goals? How would we work? These were only a few of the many questions which had to be satisfactorily answered.

Once having secured the confidence of the public school personnel and the parents, each campus began to set the wheels of tutor recruitment in motion. The first effort yielded one hundred and fifty tutors. Before tutoring, these students attended several orientation sessions.

In order to encourage a positive response from the children at Gillespie School, students organized a "fun" assembly at the school. The "guitar-picking" and singing was an entertaining and relaxed introduction to both the program and to some of the student tutors. Maybe the program was too good. The project staff was swamped with 345 applications by children from the fourth through ninth grades. All wanted a tutor.

On February 16, Greensboro United Tutorial Service "opened shop" for the first time. Eighty-five tutors were matched with one hundred seventy children, tutoring everything from mathematics and geography to trumpet (tutoring a tutee to toot). Each tutoring session lasted one hour, two days per week. These tutoring sessions were held in the school classrooms.

The problem of transportation was in great part resolved through the volunteer efforts of members of various city service clubs. The adult supervisor at the school and student secretarial help received stipends granted under the provisions of the Economic Opportunities Act. The larger portion of funds for supplies and transportation costs was provided by the respective student governments and campus organizations on the various campuses.

The primary goal of the project was to provide tutoring in academic subjects to "underachievers." Though gradual progress was noted by the tutors, many commented on the "problems" of working in the school atmosphere. Many tutors felt that the relationship of tutor and child was seriously inhibited by the classroom surroundings.

At this juncture another opportunity arose; it met the above problem squarely. In cooperation with the Greensboro Community Council and with the assistance of a professor from Bennett College, the program began tutoring sessions in two Negro housing developments. Each session lasted an hour and a half, one night per week. By the close of the year, this aspect of the totorial

project included 49 tutors and 146 tutees, ranging from pre-school to eleventh grade. Most significant was the fact that this program worked directly with the adult community councils organized within the housing developments and the tutoring sessions were held in the homes of the children.

The college student did not have to second-guess about the home environment of the children with which he worked. Of more importance, the college student and the parents in the community joined hands to provide increased educational opportunities for the children. These factors, combined with the absence of school bells and classroom atmosphere, probably resulted in this aspect of the tutorial project being the most successful.

Time was too short to arrange any extensive field trips, but a group of Guilford College tutors did arrange a trip to the mountains for 17 sixth graders from Gillespie School. The projects in the housing developments closed with an extra-curricular event--two parties at which parents, tutors, children, and advisers got together for an informal evening of conversation and refreshments.

Since Greensboro United Tutorial Service was student inspired, staffed, and administered, most problems were those typical of student efforts--lack of funds and insufficient number of tutors. However, the goals of the program have been realized satisfactorily on an experimental basis and thanks to this relative success, a permanent and extensive tutorial program is planned for the city. Specifically, the Gillespie School and the housing developments have asked that the program be continued next year. Also, two other housing developments, one white and one Negro, have requested a similar program. The city school administration has projected an expansion of the in-school tutorial program to ten schools within two years.

What sort of judgments can be made about this project? Any, of course, are subjective and in this case somewhat fragmented. First, has the interest of the college students dwindled? Almost to a person, the tutors have expressed a strong desire to participate in the programs next year. In fact, some of the tutors became interested in the summer program of the North Carolina Volunteers because of their experience in the tutorial project.

In some cases the work of the tutor and child went beyond themselves into the family. Parents told tutors that their interest in continuing their education or at least stepping up the number of books and magazines in their home was sparked by the work of their children and the tutor. Several tutors were asked to the homes of the children for dinner.

What of the children? What do they think about the program, about their college tutors? Several children were so enthusiastic that they continued meeting with their tutors after the formal closing of the program for the year. In some cases groups of children visited the campus of their tutors. But probably the best example of the children's response to the program came from a third grade boy, who when the car of tutors drove up in front of his home one night, ran eagerly to the car, peered in, and then shouted enthusiastically to his buddies in the front yard: "yep, them's ours!"

VII. APPENDIX

N. Statistical Survey of Tutorial Projects in The State of North Carolina. Organized under the auspices of Youth Educational Services.

	College	No. of Tutors		No of Tutees
1.	Bennett College	27		54
2.	Duke University	200		400
3.	Fayetteville State College	20		15
4.	Greensboro College	31		103
5.	Guilford College	25		50
6.	Johnson C. Smith University	18		100
7.	North Carolina A & T. College	5		5
8.	North Carolina State University of UNC, at Raleigh	26		26
9.	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	75		200
10.	Wake Forest College	10		14
	Total	437	Total	967

VII. APPENDIX

O. Photographs

YES

YOUTH EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

Proposed Budget for 1965-1966

SALARIES:	
Field Co-ordinator	$ 6,000.00
Office Co-ordinator	$ 5,500.00
Part-time clerk typist	$ 1,500.00
TWO CONFERENCES:	
Transportation and housing of students	$ 2,000.00
Consultant fees	$ 2,000.00
(A.) honorarium	
(B.) travel	
(C.) housing	
FIELD WORK:	
Travel Expenses (to schools and conferences)	$ 3,000.00
OFFICE WORK:	
Publications and printing	$ 2,500.00
(A.) conference working papers	
(B.) tape transcriptions	
(C.) conference reports	
(D.) special printings and distribution	
Postage	$ 600.00
Telephone	$ 1,000.00
Supplies	$ 800.00
Rent	$ 600.00
Typewriter	$ 300.00
Mimeographer (half of cost to be paid by N. C. Council on Human Relations)	$ 250.00
Dictaphone	$ 600.00
ACCOUNTANT SERVICES:	$ 200.00
Total	$26,850.00

Amounts appropriated in items "Conferences", "Field Work", and "Office Work" may be adjusted within each of these items.

Office facilities, such as a conference room, filing equipment, and an extra typewriter, will be provided by the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. The services of the Executive Director and other office staff will be without cost.

May 8, 1956

Miss Gertrude Noar, Director
Department of Education
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Gertrude:

Many thanks for the invitation to the South-wide Conference on Human Relations at the University of Oklahoma. I have noted the date on my calendar and this letter will serve as confirmation of my intention to attend. I will forward the form you enclosed to Dr. Lieberman in the near future. I look forward with anticipation to the meeting and to seeing you.

Best personal regards,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

of B'nai B'rith

515 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y., PLaza 1-1801

OFFICERS
HENRY EDWARD SCHULTZ
Chairman
MEIER STEINBRINK
Honorary Chairman
BARNEY BALABAN
A. G. BALLENGER
A. K. COHEN
HERBERT H. LEHMAN
LEON LOWENSTEIN
BENJAMIN SAMUELS
MELVIN H. SCHLESINGER
JESSE STEINHART
Honorary Vice-Chairmen
DAVID COLEMAN
HENRY EPSTEIN
DAVID A. ROSE
Vice-Chairmen
JACOB ALSON
Treasurer
BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN
National Director

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
BERNARD NATH
Chairman
PAUL SAMPLINER
Vice-Chairman

NATIONAL COMMISSION
JACOB ALSON
ROBERT L. ARONSON
MAURICE BISGYER
MELVIN A. BLOCK
WILLIAM P. BLOOM
BERT C. BROUDE
JOSEPH COHEN
DAVID COLEMAN
MAURICE N. DANNENBAUM
HENRY EPSTEIN
EDWARD GOLDBERGER
MRS. ISRAEL GOLDMAN
BENJAMIN GREENBERG
LESTER GUTTERMAN
FRANK R. S. KAPLAN
PHILIP M. KLUTZNICK
HAROLD LACHMAN
MRS. ARTHUR G. LAUFMAN
HERBERT LEVY
DAVID H. LITTER
JACK MACKAY
ALAN R. MORSE
BERNARD NATH
MRS. LOUIS L. PERLMAN
JEFFERSON E. PEYSER
I. BUDD ROCKOWER
DAVID A. ROSE
PAUL SAMPLINER
MAX J. SCHNEIDER
BENJAMIN SCHWARTZ
HENRY EDWARD SCHULTZ
MEIER STEINBRINK
FREDERICK M. STRAUS
GEORGE J. TALIANOFF
SAMUEL TARSHIS
MRS. LENORE D. UNDERWOOD
EDMUND WATERMAN
MRS. HYMAN C. WEISMAN
LOUIS ZARA

A. K. COHEN
Honorary Life Member

STAFF DIRECTORS
NATHAN C. BELTH
Press Relations
OSCAR COHEN
Program
ARNOLD FORSTER
Civil Rights
ALEXANDER F. MILLER
Community Service
J. HAROLD SAKS
Administration
LESTER J. WALDMAN
Executive Assistant

May 4, 1956

Dear Conference Participant:

Forgive the fact that this letter is mimeographed. We are delighted to know that you will participate in the Southwide Conference on Human Relations Education which the University of Oklahoma is co-sponsoring with us. President George L. Cross has expressed his personal interest in it and we are confident that you will find it a valuable experience.

Dr. Lawrence Kinney of Southwestern College in Memphis will be the keynoter. Dr. Philip Davidson, President of Louisville University, will analyze the area of desegregation-integration prior to its discussion. Dr. Carson McGuire of Texas University will do the same for the area of religion in public education. Discussion leaders and resource persons have been secured who are of prominence and stature.

In order that you may be fully taken care of, will you fill out the enclosed form regarding your plans for travel? We would appreciate it if you would secure from your institution, tax exemption certificates for your transportation. This is of importance to us if we are covering that expense item for you.

If you will let us know at once the problems in each area which you want to discuss, we will make every effort to have them included in the agenda. Please send this and the enclosed form as soon as possible, to Dr. Myron Lieberman, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

We look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely yours,

Gertrude Noar

Gertrude Noar, Director
Department of Education

Myron Lieberman
Chairman, Planning Committee
University of Oklahoma

Enc.

Information on Travel to Southwide Conference on Human Relations Education

I will arrive:

date _____

time _____

via _____(railroad, air plane)

(You will be met at the railroad station or the airport.)

Reserve room for me as follows:

single _____

double _____

Thursday and/or Friday nights

I plan to leave:

day _____

time _____

for railroad station or airport
(cross off what does not apply)

Signed_____

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram	
FULL RATE TELEGRAM	X
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER	

$
S
E

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 10-51

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate	
FULL RATE	
LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHIP RADIOGRAM	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
	Collect			

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

May 9, 1956

Dr. Myron Lieberman, Chairman
Planning Committee
College of Education
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

Change of status to analyst all right.

Regards,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council

FBR:mef

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

NORMAN · OKLAHOMA

May 7, 1956

Mr. Fred Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

The Planning Committee for the Southern Regional Conference on Human Relations Education has now placed you on its program as an analyst for integration, although you were originally scheduled as a discussion leader. Since the program has to be sent to the printer at the earliest possible date, I would greatly appreciate it if you would immediately wire me collect, informing me as to whether this change is agreeable to you.

We are looking forward to having you with us at the Conference.

Sincerely,

Myron Lieberman

Myron Lieberman
Chairman, Planning Committee

ML:mw

May 17, 1956

Dr. Myron Libberman, Chairman
Planning Committee
College of Education
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

Dear Dr. Lieberman:

I have just received your letter of May 15 asking for the theme and main points of my talk to the Conference. In a previous letter to me on May 7, you asked if it was all right if I acted as an analyst for integration rather than a discussion leader, and I agreed in a telegram to you. I didn't realize that I was to make a talk as such to the group but, of course, will be pleased to do so.

The title of my talk will probably be "Changing Patterns in the South." It would include a very brief survey of major trends in the South from the close of the Civil War to the beginning of the New Deal; the effects of the New Deal and World War II on the South; the series of cases that reached the Supreme Court up to 1954, including the white primary, the graduate schools, Jim Crowism, interstate transportation, and jury service; a brief analysis of the Court decision itself, and subsequent Court decisions; a quick look at the differences among the various States and regions of the South; and a quick look at the determinants of progress, such as urbanization, industrialization, the self-image of the States, determination of the Negro community, the percentage of Negro population, and the more democratic-minded groups; and a theoretical framework of working with, nor on nor for, Negro people.

Normally such a speech would take some fifteen minutes, which I believe is desirably brief, and would provide for plenty of time for questions and answers and discussion. If this is not the type of thing you and the Committee had in mind, I would be very happy to revise it or start it anew, depending on what you see to be the needs of the Conference.

I look forward with anticipation to the Conference and to my visit in Oklahoma.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

NORMAN · OKLAHOMA

May 15, 1956

Mr. Fred Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

The Planning Committee for the Conference is now in the process of considering the agenda for the discussion groups. It would help us if we had some idea of the main points that you are going to make in your talk at the Conference. With this in mind, could you please let me know right away the theme and the main ideas which you will try to bring out in your address.

Sincerely,

Myron Lieberman

Myron Lieberman
Chairman, Planning Committee

ML:mw

RECEIVED MAY 28 1956

Airmail

TO: All Participants, Southern Regional Conference on Human Relations Education

FROM: Myron Lieberman, Chairman, Program and Planning Committee

The following information should be read carefully by all participants. Careful consideration of these items is essential to the success of the Conference.

1. HOUSING: The following information is provided to avoid any possible embarrassment at the time of the Conference. Participants will be housed in the Women's Quadrangle on the campus of the University of Oklahoma. The rooms are those owned and operated by the University for women students.

Although the rooms are quite attractive, they do not have a private bath. This information was inadvertently omitted from previous notices sent to participants. We regret that due to the limited funds available, we cannot provide housing with private bath for Conference personnel. However, we shall be happy to make reservations for any participants who wish to reserve such accommodations at their own expense in one of the air-conditioned hotels or motels in Norman. The rates are usually about $4.50 for a single and $6.50 for a double. If you desire such reservations, please specify whether you wish hotel or motel reservations. **All Conference meetings will be held in air-conditioned rooms.**

2. PROGRAM: As you will note from the enclosed program, the Conference officially opens for most participants on Friday morning. However, it is expected that the discussion leaders, resource persons, analysts, and chairmen of general sessions will attend the dinner meeting for leaders on Thursday evening. Please notify the Chairman immediately if you cannot attend the Leadership Dinner. We should also like to point out that the College of Education is sponsoring a very interesting and timely program on Thursday evening in conjunction with the Conference. This program has been designed to be of special interest to all participants in the Conference, and all persons who arrive on Thursday are urged to attend. Your attention is also called to the program being sponsored on Friday evening by the University of Oklahoma Chapter of the American Association of University Professors. This program has also been designed to be of special interest to participants in the Southern Regional Conference and merits attendance by all participants.

3. AGENDA FOR DISCUSSION GROUPS: It has been decided to set the agenda for the discussion groups at the Leadership Dinner on Thursday evening. This will enable the Planning Committee to utilize the full range of participant opinion. In view of the level of participants in the Conference, we hope that the decision to set the agenda just prior to the Conference will not handicap the participants.

However, in order to help focus the pre-Conference thinking of the participants, we are including the following brief summaries of the major addresses with a few suggested questions which should be followed up by the discussion groups.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR LAURENCE F. KINNEY:

I have taken the liberty of quoting a few paragraphs from a recent letter from Professor Kinney to me:

"The Goal. Unless this is somewhat formulated, we are likely to achieve some ends which will make the true goal more elusive. I take it that in the field of human relations what we are seeking is, so far as possible, to enable all people to have a sense of human dignity and to find acceptance as human beings. Although there are degrees in which the enjoyment of human rights can take place, determined somewhat by stages of people's development and partly by circumstances, there is needed a sense of partnership in which men at various stages can share our common and our particular burdens and our achievements. In order to move toward the goal, we shall need both vision and practical judgment. Such a vision must make itself felt in concrete ways.

"Problems. (I notice that other speakers will make analyses of situations, and I shall deal with these but not in detail.) An effort will be made to show that at this juncture in the United States, the problem of human relations requires us to face as a primary concern the problem of integration in the schools. Specific areas in communities will be referred to where inequities exist which unfit Negro segments of the population for participation in school experiences on an equal footing with whites. Attitudes and practices including fears, prejudices, extremism, and feet-dragging will be mentioned, and developed at relevant points. Similar problems in other cultures will be viewed briefly for the purpose of gaining perspective on our own problems and on possible ways of resolving them."

Professor Kinney then goes on to say that he will discuss various steps to take to meet these problems, the role of communities in which less tension exists, and the need to prevent a policy of gradualism from degenerating into holding the status quo. He will also deal with some of the religious phases of human relations and human relations education in his address.

Suggested follow-up questions for discussion groups:

1. What are the strategic barriers to attainment of the goals outlined by Professor Kinney? That is, granting that there are many barriers, and that they are interrelated to some extent, can we specify those which are both crucial and most susceptible to change at this time?

2. Where, when, and how do we "take hold" to avoid futile scattering and dispersing of effort to attain the goals?

(Professor Kinney will discuss briefly the role of existing organizationss and the possibilities of new ones; discussion groups will probably wish to develop this point.)

ANALYSIS BY FREDERICK B. ROUTH:

I have taken the liberty of quoting from Mr. Routh's recent letter to me concerning his address entitled "Changing Patterns in the South." He will include "a very brief survey of major trends in the South from the close of the Civil War to the beginning of the New Deal; the effects of the New Deal and World War II on the South; the series of cases that reached the Supreme Court up to 1954, including the white primary, the graduate schools, Jim Crowism in interstate transportation, and jury service; a brief analysis of the Court decision itself, and subsequent Court decisions; a quick look at the differences among the various States and regions of the South; and a quick look at the determinants of progress, such as urbanization, industrialization, the self-image of the States, determination of the Negro community, the percentage of Negro population, and the more democratic-minded groups; and a theoretical framework of working with, not on nor for, Negro people." (Mr. Routh also stated that he intends to keep this presentation as brief as possible in order to provide for questions and discussion from the floor.)

Suggested follow-up questions for discussion groups:

1. What can educators do to ensure that the "Changing Patterns in the South" constitute more than a physical reshuffling of children without any basic change in the values and attitudes engendered by segregation?

2. What are the strategic points for educators to contribute to the "Changing Patterns in the South"? That is, where can education make its most valuable contribution toward a more democratic pattern of human relationships in the South?

3. What can educational organizations do to protect the civil and professional rights of teachers while the latter work toward the goals set forth by the keynote speaker and the analyst for integration?

ANALYSIS BY PROFESSOR CARSON McGUIRE:

We regret that we were unable to include a summary from Professor McGuire at this time. Participants have indicated an interest in discussing pressures to introduce denominational practices into the public schools, the use and abuse of public school activities based upon religious holidays, and the use of religious criteria in the employment of public school teachers.

4. TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS: The Program and Planning Committee has arranged to meet all incoming participants in Oklahoma City as well as in Norman, If you have not done so already, please notify me if you wish us to meet you in Oklahoma City. Remember to specify the railroad or airline company, train or flight number, and the expected time of arrival. Return transportation will also be provided to Oklahoma City.

In case you are delayed en route, or for any other reason wish to reach me in Norman, you can do so as follows:

Office phone number - 900, extension 308
(room 304, Graduate Education Bldg.)

Home phone number - 1439-R
(920 South Lahoma, Norman)

If you have any questions or problems, do not hesitate to write, wire, or call at any time. Bon voyage!

RECEIVED MAY 31 1956

ADL
SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E. ATLANTA 3, GA.

ARTHUR J. LEVIN
Director

BERNARD ISCOE
Associate Director

SOUTHEASTERN BOARD

DR. WILLIAM A. WEXLER
Chairman

ABE GOLDSTEIN
Chairman
Executive Committee

JULIAN V. BOEHM
Honorary Chairman

LEO BEARMAN
FRANK GARSON
DONALD OBERDORFER
EMANUEL LEWIS
Honorary Vice-Chairmen

NATIONAL COMMISSION

HENRY EDWARD SCHULTZ
Chairman

BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN
National Director

WILLIAM P. BLOOM
MAURICE DANNENBAUM
GEORGE TALIANOFF
Commissioners
Southern Area

May 29, 1956

Mr. Fred Routh, Asst. Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Fred:

This is to confirm arrangements for the Southwide Conference on Human Relations Education at the University of Oklahoma on June 15-16.

If you have not already filled out and returned the attached travel information form, please do so at once and mail it to Dr. Myron Lieberman, Department of Education, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., so that arrangements can be made to meet you at the airport or railroad station. Both the train and plane come to Oklahoma City, the nearest large city to Norman and cars will be furnished to transport you to the University. Should you by chance miss connections in Oklahoma City, a phone call to Dr. Lieberman at the University will bring assistance.

Between now and the Conference, you will receive a letter from Dr. Lieberman including brief summaries of the material to be presented at the Conference, to enable you to prepare for maximum participation. If you have any questions preparatory to the Conference, please address them to Dr. Lieberman.

I look forward to seeing you at the University of Oklahoma. Kindest personal regards.

Cordially,

AJL

Arthur J. Levin

ajl/bw

Information on Travel to Southwide Conference
on Human Relations Education

I will arrive:

date_____

time_____

via_____(railroad, airplane)

(You will be met at the railroad station or the airport)

Reserve room for me as follows:

single_____

double_____

Thursday and/or Friday nights

I plan to leave:

day_____

time_____

for railroad station or airport
(cross off what does not apply)

Signed_____

Address_____

_____

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

of B'nai B'rith

212 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y., MUrray Hill 6-8010

OFFICERS
HENRY EDWARD SCHULTZ
Chairman
MEIER STEINBRINK
Honorary Chairman
BARNEY BALABAN
A. G. BALLENGER
A. K. COHEN
HERBERT H. LEHMAN
LEON LOWENSTEIN
BENJAMIN SAMUELS
MELVIN H. SCHLESINGER
JESSE STEINHART
Honorary Vice-Chairmen
DAVID COLEMAN
HENRY EPSTEIN
DAVID A. ROSE
Vice-Chairmen
JACOB ALSON
Treasurer
BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN
National Director
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
BERNARD NATH
Chairman
PAUL SAMPLINER
Vice-Chairman
NATIONAL COMMISSION
JACOB ALSON
ROBERT L. ARONSON
MAURICE BISGYER
MELVIN A. BLOCK
WILLIAM P. BLOOM
BERT C. BROUDE
JOSEPH COHEN
DAVID COLEMAN
MAURICE N. DANNENBAUM
HENRY EPSTEIN
EDWARD GOLDBERGER
MRS. ISRAEL GOLDMAN
BENJAMIN GREENBERG
LESTER GUTTERMAN
FRANK R. S. KAPLAN
PHILIP M. KLUTZNICK
HAROLD LACHMAN
MRS. ARTHUR G. LAUFMAN
HERBERT LEVY
DAVID H. LITTER
JACK MACKAY
ALAN R. MORSE
BERNARD NATH
MRS. LOUIS L. PERLMAN
JEFFERSON E. PEYSER
I. BUDD ROCKOWER
DAVID A. ROSE
PAUL SAMPLINER
MAX J. SCHNEIDER
BENJAMIN SCHWARTZ
HENRY EDWARD SCHULTZ
MEIER STEINBRINK
FREDERICK M. STRAUS
GEORGE J. TALIANOFF
SAMUEL TARSHIS
MRS. LENORE D. UNDERWOOD
EDMUND WATERMAN
MRS. HYMAN C. WEISMAN
LOUIS ZARA
A. K. COHEN
Honorary Life Member
STAFF DIRECTORS
NATHAN C. BELTH
Press Relations
OSCAR COHEN
Program
ARNOLD FORSTER
Civil Rights
ALEXANDER F. MILLER
Community Service
J. HAROLD SAKS
Administration
LESTER J. WALDMAN
Executive Assistant

RECEIVED JUN 4 1956

June 1, 1956

Dear Mr. Routh:

Please forgive the fact that this is a mimeographed letter. I have taken this short-cut because time is of the essence.

Myron Lieberman has been in frequent communication with you, I know, concerning the Southern Regional Conference on Human Relations Education. You have noted that on the program the leadership dinner meetings are planned for both Thursday and Friday nights. In the four human relations conferences which have preceded this one in various parts of the country, we found that those leadership dinners were effective in defining the roles which people play at such conferences and in setting up the general limitations for the discussion meetings.

Because of the conditions peculiar to the Southern Conference, evening meetings have been planned for both Thursday and Friday. These will cut into the time for our discussion following dinner. I am, therefore, taking this means of sharing with you some of the thinking that has gone into the previous conferences and which has contributed to their success. Enclosed, therefore, you will find a bulletin giving suggestions to group leaders, resource persons and recorders. There is also one which defines the difference between the keynoter and the analyst. We will discuss these at the dinner meetings in order to clarify the role each will play.

At the original planning meeting at the University of Oklahoma, there was considerable discussion of what should be the content of this conference. The enclosed summary of agenda suggestions should therefore be helpful to you as you plan for the job ahead. We did not send out a problem census. Decision, therefore, concerning the agenda for discussion groups will be made entirely by the Planning Committee at the Thursday and Friday night dinners.

I look forward to meeting you and working with you at the conference. We are grateful to you for your willingness to assist in this extremely important endeavor.

Sincerely yours,

Gertrude Noar

Gertrude Noar, Director
Department of Education

GN:jg
Encs:

Reminders for Discussion Group Leaders*

1. Make necessary announcements.
2. Start the discussion.
3. Maintain strong but not authoritarian leadership.
4. Help group delimit areas.
5. Guide the discussion along lines indicated on work sheets.
6. Get all shades of opinion.
7. Refrain from imposing personal interests and values on group.
8. Keep participation in discussion spread throughout the group; prevent monopolization and draw non-participators into discussion.
9. Call for facts, but maintain experimental attitude.
10. Make group progress explicit.
11. Remain in background; encourage shared leadership.
12. Avoid wrangling over semantics.
13. Use humor to relieve tension.
14. Be conscious of time limitations.
15. Summarize during discussion and at end of sessions; help group develop consensus.
16. Help the group use the resource persons effectively.
17. Promote a group climate in which warm, cooperative, frank relationships are possible.
18. Point up the "take home" value of the meeting.
19. Compare notes with other group leaders.

Reminders for Discussion Group Resource Persons*

1. Contribute needed help as requested.
2. Volunteer information when he or she senses the need.
3. Encourage the use of resources of all the participants.
4. Be especially prepared to document statements and clarify issues.
5. Bring to the attention of participants relevant materials and resources.
6. Assist the leader and recorder in any other appropriate way.

* Adapted from Lane and Beauchamp, Human Relations in Teaching (pp. 242-244) and ASCD Eleventh Annual Conference Program (pp. 8-9).

SUGGESTIONS FOR RECORDERS

1. The records of discussion on each of the topics should be kept on a different color paper. This will facilitate assembling the notes into a final report.

2. In connection with each topic, the following records should be kept:

a. Questions raised and discussed.

b. Experiences described by participants.

c. Existing programs of Human Relations Education.

d. Problems which confront administrators and teachers as they develop learning activities in this field.

e. Solutions suggested to problems and answers given to questions raised.

f. Questions raised which point to the necessity for research before answers can be given.

g. Description of plans not yet in operation.

h. Suggestions for the development of new materials.

i. Descriptions of effective techniques for the use of materials.

j. Recommendations concerning future conferences.

Leadership Jobs to be Suggested to Those Who Accept

Keynoters

Lift sights - set into the international scene

widen horizons

raise questions

point up issues

inspire

Analysts

provide a frame of reference

set boundaries for discussion

reduce ambiguities

tell what the subject means to you and to others

raise questions which the groups will want to discuss

Discussion leaders

see reminders

Recorders

see suggestions

Recorders should make sure, assuming they use this form ((1) Question raised (2) Answer suggested (3) Techniques that work (4) Experiences (5) Research needed (6) New materials needed (7) Recommendations (8) Programs in use (9) Programs planned) that they code and tie up question with subsequent discussion.

Agenda Suggestions

To be developed by planning committee when problem census returns are in.

Suggestions made:

Integration:

How do you get desegregation - the administrators (role) problems

development of favorable climate
in community
in school system

development and publication of policy statement
organization of school system
administration
setting up of in-service education program
securing materials and consultant services

How do you get integration - the classroom teachers problems

use of content needed - information about race, social class
classroom management - seating, grouping
teaching techniques, etc.
social activities
athletic activities
materials and resources, services available
parent-teacher relationships
in-service education - courses, workshops, seminars
pre-service education
needed changes in college curricula, etc.

Religion in the Schools:

Policy statements of organized groups

Administrators problems

knowledge of the law
community relations - pressures
informing faculty, parents
surveys and research regarding current practices
dealing with abuses
programs of released time, dismissed time - why, why not
policies regarding Bible reading
policies regarding Devotionals
policies regarding Courses

Classroom teachers problems

defining moral and spiritual values

describing experiences in which they are taught

examining and evaluating present practices

examining content for references to religion
and how these are dealt with

avoiding offense to minority groups

developing positive feelings of worth for all
children

Devotionals, Bible reading

Holiday programs

Resources -
- materials
- people
  - clergy
  - parents
  - agencies

In-service education

Pre-service education

RECEIVED JUN 4 1958

University of Oklahoma

College of Education

TO: Mr. Fred Routh

FROM: Myron Lieberman, Chairman
Planning Committee

SUBJECT: Southern Regional Conference
on Human Relations Education

We expect that the proceedings of the Conference will be published sometime this summer. For this reason, it would be helpful if those who are giving major addresses at the Conference would put their addresses in shape to be published as soon as possible. We will probably arrange to have the addresses mimeographed at the Conference if you can bring the copy at that time.

If you have a picture of yourself, please forward it to me immediately for publicity purposes.

M Lieberman

Activities of Interest to Conference Participants

Thursday, June 14

2:00 p.m. Address: Educational Policies for the Management of International Tensions

Speaker: Dr. Guy H. Wells,
Executive Director,
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation,
former president, Georgia State College for Women

Place: Room 230, Graduate Education Building

This address is sponsored by the College of Education, University of Oklahoma, as part of its summer lecture series.

8:00 p.m. Address: The Impact of Industrialization on Human Relations

Speaker: Professor Paul Meadows,
Department of Sociology,
University of Nebraska.
Author of "The Culture of Industrial Man" and numerous publications dealing with the impact of the occupational structure on human relations; recognized as one of the country's leading sociologists.

Place: Meacham Auditorium, Oklahoma Memorial Union
This address is sponsored by the College of Education, University of Oklahoma, as part of its summer lecture series.

Friday, June 15

8:00 p.m. Speaker and panel: Programs for Mobilizing Community Resources

Place: Meacham Auditorium, Oklahoma Memorial Union

Personnel will be selected from Conference participants and a special effort is being made to provide a program of interest to Conference participants. The University of Oklahoma Chapter of the AAUP extends a cordial invitation to all participants to attend this program, and hopes that it will make a valuable contribution to your visit with us. Further information will be announced on Friday, June 15, at the general sessions.

June 8, 1956

AIR

Dr. Myron Lieberman
School of Education
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

Dear Dr. Lieberman:

I will be arriving in Oklahoma City on Thursday, June 14, at 10:08 A.M. I will be coming from Dallas on Braniff Airlines' Flight 324.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:maf

P.S. The speech will be in written form for your use.

Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN

6/16/56

Oklahoma City

Educators Told Much of Dixie Is Integrating

(Oklahoman-Times Norman Bureau)

NORMAN, June 15—School integration will be completed in four southern states and well advanced in four others within the next two years, educators meeting in a south-wide human relations conference at the University of Oklahoma were told Friday.

Asserting that "There is no Solid South of race relations," Frederick B. Routh, former professor of human relations at the University of Miami, Florida, predicted that even in the "hard core" states the "walls of segregation in the schools will be seriously breached within five years."

He identified Oklahoma, Kentucky, Texas, and Arkansas as "desegregating states"; Tennessee North Carolina, Virginia and Florida as "waiting states"; and Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi as "hard core states."

Ike Sends Telegram

A telegram from President Dwight D. Eisenhower to Myron Liberman, chairman of the planning committee, southern regional conference on human relations education, told the group: "To those attending the southern regional conference on human relations education, please extend my greetings with my hope that it will make a significant contribution to greater racial and religious tolerance in the entire region. Through increasing public knowledge of the causes of tensions, all of you can do much to foster good will and respect for human dignity."

Dr. Lawrence F. Kinney, professor of religion at Southwestern college, Memphis, Tenn., told the conference that 256,000 Negro children already attended integrated schools in the south, but warned that "methods by which integration is achieved" are as important as "storming down school doors for the admission of all on an integrated basis."

It's 2-Day Conference

He said that integration has taken place in 540 school districts in 17 southern states.

Routh and Dr. Kinney keynoted the first day session of the 2-day conference sponsored here jointly by OU and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, aided by a $5,000 grant from th Ford Fund for the Republic.

More than 100 educators from 14 southern states are participating in sessions devoted to integration, group relations, religious and other human relations education problems affecting the public schools.

Routh, who is now assistant director of the Southern Regional council in Atlanta, Ga., cited "flexibility" as the "first rule of any approach to integration." He declared it "would be impertinent" to plan for the entire south the

Staff Photo.
aiting bus,
, and Ann
rning for a
a group of
luggage on
left about
l summer

ver
ect

which is ex-
armers hurt
e Friday at

eage reserve
Washington,
service for
rm agencies
enter on the
bus.
cts first pay-
der the new
begin in Au-

rmers whose
or who were
se of drouth
yments, but
will be re-
awn regula-

Status
omment for
l if the pro-
was designed
in the drouth

ed cattle on
1 will not be
reserve pay-
he explained,
ocked out the

Puz
Of

PARIS,
ous new tw
ing British
turned up
by a title
had writte
disappeare

Crabb di
presumabl
Portsmout
er Ordzh
brought N
Nikolai Bu
visit to Br

Sir Fran
made his
number of
the cryptic
from Crab
clover the
I've sold m

The lett
was postm
dated the
from sight
ten Crabb
old friend
of a loan

Since re
Francis s
events ha

1. After
appearanc
Francis l
for the le
gone. Si
loss to
thorities

n Staff Photo.
vaiting bus,
9, and Ann
rning for a
a group of
luggage on
left about
l summer

ver
ect

which is ex-
armers hurt
e Friday at

eage reserve
Washington,
service for
rm agencies
enter on the
us.
cts first pay-
der the new
begin in Au-

rmers whose
or who were
se of drouth
yments, but
will be re-
awn regula-

Status
omment for
l if the pro-
was designed
in the drouth

ed cattle on
1 will not be
reserve pay-
he explained,
ocked out the

that the pres-
n were signed
iculture Ben-
956. The 1957
been worked
the conserva-
of the soil

ized that ac-
serve cannot
ps harvested
he new farm
penalty of 50
nent due the
y or willfully"
ng any acre-

s Factor
reage reserve
peanuts pro-
l on the nor-
dividual farm
nounced rates
nd for cotton
d for peanuts.
tify they un-
ps because of
or in anticipa-
k will be eli-

already plant-
ecome eligible
specified acre-
s destroyed by

Percent
ller said, pay-
basis of nor-
at if the con-
below normal
nder, the gov-
se a yield for
the soil bank.
which a farm-
program is 10
ment and the
ercent, Miller

abilization and
e earlier an-
ayment would
heat destroyed
nd $4 per acre
the allotment
use of adverse

ts Trip
5 (INS)—Sovi-
Dmitri Shepi-
plane Friday
pt, Syria and
xpected to ar-
rday.

Show
ctions

North Carolina, Virginia and Florida as "waiting states"; and Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi as "hard core states."

Ike Sends Telegram

A telegram from President Dwight D. Eisenhower to Myron Liberman, chairman of the planning committee, southern regional conference on human relations education, told the group: "To those attending the southern regional conference on human relations education, please extend my greetings with my hope that it will make a significant contribution to greater racial and religious tolerance in the entire region. Through increasing public knowledge of the causes of tensions, all of you can do much to foster good will and respect for human dignity."

Dr. Lawrence F. Kinney, professor of religion at Southwestern college, Memphis, Tenn., told the conference that 256,000 Negro children already attended integrated schools in the south, but warned that "methods by which integration is achieved" are as important as "storming down school doors for the admission of all on an integrated basis."

It's 2-Day Conference

He said that integration has taken place in 540 school districts in 17 southern states.

Routh and Dr. Kinney keynoted the first day session of the 2-day conference sponsored here jointly by OU and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, aided by a $5,000 grant from th Ford Fund for the Republic.

More than 100 educators from 14 southern states are participating in sessions devoted to integration, group relations, religious and other human relations education problems affecting the public schools.

Routh, who is now assistant director of the Southern Regional council in Atlanta, Ga., cited "flexibility" as the "first rule of any approach to integration." He declared it "would be impertinent" to plan for the entire south the method or the rate of progress toward desegregation."

Effort Is Urged

He told the educators "it was their responsibility to see that the transition we all seek is made without social disorganization. Federal court decisions can bring about desegregation, but integration can be brought about only through the determined efforts of teachers, parents and community leaders."

Asserting that the desegregation process was "triggered" by the growing urbanization and industrialization of the south, Routh added that segregation is a product of an agrarian society and is, by and large, incompatible with industrial society which demands full utilization of the nation's manpower.

Dr. Kinney called for "a deeper approach" through human relations education that would bring an acceptance of integration by developing among all people a sense of dignity and acceptance of one another as human beings."

People on the Move

Declaring "people of undeveloped areas all over the world are now on the move" to improve their status, he told the conferees that "the advance of the American Negroes is part of this world movement and their acceptance into our schools and society is clearly the wave of the future."

Human relations education, Dr. Kinney said, "must dispel the fears on which racial segregation customs rest" and "bring into play religious and democratic ideas which call for the acceptance of men on the basis of human worth and not on artificial and unjust distinctions."

Dr. George L. Cross, president of OU, in a welcoming address, told the visiting educators that the nation must find solutions for human relations problems growing out of the technological developments whereby science is conquering the physical world.

League Official Speaks

Oscar Cohen, national program director of the Anti-Defamation League, told the conferees that their's was the fifth and "most significant" regional human relations conference conducted by the league this year.

Dr. Arthur W. Heilman, president of the Oklahoma chapter of the American Association of University Professors, presided at the morning session and Dr. Oliver Hodge, Oklahoma state superintendent of public instruction, presided at the afternoon session.

Since r
Francis
events h

1. Afte
appearan
Francis
for the l
gone. Si
loss to
thorities,

Summer Student Directory Issue

THE OKLAHOMA DAILY

A Student Newspaper Serving the University of Oklahoma

42nd Year, No. 173 | NORMAN, OKLAHOMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1956 | Member Associated Press

AWARD PRESENTED—Left to right, Pat Owen, Oklahoma City junior, discusses the Alice Sowers scholarship she has received from Dr. Sowers, director of the family life institute and professor of family life education. This is the first time the scholarship has been presented. (Photo by Frank Wirges)

Home Ec Award Granted

By KATHRYN HARRISON

Dr. Alice Sowers, director of the family life institute and professor of family life education, presented the first Alice Sowers scholarship in home economics to Pat Owen, Oklahoma City junior, Friday. Also at the presentation were Boyd Gunning, secretary of the OU Foundation, and the home economics faculty.

The scholarship was presented at a luncheon in the Ming room of the Union. Miss Owen has a 3.44 grade average, is a member of Oikonomia, Eta Epsilon home economics club, Alpha Gamma Delta, social sorority, and is an officer in the state college home economics club. Miss Owen was selected by a committee from the home economics faculty.

Economic Program

Graham's Last Talk Set Here

Evangelist Billy Graham, who has received a popular response among the people in the Oklahoma City area, will close out his month-long crusade Sunday, July 1 on this campus.

His final service will be held in Owen stadium, which seats 58,000. The biggest crowd that has ever been in the stadium is 60,145, at the OU-Santa Clara game in 1949.

Some Here in May

Leon Bevers, assistant business manager of athletics said that the seating capacity has been reduced by about 2,000 because of the tearing down of the bleachers at the south end of the stadium. The regents approved the building of new steel bleachers Thursday and the seating capacity is now approximately 56,000. However, more could be accommodated in the asiles, Bevers said.

Some of Graham's group came here in May to look over the stadium, Bevers added, and they commented that it was a perfect place because of the gates at the bottom of each aisle, making it easy for those who "accept the call" to come down onto the field.

Cross "Very Glad"

Graham said that by holding a service in the stadium it would give persons from all over the state a chance to participate in

Race Authority Predicts Break

By KATHY PARKS

Frederick B. Routh ,Atlanta, Ga., authority on race relations, predicted Friday that integration will be completed in four southern states and "well under way" in four others within the next two years.

Routh, assistant director of the Southern Regional council, an inter-racial organization that covers 13 states, told educators meeting at the human relations conference that even in the "hard core" states there will be "serious breaks" in the wall of segregation within five years.

He identified Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi as "hard core states." States listed as "desegregating" are Oklahoma, Kentucky, Texas and Arkansas, and "waiting states" are Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and Flordia.

Routh stated emphatically that a society that practices segregation cannot define itself as a democracy. Attempts at subterfuge to avoid compliance with the 1954 ruling of the supreme court must eventually give way, he said. He called the decision "constitutional," "legal," and binding upon every citizen." Of those who attempt to oppose it ,he said, "These people are subversives, pure-and simple." He went on to call organizations opposing the rul-

Integration Confab Ends

Emphasis will switch from integration to religious problems of public education as the Southern regional conference on human relations moves into its third and final day today at the Union.

Dr. Carson McGuire, of the University of Texas department of education psychology, will discuss the part that religion plays in public schools in the main address of the day.

President Sends Message

A high point of the Friday afternoon session was a message from President Eisenhower, expressing the hope that the conference would make a significant contribution to racial and religious tolerance.

Featured speakers Friday were Dr. Laurence F. Kinney, professor of religion at Southwestern college, Memphis, Tenn., and Frederick B. Routh, assistant director of the

A Student Newspaper Serving the University of Oklahoma

42nd Year, No. 173 NORMAN, OKLAHOMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1956 Member Associated Press

AWARD PRESENTED—Left to right, Pat Owen, Oklahoma City junior, discusses the Alice Sowers scholarship she has received from Dr. Sowers, director of the family life institute and professor of family life education. This is the first time the scholarship has been presented. (Photo by Frank Wirges)

Home Ec Award Granted

By KATHRYN HARRISON

Dr. Alice Sowers, director of the family life institute and professor of family life education, presented the first Alice Sowers scholarship in home economics to Pat Owen, Oklahoma City junior, Friday. Also at the presentation were Boyd Gunning, secretary of the OU Foundation, and the home economics faculty.

The scholarship was presented at a luncheon in the Ming room of the Union. Miss Owen has a 3.44 grade average, is a member of Oikonomia, Eta Epsilon home economics club, Alpha Gamma Delta, social sorority, and is an officer in the state college home economics club. Miss Owen was selected by a committee from the home economics faculty.

This is the first scholarship offered in home economics here. The scholarship created by Dr. Sowers goes to a coed in the junior class of the school of home economics with at least a 3.0 grade average, who is majoring in child care and family relationships, dietetics or teaching. To be eligible a coed must also "show promise of making a contribution to her profession after graduation and profess an interest in people."

Dr. Sowers held a Laura Spelman fund from the Rockefeller

(Turn to Page 15)

Economic Program To Begin

Sixty-five teachers and school administrators will open the 3-week Oklahoma workshop on economic education Monday at OU, with some of the state's top industrialists on hand as instructors.

This is the fourth year for the workshop, created to give schoolmen a better understanding of the country's economic system, and to improve economic education in schools by developing instructional materials and teaching techniques.

Starts Monday

The program Monday will include a talk by Dr. Eugene L. Swearingen of A&M, and an evening banquet speech, "Economics—Oklahoma Style," by Dr. Randall T. Kelmme, director of the state department of commerce and industry.

Dr. T. Harry McKinney, workshop director, said a total of 39 persons from Oklahoma, New York, Kansas City and Washigton, D.C., will appear on the program. In addition to Dr. McKinney, the regular workshop staff includes Dr. Paul A. Brinker. chairman of the economics department; Dr. Gerald A. Porter, professor of education; Dr. Jim E. Reese, professor of economics, and Dr. Lyle Trueblook, Tulsa university associate professor of management.

Program Explained

Lectures and panels will be on oil, electric power, owner-operated businesses, labor, agriculture, banking and manufacturing. The workshop is promoted and financed by the Oklahoma council on economic education, which is affiliated with the national joint council.

Other persons to appear on the first week's program are Dr. Robert MacVicar, Oklahoma City, executive director; Richard W. Poole, assistant to the president, Frontiers of Science foundation of Oklahoma; Yates A. Land, Tulsa; Charles Corken, Oklahoma City; and five Oklahoma City representatives of the Continental Oil company, O.L. Bratcher, K.W. Brill, B.T. Willey. R.G. Parker, P.R. Warren.

Graham's Last Talk Set Here

Evangelist Billy Graham, who has received a popular response among the people in the Oklahoma City area, will close out his month-long crusade Sunday, July 1 on this campus.

His final service will be held in Owen stadium, which seats 58,000. The biggest crowd that has ever been in the stadium is 60,145, at the OU-Santa Clara game in 1949.

Some Here in May

Leon Bevers, assistant business manager of athletics said that the seating capacity has been reduced by about 2,000 because of the tearing down of the bleachers at the south end of the stadium. The regents approved the building of new steel bleachers Thursday and the seating capacity is now approximately 56,000. However, more could be accommodated in the asiles, Bevers said.

Some of Graham's group came here in May to look over the stadium, Bevers added, and they commented that it was a perfect place because of the gates at the bottom of each aisle, making it easy for those who "accept the call" to come down onto the field.

Cross "Very Glad"

Graham said that by holding a service in the stadium it would give persons from all over the state a chance to participate in one big service.

President Cross said that he was "very glad to have him (Graham) on campus and that he hoped all of the people in this area will take advantage of the occasion."

Ministers in the Oklahoma City area have given their backing to Graham and his crusade. The Daily was able to contact only two Norman ministers, both of whom gave their support to the event.

The Rev. Joseph Young, of St. John's Episcopal church, said that

(Turn To Page 15)

Race Authority Predicts Break

By KATHY PARKS

Frederick B. Routh ,Atlanta, Ga., authority on race relations, predicted Friday that integration will be completed in four southern states and "well under way" in four others within the next two years.

Routh, assistant director of the Southern Regional council, an inter-racial organization that covers 13 states, told educators meeting at the human relations conference that even in the "hard core" states there will be "serious breaks" in the wall of segregation within five years.

He identified Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi as "hard core states." States listed as "desegregating" are Oklahoma, Kentucky, Texas and Arkansas, and "waiting states" are Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and Flordia.

Routh stated emphatically that a society that practices segregation cannot define itself as a democracy. Attempts at subterfuge to avoid compliance with the 1954 ruling of the supreme court must eventually give way, he said. He called the decision "constitutional," "legal," and binding upon every citizen." Of those who attempt to oppose it ,he said, "These people are subversives, pure and simple." He went on to call organizations opposing the ruling "up-town ku klux klans."

He named as an important factor in the speeding of desegregation, the determinization of the Negro people to gain full equality. Speaking of the current bus boycotts in Alabama and Georgia, Routh said, "There is something Gandhi-like" in the passive resistance of the colored people.

Routh referred to charges that the north has no right to pressure the south in regard to racial issues, and declared that "intelligent pressure on individuals" should be exerted. The problem is not a reg-

(Turn to Page 15)

Integration Confab Ends

Emphasis will switch from integration to religious problems of public education as the Southern regional conference on human relations moves into its third and final day today at the Union.

Dr. Carson McGuire, of the University of Texas department of education psychology, will discuss the part that religion plays in public schools in the main address of the day.

President Sends Message

A high point of the Friday afternoon session was a message from President Eisenhower, expressing the hope that the conference would make a significant contribution to racial and religious tolerance.

Featured speakers Friday were Dr. Laurence F. Kinney, professor of religion at Southwestern college, Memphis, Tenn., and Frederick B. Routh, assistant director of the Southern regional council of human relations.

McGuire will speak to the conference members at 9 a.m. general session in Meacham auditorium, chaired by Guy H. Wells, executive director of the Georgia committee on interracial cooperation and one of the keynote speakers of the conference.

Will Split Into Groups

At 10 a.m. the assembly will split into five groups, which will discuss the pressures on public schools to introduce denomination

(Turn To Page 15)

Four Students Awarded $600 Memorial Scholarships

Four OU students have been named winners of the Robert Dean Bass Memorial scholarships for 1956-57, Boyd Bunning, executive secretary of the university foundation, announced Friday. They will receive $600 scholarships for the next school year.

The winners, all from the college of arts and sciences, are Stanley E. Wagner, Oklahoma City sophomore; William S. Davies, Ponca City junior; Richard L. McKnight, Enid sophomore, and Don W. Thomas, Ardmore junior.

Competition Is Large

Picked from a large field of competitors, the winners were selected by faculty committee on the basis of their academic records, extracurricular achievements and character. .

Davies is an economics major with a grade point average of 3.52. Before entering OU last fall, he attended Northern Oklahoma Junior college, Tonkawa. After graduation he plans to specialize in Latin American trade relations and tariff problems.

Appreciates Honor

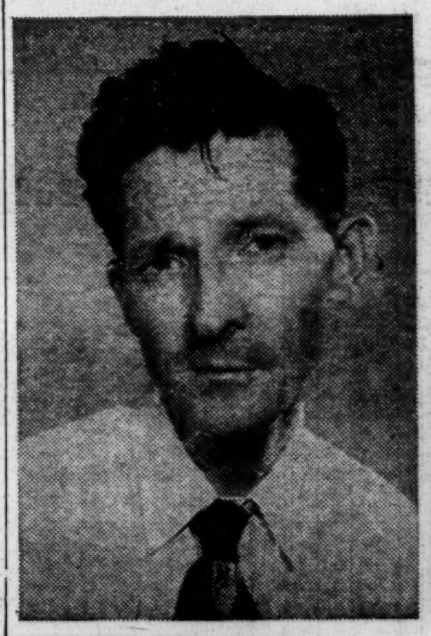
McKnight has maintained a 3.77 grade average. He has served on a variety of student committees for the university and for his social fraternity, Phi Delta Theta. He was named the outstanding freshman man in 1955 by Pe-et. He has been a member of the student senate since the fall of 1954 and will serve as chairman of the freshman orientation committee for OU during the fall semester.

Thomas is working toward combined degrees in government and law. He intends to enter the OU law school next fall and has a 3.44 grade average. In a letter expresing his gratitude for the scholarship, he wrote, "I would like to express my appreciation . . . for this honor . . . In my future efforts here at the university I shall attempt to observe the high standards consistent with its spirit."

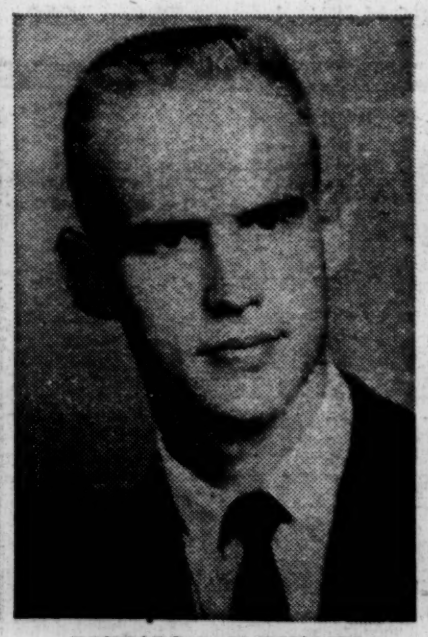
Memorial to Nephew

Wagner, a graduate of Classen high school, is a government and pre-law major. Maintaining a 3.84 grade average, he plans to enter law school in the fall of 1958. He wants to be an attorney for the Department of Justice, and he added, "My big ambition is to be a federal judge." A member of Phi Kappa Sigma social fraternity, Wagner has been active in many campus organizations and was elected Air Force ROTC honor sophomore cadet for 1956.

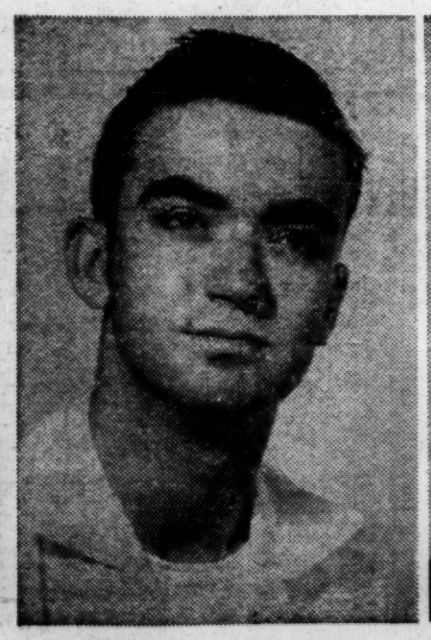
The Robert Dean Bass Memorial scholarships were established by Harry W. Bass and Mrs. Bass, Dallas, in memory of their nephew who was killed in action, February 7, 1945, while serving as an officer with the U.S. Army Engineers in Germany.



DON W. THOMAS



RICHARD L. McKNIGHT



STANLEY E. WAGNER

WILLIAM S. DAVIES

RACE—

(From Page 1)

ional one, but a national one, he said.

Asserting that "there is no solid south of race relations," Routh said that those who oppose desegregation do not speak for the entire south. Although the opposition trys to identify the problem as a clash between north and south, and Negro and white, he declared "This is not a special plea for Negroes, it is a spelling out of the rights of all people."

Questions Are Asked

Legal sanctions of segregation have been denied by the supreme court, moral sanctions by the church, and economic sanctions by industrialization, the speaker stated. White southerners who want to keep segregation, Routh said, should be asked these questions:

Do you insist on maintaining segregation at the cost of being judged undemocratic?, at the cost of scholastic standing?, at the cost of jeopardizing the United States' prestige abroad, at the cost of denying your Christian heritage?

The answer will be, Routh believes, "We won't, at that cost."

INTEGRATION—

(From Page 1)

practices into its curriculum, the use of public school activities based upon religious holidays, the use of religious criteria in the employment of public school teachers, and other problems.

After lunch the members will meet in a general session, at which Oscar Cohen, national program director of the anti-defamation league of B'Nai B'rith, will conduct a clinic on human relations problems in public education. Following that a panel discussion will be hired by a non-Negro univer- University of Louisville sociology department, as chairman. Parrish was the first Negro professor to be hired by a non-Negro university in the state of Kentucky.

Director Will Give Summary

A summary and interpretation of the conference by Miss Gertrude Noar, education director of the anti-defamation league, will conclude the conference.

The message from President Eisenhower, telegrapher to Dr. Myron Lieberman, assistant professor of education and chairman of the planning committee of the tending conference, read:

"To those attending the Southern conference on human relations education, please extend my greetings with my hope that it will make a significant contribution to greater racial and religious tolerance in the entire region. Through increasing public knowledge of the causes of tensions, all of you do much to foster good will and respect for human dignity in such endeavors. I wish all of you success."

GRAHAM'S—

(From Page 1)

he did not know of the planned service here previously but said, "We are happy to welcome to our community this great exemplar of the persuasive power of the gospel. We hope the people of our city and surrounding areas will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear him."

Dr. E.K. Feaver, pastor of the First Presbyterian church said, "I would certainly encourage students to take advantage of the opportunity to hear Graham. The evangelist is a very interesting person, as well as a speaker who is doing a sincere job as he sees it."

HOME EC—

(From Page 1)

Foundation for study on her doctoral degree at Cornell university. Under a grant from the same fund she served for six years as a specialist in parent education at the office of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Washington, D. C. During these six years Dr. Sowers spend a major part of her time traveling from state to state, talking to parents and conferring with educators who might provide leadership for parent groups.

Star Guard To Attend OU

DALLAS —(AP)— An all-district and all-city football guard last fall at Forest Avenue high school in Dallas said Thursday he has accepted an athletic scholarship at Oklahoma. The player, Frank Holey, said he signed a letter accepting the scholarship from Sooner Coach Bud Wilkinson and will enrol at OU this autumn.

Daily Want Ads Get Results

● RENTALS

Two furnished apartments. 3 rooms —bath. 4 rooms—bath. Water paid. Upstairs. Mrs. Adams. Ph. 998 3t171

Two 3 room apartments, clean and cool. Half block campus. 746 DeBarr. Phone 3982. 6t171

Unfurnished apartment, with stove and refrigerator, two bedrooms. Close to campus. 2951-R. $65, bills paid. 6t169

HEMPHILL VETERINARY HOSPITAL
DR. JOHN G. HEMPHILL
Small and Large Animal Practice
1014 W. Main Phone 3361

Dr. HAROLD A. LAND
PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY
513 S. University Blvd.
Phone 373

● RENTALS

Furnished garage apartment, ground floor, large living room, full kitchen and bath. Lot of built-ins. Large yard and private parking. 205 N. Flood. 4719. 6t169

Furnished duplex, 3 rooms, southeast front. No children, no pets. Reduced to $40 per month. Water, sanitation paid. Ph. 1498. 5t169

Nice, cool 3-room furnished apartment. 2 blocks campus. Bills paid. 823 Monnett. Phone 843. 6t173

● FOR SALE

Four quarts milk for 70c. Tested herd. Boyd Dairy. 1000 E. Lindsay. Phone 940 W. 24t163

Huge savings on Watches, Diamonds, Typewriters, Cameras, Radios, Razors, etc. The Navy Store. Sooner Theater. 4t171

● WANTED

Ride daily for 8:10 a.m. class from 314 SW 34th Okla. City Phone Me-21306. 3t171

● SPECIAL NOTICES

Estep Hall. 416 College. Good home cooked meals, served family style.

● SPECIAL NOTICES

Approved typing. Theses, term papers, dissertations. Mrs. Walker. Phone 4454-W. 94t107

FOR A TUTOR in mathematics, Spanish, French, zoology or chemistry, call Mabry Blaylock 3005 W. 163 TF

Learn to fly with Eagle Chasers Flying Club. For information call Kelly at 3677, or your flight instructor Burell Tibbs at 665. 5t171

Approved thesis typing, term papers, misc. Call Mrs. Young, 2823-J. 14t170

Approved typist. Term papers, theses, dissertations. 2716. Mrs. Driscoll. 14t170

Approved typing. Theses, dissertations, reports. Mrs. Jordan 4231W. 12t172

APPROVED TYPING SERVICE. Electric machines. Mrs. Murphy 500-J. 20t163

HOME OWNED AND HOME OPERATED
OKLAHOMA
209 EAST MAIN — PHONE 1453
Last Day 10c 40c

Open 1:15 BOOMER Phone 3434 Today Thru Mon.
PRESENT
"Good-bye, My Lady"
STARRING WALTER BRENNAN · PHIL HARRIS · ALSO STARRING BRANDON de WILDE
Screen Play by SID FLEISCHMAN · A BATJAC Production
Directed by WILLIAM A. WELLMAN · Presented by WARNER BROS.
"DOWN LIBERTY ROAD"
A Romantic Journey On The Highway Of History.
In Warner Color with
Marshall Thompson——Tex Ritter

Open 12:45 University Phone 290 Day Last
ROD CAMERON in "CALVARY SCOUT"
GUY MADISON in "OUTLAW'S SON"
SUN—TUES
TERRIFYING TRUTH

tion trys to identify the problem as a clash between north and south, and Negro and white, he declared "This is not a special plea for Negroes, it is a spelling out of the rights of all people."

Questions Are Asked

Legal sanctions of segregation have been denied by the supreme court, moral sanctions by the church, and economic sanctions by industrialization, the speaker stated. White southerners who want to keep segregation, Routh said, should be asked these questions:

Do you insist on maintaining

INTEGRATION—

(From Page 1)

practices into its curriculum, the use of public school activities based upon religious holidays, the use of religious criteria in the employment of public school teachers, and other problems.

After lunch the members will meet in a general session, at which Oscar Cohen, national program director of the anti-defamation league of B'Nai B'rith, will conduct a clinic on human relations problems in public education. Following that a panel discussion will trude Noar, education director of the anti-defamation league, will conclude the conference.

The message from President Eisenhower, telegrapher to Dr. Myron Lieberman, assistant professor of education and chairman of the planning committee of the tending conference, read:

"To those attending the Southern conference on human relations education, please extend my greetings with my hope that it will make a significant contribution to greater racial and religious tolerance in the entire region.

GRAHAM'S—

(From Page 1)

he did not know of the planned service here previously but said, "We are happy to welcome to our community this great exemplar of the persuasive power of the gospel. We hope the people of our city and surrounding areas will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear him."

Dr. E.K. Feaver, pastor of the First Presbyterian church said, "I would certainly encourage students to take advantage of the opportunity to hear Graham. The evangelist is a very interesting person, as well as a speaker who is doing a sincere job as he sees it."

office of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Washington, D. C. During these six years Dr. Sowers spend a major part of her time traveling from state to state, talking to parents and conferring with educators who might provide leadership for parent groups.

Star Guard To Attend OU

DALLAS —(AP)— An all-district and all-city football guard last fall at Forest Avenue high school in Dallas said Thursday he has accepted an athletic scholarship at Oklahoma. The player, Frank Holey, said he signed a letter accepting the scholarship from Sooner Coach Bud Wilkinson and will enrol at OU this autumn.

Daily Want Ads Get Results

● RENTALS

Two furnished apartments. 3 rooms—bath. 4 rooms—bath. Water paid: Upstairs. Mrs. Adams. Ph. 998 3t171

Two 3 room apartments, clean and cool. Half block campus. 746 DeBarr. Phone 3982. 6t171

Unfurnished apartment, with stove and refrigerator, two bedrooms. Close to campus. 2951-R. $65, bills paid. 6t169

● RENTALS

Furnished garage apartment, ground floor, large living room, full kitchen and bath. Lot of built-ins. Large yard and private parking. 205 N. Flood. 4719. 6t169

Furnished duplex, 3 rooms, southeast front. No children, no pets. Reduced to $40 per month. Water, sanitation paid. Ph. 1498. 5t169

Nice, cool 3-room furnished apartment. 2 blocks campus. Bills paid. 823 Monnett. Phone 843. 6t173

● FOR SALE

Four quarts milk for 70c. Tested herd. Boyd Dairy. 1000 E. Lindsay. Phone 940 W. 24t163

Huge savings on Watches, Diamonds, Typewriters, Cameras, Radios, Razors, etc. The Navy Store. Sooner Theater. 4t171

● WANTED

Ride daily for 8:10 a.m. class from 314 SW 34th Okla. City Phone Me-21306. 3t171

● SPECIAL NOTICES

Estep Hall. 416 College. Good home cooked meals, served family style. Three meals a day. Call 4749. 3t171

● SPECIAL NOTICES

Approved typing. Theses, term papers, dissertations. Mrs. Walker. Phone 4454-W. 94t107

FOR A TUTOR in mathematics, Spanish, French, zoology or chemistry, call Mabry Blaylock 3005 W. 163 TF

Learn to fly with Eagle Chasers Flying Club. For information call Kelly at 3677, or your flight instructor Burell Tibbs at 665. 5t171

Approved thesis typing, term papers, misc. Call Mrs. Young, 2823-J. 14t170

Approved typist. Term papers, theses, dissertations. 2716. Mrs. Driscoll. 14t170

Approved typing. Theses, dissertations, reports. Mrs. Jordan 4231W. 12t172

APPROVED TYPING SERVICE. Electric machines. Mrs. Murphy. 500-J. 20t163

HEMPHILL VETERINARY HOSPITAL
DR. JOHN G. HEMPHILL
Small and Large Animal Practice
1014 W. Main Phone 3361

Dr. HAROLD A. LAND
PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY
513 S. University Blvd.
Phone 373

BIG RED SERVICE STATION
Complete Line Mobile Products
Road Service
Corner of White and Asp Streets
1 Blk. From Campus Phone 3804

RADIO - TV
REPAIRS
Bonded Electronic Technicians
Blasdel-Morton Electric Co.
317 White St. Phone 4717

GILES RIDING STABLES
★ Good Equipment
★ Good Horses
Hay Rides
Enjoy Clean Sport
Ph. 198 628 Alameda
On Highway 9

Culp Music Co.
109 E. Main Phone 191
All Makes of Records
Magnavox TV Pianos

CECIL WOODS
"Norman's Leading Agency"
Real Estate—Insurance—Loans
300 W. Main
Phone 3800

RIVERSIDE DRIVE-IN
Today thru Sat
"The Man Who Never Was"
with
Clifton Webb Gloria Grahame
—PLUS—
"WHITE FEATHER"
with
Robert Wagner John Lund

BOWL
10 a.m. to midnight
Open Bowling
Tues-Thurs-Fri-Sat-Sun Evenings
Varsity Lanes
½ Block North of Campus
587 Buchanan Phone 108

HOME OWNED AND HOME OPERATED
OKLAHOMA
209 EAST MAIN - PHONE 1452
Last Day 10c 40c
"Man From Laramie"
also—John Agar
"The Golden Mistress"
—STARTS SUNDAY—
"Strange Lady In Town"
Greer Garson—Dana Andrews
plus Donald O'Connor in
"Francis In The Navy"

Open 1:15 BOOMER Today Thru Mon.
PRESENT "Good-bye, My Lady"
STARRING WALTER BRENNAN · PHIL HARRIS · ALSO STARRING BRANDON de WILDE
Screen Play by SID FLEISCHMAN · A BATJAC Production
Directed by WILLIAM A. WELLMAN · Presented by WARNER BROS.
"DOWN LIBERTY ROAD"
A Romantic Journey On The Highway Of History.
In Warner Color with
Marshall Thompson——Tex Ritter

Open 12:45 University Day Last
ROD CAMERON in "CALVARY SCOUT"
GUY MADISON in "OUTLAW'S SON"
SUN—TUES
TERRIFYING TRUTH ABOUT FLYING SAUCERS!
EARTH VS. THE FLYING SAUCERS
PLUS
STALKING TERROR! THE WEREWOLF
introducing Steven RITCH as THE WEREWOLF
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

Open 1:15 SOONER Last Day
Walt Disney
UNCLE REMUS
And The Critters BRER RABBIT, BRER BEAR and BRER FOX in
SONG OF THE SOUTH
TECHNICOLOR
SUN—WED
It's the gayest, singiest, danciest romance in years!
VISTAVISION
Paramount presents
GEORGE GOBEL
MITZI GAYNOR
DAVID NIVEN
the birds and the bees
Color by TECHNICOLOR
REGINALD GARDINER
FRED CLARK

Open 7:15 RANCHO DRIVE IN THEATRE Night Last
CLARK GABLE · JANE RUSSELL · ROBERT RYAN
THE TALL MEN
WALT DISNEY'S Stormy
THE THOROUGHBRED (WITH AN INFERIORITY COMPLEX)
PRINT BY TECHNICOLOR
Hey Kids! Kiddie Land
Has Free Rides For Your Enjoyment Before Movietime!
STRATS SUN
The Benny Goodman Story
All the Great Goodman HITS!
COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR
STARRING STEVE ALLEN · DONNA REED
PLUS
THIS ISLAND EARTH
COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR
STARRING JEFF MORROW · FAITH DOMERGUE · REX REASON

SOUTHERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

ON

HUMAN RELATIONS EDUCATION

The University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

JUNE 15–16, 1956

Sponsors

The University of Oklahoma
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1956

1:00-10:00 P.M. REGISTRATION

Main Lobby, Union

3:00- 5:00 P.M. SOCIAL HOUR

Dining Room C, Union

6:00- 7:30 P.M. LEADERSHIP DINNER

Dining Room 2, Union

8:00- 9:30 P.M. PROGRAM TO BE ANNOUNCED

Sponsored by the College of Education, The University of Oklahoma

Meacham Auditorium

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1956

9:00- 9:15 A.M. REGISTRATION

Main Lobby, Union

9:15-10:30 A.M. GENERAL SESSION

Engineering Auditorium
Engineering Building

Chairman

ARTHUR W. HEILMAN
President, University of Oklahoma Chapter, AAUP

Invocation

Greetings

President's Office, University of Oklahoma
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

Address

Human Relations—the Foremost Problem Confronting Public Education in America

LAURENCE F. KINNEY
Southwestern State College, Memphis, Tennessee

10:30-10:45 A.M. COFFEE BREAK

10:45-12:00 Noon DISCUSSION GROUP MEETINGS

Getting acquainted, planning agenda, exploratory discussions

12:00- 1:00 P.M. LUNCHEON

Dining Rooms 1, 2, 3, Union

1:00- 2:00 P.M. GENERAL SESSION

Dining Rooms 1, 2, 3, Union

Chairman

OLIVER HODGE
State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Oklahoma

Analysis

Changing Patterns in the South

FREDERICK B. ROUTH
Assistant Director, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia

2:00- 5:00 P.M. DISCUSSION GROUP MEETINGS

Topic: Integration

6:00- 7:00 P.M. LEADERSHIP DINNER

Dining Room 2, Union

7:30- 9:30 P.M. PROGRAM TO BE ANNOUNCED

Sponsored by the University of Oklahoma Chapter of the American Association of University Professors

Meacham Auditorium, Union

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1956

9:00- 9:45 A.M. GENERAL SESSION

Meacham Auditorium, Union

Chairman

GUY H. WELLS
Executive Director, Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation

Analysis

Religion and Public Education

CARSON MCGUIRE
University of Texas

9:45-10:00 A.M. COFFEE BREAK

10:00-12:00 Noon DISCUSSION GROUP MEETINGS

Topic: Religion and Public Education

12:00- 1:00 P.M. LUNCHEON

Dining Rooms 1, 2, 3, Union

1:00-2:30 P.M. GENERAL SESSION

Dining Rooms 1, 2, 3

Chairman

OSCAR COHEN
National Program Director,
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

Clinic: Human Relations Problems in Public Education

Chairman

C. H. PARRISH
University of Louisville

Panel members will be chosen from the participants at the Conference

2:30- 3:00 P.M. SUMMARY AND INTERPRETATION

Dining Rooms 1, 2, 3, Union

GERTRUDE NOAR
National Education Director,
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

DISCUSSION GROUPS

GROUP I Room*

Leader: LAURENCE D. HASKEW, *Dean, College of Education, University of Texas*

GROUP II Room*

Leader: PRESTON VALIEN, *Professor of Sociology, Fisk University*

GROUP III Room*

Leader: EVERETT E. JARBOE, *Associate Professor of Education, North Texas State College*

GROUP IV Room*

Leader: GEORGE CONNOR, *Executive Director, Adult Education Council of Chattanooga*

GROUP V Room*

Leader: DEAN G. EPLEY, *Chairman, Department of Human Relations Education, Miami University*

* Room assignments for discussion groups to be announced at General Sessions.

RESOURCE PERSONS

A. Lee Coleman, *University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky*

E. R. Edmonds, *Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma*

Paul B. Foreman, *University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama*

Irene Osborne, *American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*

C. H. Parrish, *University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky*

Millard Scherich, *Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma*

J. Chester Swanson, *Superintendent of Schools, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma*

Wayne H. White, *Superintendent of Schools, Fayetteville, Arkansas*

Cooperating Regional Offices of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

Florida Regional Office, Miami——Nathan Perlmutter, *Director*

New Orleans Regional Office, New Orleans——Morton Feigenbaum, *Director*

North Carolina-Virginia Regional Office, Richmond——Murray Friedman, *Director*

Ohio-Kentucky Regional Office, Columbus——Seymour Gorchoff, *Director*

Southeastern Regional Office, Atlanta——Arthur J. Levin, *Director*

Southwestern Regional Office, Houston——Theodore Freedman, *Director*

PLANNING COMMITTEE

Myron Lieberman, *Chairman*

Henry Angelino

Donald J. Berthrong

William E. Bittle

Herman Case

Oscar Cohen

Oscar W. Davison

Theodore Freedman

Gilbert Geis

Lee Hayden

Arthur W. Heilman

Lloyd P. Jorgenson

Gertrude Noar

Glenn R. Snider

Thurman White

Copy - Ruth House Alexander

June 20, 1956

Mr. Arthur J. Levin, Executive Secretary
Anti Defamation League of Bnai B'rith
41 Exchange Place
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Art:

I surely enjoyed the Conference on Human Relations out at the University of Oklahoma. I think the ADL made a real contribution to furthering understanding among Southern educators. I sincerely felt the whole thing was most worthwhile and enjoyed participating in it.

I think that a follow-up conference in, say, six months would be a wonderful help to the people involved and also in evaluating the effectiveness of such conferences.

Gertrude Noar asked that I send you my expense account for the trip. It is enclosed.

I am off for a conference with the UAW-CIO in Michigan. Will call you for lunch on my return.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Encl.

June 27, 1956

Mr. Oscar Cohen, Program Director
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Oscar:

Thank you for your letter of June 25 with your kind words about my presentation at the Southern Conference on Human Relations Education in Oklahoma. I was pleased with the reception it received out there and with the ensuing discussion. I feel the whole Conference was most worthwhile and served as a sort of re-charging station for those of us who work in the field. Because there was not unanimity I believe that those of us who are pro-integration had to further think through our position, and those who were not for integration probably learned a great deal through a living-learning experience.

I am interested that the New York Times may be interested in my presentation and if it can be of any use, I hope it will be used. Thank you for mentioning this and I would appreciate your keeping in touch with us on the matter, as you offered to in your letter.

I have already submitted my expenses to Art Levin here in the Southeastern Regional ADL office, for Gertrude suggested I do so before I left Oklahoma.

Since I was out in Oklahoma I have made trips to the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers' Annual Meeting in Shreveport and a UAW-CIO meeting in Port Huron, Michigan. We in the SRC believe it is extremely important to get the story out and that some of the refinements of the field be understood by bodies who can do something to contribute to social movement.

Best regards to Gertrude Noar, and I appreciated the opportunity of working with you.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mf

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

of B'nai B'rith

515 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y., PLaza 1-1801

OFFICERS

HENRY EDWARD SCHULTZ
Chairman

MEIER STEINBRINK
Honorary Chairman

BARNEY BALABAN
A. G. BALLENGER
A. K. COHEN
HERBERT H. LEHMAN
LEON LOWENSTEIN
BENJAMIN SAMUELS
MELVIN H. SCHLESINGER
JESSE STEINHART
Honorary Vice-Chairmen

DAVID COLEMAN
HENRY EPSTEIN
DAVID A. ROSE
Vice-Chairmen

JACOB ALSON
Treasurer

BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN
National Director

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

BERNARD NATH
Chairman

PAUL SAMPLINER
Vice-Chairman

NATIONAL COMMISSION

JACOB ALSON
ROBERT L. ARONSON
MAURICE BISGYER
MELVIN A. BLOCK
WILLIAM P. BLOOM
BERT C. BROUDE
JOSEPH COHEN
DAVID COLEMAN
MAURICE N. DANNENBAUM
HENRY EPSTEIN
EDWARD GOLDBERGER
MRS. ISRAEL GOLDMAN
BENJAMIN GREENBERG
LESTER GUTTERMAN
FRANK R. S. KAPLAN
PHILIP M. KLUTZNICK
HAROLD LACHMAN
MRS. ARTHUR G. LAUFMAN
HERBERT LEVY
DAVID H. LITTER
JACK MACKAY
ALAN R. MORSE
BERNARD NATH
MRS. LOUIS L. PERLMAN
JEFFERSON E. PEYSER
I. BUDD ROCKOWER
DAVID A. ROSE
PAUL SAMPLINER
MAX J. SCHNEIDER
BENJAMIN SCHWARTZ
HENRY EDWARD SCHULTZ
MEIER STEINBRINK
FREDERICK M. STRAUS
GEORGE J. TALIANOFF
SAMUEL TARSHIS
MRS. LENORE D. UNDERWOOD
MRS. HYMAN C. WEISMAN
LOUIS ZARA

A. K. COHEN
Honorary Life Member

STAFF DIRECTORS

NATHAN C. BELTH
Press Relations

OSCAR COHEN
Program

ARNOLD FORSTER
Civil Rights

ALEXANDER F. MILLER
Community Service

J. HAROLD SAKS
Administration

LESTER J. WALDMAN
Executive Assistant

June 25, 1956

Dr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

All of us are deeply grateful to you for the magnificent presentation you made at our Southern Conference on Human Relations Education. It pointed up the various problems facing us and did much to assure the success of the discussions. We shall be in touch with you at a later date with regard to the publication of the proceedings as soon as we have had an opportunity to transcribe the tapes and suggest a condensation suitable for the proceedings. Incidentally, the New York Times Magazine section is interested in your presentation and we are negotiating with them. If anything happens in this regard we shall be in touch with you of course.

If you have not already done so, I would appreciate sending your expenses so that we may remit to you.

I look forward to further collaboration with you.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Oscar Cohen

OC
el

Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

June 29, 1956

Mr. Oscar Cohen, Program Director
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
515 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York

Dear Oscar:

Thank you for your letter of June 27, with the enclosed proposed questionnaire. I have taken the liberty of marking up this copy. Items that are encircled with pencil are suggested changes or reasons for change; other items are suggested inserts. Since I did not have a blue pencil, I could not do an adequate job of editing, but trust the ink will serve the same purpose.

I think it would be good to send out the questionnaire, for this was a rather select group with which we dealt and we might find some interesting suggestions on identifying problems and dealing with them, helpful hints on good practices, and something of an evaluation (in question 12) of the value of conferences such as our Oklahoma one.

No one else is doing exactly this sort of thing and the more data we have, the better we will be.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

Enclosure.

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

of B'nai B'rith

515 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y., PLaza 1-1801

OFFICERS

HENRY EDWARD SCHULTZ
Chairman

MEIER STEINBRINK
Honorary Chairman

BARNEY BALABAN
A. G. BALLENGER
A. K. COHEN
HERBERT H. LEHMAN
LEON LOWENSTEIN
BENJAMIN SAMUELS
MELVIN H. SCHLESINGER
JESSE STEINHART
Honorary Vice-Chairmen

DAVID COLEMAN
HENRY EPSTEIN
DAVID A. ROSE
Vice-Chairmen

JACOB ALSON
Treasurer

BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN
National Director

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

BERNARD NATH
Chairman

PAUL SAMPLINER
Vice-Chairman

NATIONAL COMMISSION

JACOB ALSON
ROBERT L. ARONSON
MAURICE BISGYER
MELVIN A. BLOCK
WILLIAM P. BLOOM
BERT C. BROUDE
JOSEPH COHEN
DAVID COLEMAN
MAURICE N. DANNENBAUM
HENRY EPSTEIN
EDWARD GOLDBERGER
MRS. ISRAEL GOLDMAN
BENJAMIN GREENBERG
LESTER GUTTERMAN
FRANK R. S. KAPLAN
PHILIP M. KLUTZNICK
HAROLD LACHMAN
MRS. ARTHUR G. LAUFMAN
HERBERT LEVY
DAVID H. LITTER
JACK MACKAY
ALAN R. MORSE
BERNARD NATH
MRS. LOUIS L. PERLMAN
JEFFERSON E. PEYSER
I. BUDD ROCKOWER
DAVID A. ROSE
PAUL SAMPLINER
MAX J. SCHNEIDER
BENJAMIN SCHWARTZ
HENRY EDWARD SCHULTZ
MEIER STEINBRINK
FREDERICK M. STRAUS
GEORGE J. TALLIANOFF
SAMUEL TARSHIS
MRS. LENORE D. UNDERWOOD
MRS. HYMAN C. WEISMAN
LOUIS ZARA

A. K. COHEN
Honorary Life Member

STAFF DIRECTORS

NATHAN C. BELTH
Press Relations

OSCAR COHEN
Program

ARNOLD FORSTER
Civil Rights

ALEXANDER F. MILLER
Community Service

J. HAROLD SAKS
Administration

LESTER J. WALDMAN
Executive Assistant

June 27, 1956

Mr. Fred Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

You will recall that at the Southern Conference on Human Relations Education, there was some talk about a questionnaire on desgregation that might be sent to participants. I do not think that we are going to send one out. However, I am enclosing a questionnaire that has been suggested.

I would like to ask your advice. Do you think we should send this questionnaire to participants in the conference? Would anything be gained by this? Is some other group doing the same kind of job?

I would appreciate your thinking. With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Oscar Cohen

OC
el

Bot Speaking engagements

October 4, 1956

Dr. Lewis Deer
222 South Downey Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Lewis:

It was truly a pleasure to speak with your group at the Deciple's Conference. I always feel that I get as much out of one of these engagements as do the participants. The group Monday night was obviously interested in what is happening in the South, and, bless their hearts, they realized they had a responsibility in bringing the Christian ethic to bear on this problem.

I am enclosing my expense account for the trip. It totals $127.51. An itemized statement of expenses is enclosed. Please make the check payable to the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Best personal regards

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bsc

cc: Mrs. Alexander

JBR

SUGGESTIONS FOR RECORDERS

1. The records of discussion on each of the topics should be kept on a different color paper. This will facilitate assembling the notes into a final report.

2. In connection with each topic, the following records should be kept:

(a) Questions raised and discussed.

(b) Experiences described by participants.

(c) Existing programs of Human Relations Education.

(d) Problems which confront administrators and teachers as they develop learning activities in this field.

(e) Solutions suggested to problems and answers given to questions raised.

(f) Questions raised which point to the necessity for research before answers can be given.

(g) Description of plans not yet in operation.

(h) Suggestions for the development of new materials.

(i) Descriptions of effective techniques for the use of materials.

(j) Recommendations concerning future conferences.

F.B.R.

REMINDERS FOR DISCUSSION GROUP LEADERS *

1. Make necessary announcements.
2. Start the discussion.
3. Maintain strong but not authoritarian leadership.
4. Help group delimit areas.
5. Guide the discussion along lines indicated on work sheets.
6. Get all shades of opinion.
7. Refrain from imposing personal interests and values on group.
8. Keep participation in discussion spread throughout the group; prevent monopolization and draw non-participators into discussion.
9. Call for facts, but maintain experimental attitude.
10. Make group progress explicit.
11. Remain in background; encourage shared leadership.
12. Avoid wrangling over semantics.
13. Use humor to relieve tension.
14. Be conscious of time limitations.
15. Summarize during discussion and at end of sessions; help group develop consensus.
16. Help the group use the resource persons effectively.
17. Promote a group climate in which warm, cooperative, frank relationships are possible.
18. Point up the "take home" value of the meeting.
19. Compare notes with other group leaders.

ACCEPTANCES FOR SOUTHERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE

ON HUMAN RELATIONS EDUCATION

Pre-Registration List

Dr. Henry Angelino
College of Education
University of Oklahoma

Mr. Herbert A. Aurbach
North Carolina State College
of Agriculture
Rural Sociology Department
Box 5488
Raleigh, N. C.

Mrs. Thelma Bailey, Supervisor
Oklahoma City Public Schools
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Miss Corinne Bell
Associate Professor of Psychology
Oklahoma College for Women
Chickasha, Oklahoma

Dr. Donald Berthrong
Department of History
University of Oklahoma

Dr. William E. Bittle
Department of Anthropology
University of Oklahoma

Mrs. Joseph Bottler
Girl Scouts of America
260 East 29th
Tulsa 14, Oklahoma

Mr. Herman Case
Anti-Defamation League
New York, New York

Dr. P. G. Childs
Department of Education
Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Mr. Oscar Cohen, Nat'l Program Director
Anti-Defamation League
New York, New York

Dr. A. Lee Coleman
University of Kentucky
Lexington 29, Kentucky

Mrs. James Crate
Houston Commission on Race Relations
2410 Inwood
Houston, Texas

Mr. Cecil Crooks, President
School Administrators Association
Guthrie, Oklahoma

Dr. Oscar W. Davison
School & Community Services
University of Oklahoma

Dr. Dudley DeGroot
Department of Sociology
Emory University
Emory, Georgia

Dr. Edwin R. Edmonds
Professor of Sociology
Langston University
Langston, Oklahoma

Dr. Allen D. Edwards
Head, Sociology Department
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dean G. Epley, Chairman
Human Relations Department
University of Miami
Miami, Florida

Dr. Richard I. Evans
Department of Psychology
University of Houston
Cullen Boulevard
Houston 4, Texas

Dr. Paul Foreman
Department of Sociology
University of Alabama
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Mr. Theodore Freedman
Anti-Defamation League
Houston, Texas

Mr. Murray Friedman
Anti-Defamation League
Richmond, Virginia

Dr. Leonard Gardner
University of Tulsa
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Dr. Warren Gauerke
Emory University
Emory, Georgia

Mr. Albert J. Geiger
Executive Secretary-Treasurer
Southern Association of Colleges
and Secondary Schools
316 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Gilbert Geis
Department of Sociology
University of Oklahoma

Dr. Roscoe Giffin
Professor of Sociology
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Mrs. Wilma Githens
Duncan High School
Duncan, Oklahoma

Mrs. Avis B. Glass
Counselor, Duncan High School
303 South 10th
Duncan, Oklahoma

Mr. W. L. Greene
Executive Secretary
North Carolina Teachers Association
125 East Hargett Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dr. James T. Griffis
East & Mount Houston Schools
Houston, Texas

Mr. Nat Griswold
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
211 Izard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dr. E. C. Hall, and Mrs. Hall
Central State College
Edmond, Oklahoma

Mrs. Ira Hall
1021 N.E. 7th Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dr. Howard H. Harlan
Department of Sociology
Birmingham-Southern College
Birmingham, Alabama

Dr. L. D. Haskew
Dean, College of Education
University of Texas
Austin, Texas

Mr. F. Lee Hayden
Extension Division
University of Oklahoma

Mr. J. K. Haynes
Executive Secretary
Louisiana Education Association
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dr. Arthur W. Heilman
College of Education
University of Oklahoma

Mr. J. Davis Hill
Superintendent of Schools
Galveston, Texas

Mrs. Veronica B. Hill
American Federation of Teachers
2607 Soniat Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dr. Baker Hindman
Department of Education
University of Miami
Miami, Florida

Dr. Oliver Hodge
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Mr. John Hope, II
Director, Industrial Relations
Race Relations Department
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

Mr. William C. Howland, Jr.
The First Christian Church
Ouachita at Grand
Hot Springs, Arkansas

Mr. Albert Franklin Hughes
Carlsbad High School
Carlsbad, New Mexico

Mr. Elza Hunter
Principal, Scipio Jones High School
North Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. Minnie C. Jackson
Jeanes Supervisor
Morgan County Schools
Decatur, Alabama

Dr. Everett E. Jarboe
North Texas State College
Denton, Texas

Dr. Jacob Johnson
President
Connors State Agricultural College
Warner, Oklahoma

Dr. Jack Kapchan
Professor of Psychology
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

Mrs. Carolyn Kelly
F. D. Moon Junior High School
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dr. Morton B. King, Jr.
Department of Sociology
University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi

Dr. Laurence F. Kinney
Southwestern State College
Memphis, Tennessee

Rev. Ed. Kloppe
Texas Commission on Race Relations
309 West 21st Street
Austin, Texas

Rev. Sam Laird
Director of Religious Life
Emory University
Emory, Georgia

Mr. McHenry Lane, and Mrs. Lane
Curriculum Coordinator
Pampa Public Schools
Pampa, Texas

Mr. Floyd Lee
President
Elementary Principals Association
501 S. E. 25th
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dr. Myron Lieberman
College of Education
University of Oklahoma

Miss Ruth W. Little
Consultant in Secondary Education
3219 State Street Drive
New Orleans 25, Louisiana

Mr. Loyd Littlefield
Vice-Principal
Central Junior High School
Bartlesville, Oklahoma

Mr. Galen Martin
Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Mr. John Martin, and Mrs. Martin
County Supervisor
Arkansas County
Box 347
DeWitt, Arkansas

Mr. James W. McCrary, Jr.
East Texas State College
Commerce, Texas

Mrs. L. L. McGee
600 N.E. 5th Street
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dr. Carson McGuire
Department of Education Psychology
University of Texas
Austin, Texas

Mrs. Gordon McNeil
629 Gray
Route 4
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dr. Paul Meadows
Department of Sociology
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

Miss Antoinette Miller
1209 Jackson Boulevard
Houston, Texas

Mr. Leo Molinaro, Director
Institute for Civic Education
University of Akron
Akron, Ohio

Dr. Lambert Molyneaux
Department of Sociology
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia

Miss Mary Mowery
Houston, Texas

Dr. Forrest W. Murphy
Dean, College of Education
University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi

Mr. C. L. Newsome
High School Principal
Kilgore Senior High School
Kilgore, Texas

Miss Gertrude Noar, Education Director
Anti-Defamation League
New York, New York

Miss Irene Osborne
American Friends Service Committee
c/o Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. C. H. Parrish
Department of Sociology
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Dr. John E. Phay
School of Education
University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi

Mr. Ferman Phillips
Executive Secretary
Oklahoma Education Association
323 Madison Avenue
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Rev. L. H. Pitts
Executive Secretary
Georgia Teachers Education Association
201 Ashby Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Gladys Polk
Director of Elementary Education
Brazosport Independent School District
Freeport, Texas

Dr. Gilbert Porter
Executive Secretary
Florida Negro Teachers Assoc.
449 West Georgia Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Miss Eunice Prien
Area Director
Girl Scouts of America
3903 Lemmon Avenue
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. J. N. Rayzor
Houston Commission on Race Relations
3207 Groveland
Houston, Texas

Mrs. Hope J. Rogers
222 Thompson Building
Hot Springs, Ark.

Mrs. Olan Rogers
President
Houston School Board
1238 Althea Road
Houston, Texas

Miss Priscilla Rosenfeld
Anti-Defamation League
Miami, Florida

Mr. Fred Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Oran A. Rowe
Box 5979
Jasper, Texas

Mr. T. Edward Rutter, Sup't
Arlington County Public Schools
1426 North Quincy
Arlington 7, Virginia

Dr. Jesse O. Sanderson
Superintendent of Schools
Raleigh, N. C.

Dr. Arthur Q. Sartain
Professor of Psychology
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, Texas

Dr. Millard Scherich
Oklahoma A & M College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Mr. George M. Schlegel, and Mrs. Schlegel
Superintendent
Omega High School
Omega, Georgia

Father Maurice Shean
Catholic Committee of the South
434 Charlotte Avenue
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Mr. J. Fred Sheel, President
Classroom Teachers of Dallas
5743 Monticello
Dallas, Texas

Dr. Glenn Sisk
Department of Sociology
Georgia Tech.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Glenn R. Snider
College of Education
University of Oklahoma

Mrs. E. M. Sparling
222 Thompson Building
Hot Springs, Arkansas

Dr. David Stafford
Guilford College
North Carolina

Mr. James F. Stewart
Southern Regional Council
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Mr. W. H. Stockard, and Mrs. Stockard
Division of Curricular Services
Corpus Christi Public Schools
Corpus Christi, Texas

Mr. G. A. Stubblefield
Superintendent of Schools
El Dorado, Arkansas

Dr. J. Chester Swanson
Superintendent, Public Schools
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Mrs. Owinda Taplette
Consultant in Upper Elementary Education
3552 Virgil Boulevard
New Orleans 22, Louisiana

Mr. Harry Tolleson, and Mrs. Tolleson
Superintendent of Schools
Stamps, Arkansas

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm
President
Alabama State College for Negroes
Montgomery, Alabama

Mr. Preston Valien
Fisk University
Department of Social Sciences
Nashville, Tennessee

Mrs. A. S. Vanderveort, Jr.
23 South Wynden
Houston, Texas

Dr. Joseph S. Vandiver
Professor of Sociology and Rural Life
Oklahoma A & M College
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dr. William Van Til
George Peabody College for Teachers
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Charles F. Vaught
Superintendent of Schools
Spiro, Oklahoma

Mrs. Essie Mae Walters
1604 Coffee Street
Pampa, Texas

Mr. Guy H. Wells
Executive Director
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Laura White
Tilly Mill Road
Doraville, Georgia

Dr. Thurman White
Dean, Extension Division
University of Oklahoma

Mr. Wayne H. White
Superintendent of Schools
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Mrs. Mayme Williams
Booker T. Washington High School
Miami, Florida

Mr. C. P. Wright, Principal
Cuthrie High School
Guthrie, Oklahoma

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

Dr. J. Garrick Hardy
Executive Secretary
Alabama State Teachers Association
Montgomery, Alabama

Mr. David Sellers
Ass't Sup't of Schools
Fort Worth, Texas

Mr. Edward Smith
Urban League of Oklahoma City
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Miss Willa Strong, President
Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Objectives of Council

1. Get to know each other
   mutual support -
2. Gather information and
   clarify position
3. Better orientation -
4. Center of vital problems
5. Point way for agency-school cooperation.

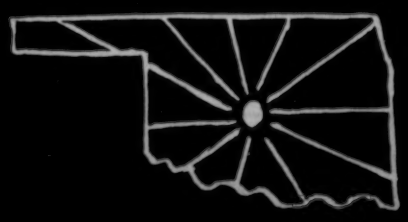
Discussion groups key to success of conference.

Routh 2

Chem 9 10:15 PM

THE UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

SHORT COURSES and CONFERENCES.....



EXTENSION STUDY CENTER

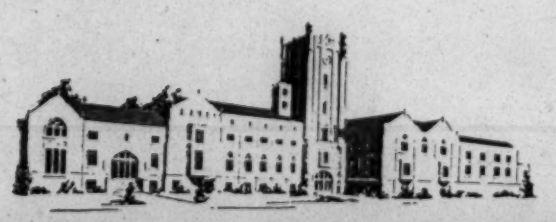
Situated on the North Campus of the University of Oklahoma, one and a half miles north of the Main Campus, the Extension Study Center offers variable accommodations for group meetings and adult education courses. Barrack-type buildings acquired by the University from the U. S. Navy in 1947 are maintained to give single room, double room, and dormitory-type housing to its guests, for groups of 15 to 500. Seven meeting rooms are available on the immediate premises. Cafeteria style meals are served. Plenty of parking space available.

Too, the Extension Study Center is the heart of the Department of Short Courses and Conferences, whose activities include the scheduling, planning, development and guiding of the many groups who visit the campus each year. Through this department last year, 150 conferences with 30,000 people were accommodated.

We invite you to visit the Extension Study Center and to enjoy its complete conference facilities.

NOTICE OF PROGRAM CHANGE

The opening general session of the Southern Regional Conference on Human Relations Education, Friday, June 15, 9:15-10:30, will be held in Meacham Auditorium, Oklahoma Memorial Union, not the Engineering Auditorium. Please make this change now on your printed program to avoid confusion and delay on Friday morning. This change means that all Conference events will be held in the Union.



OKLAHOMA MEMORIAL UNION

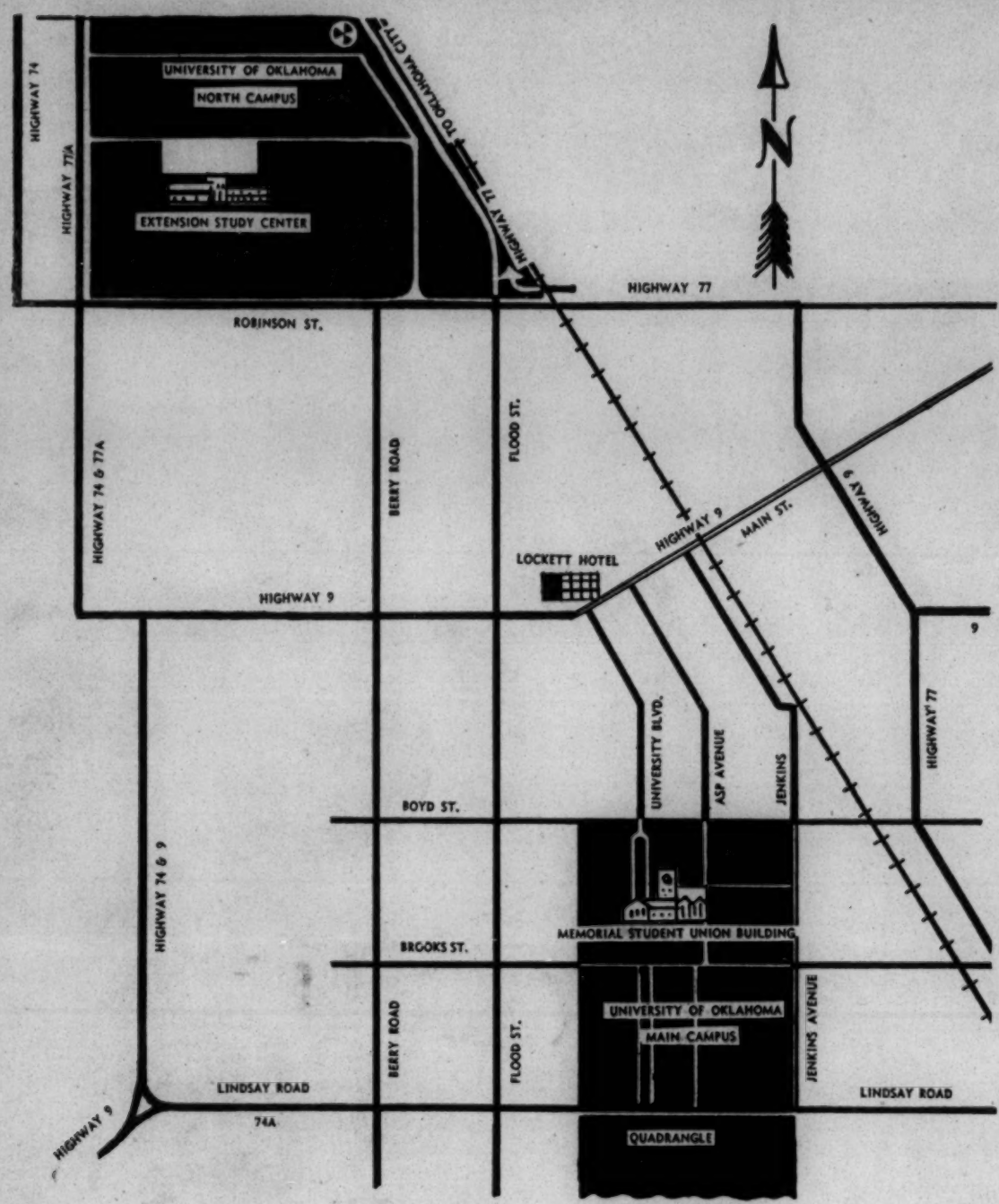
The beautiful Oklahoma Memorial Union is located on the main campus of the University of Oklahoma. Here in luxurious comfort and surrounded by the campus life of a great university, adult groups are accommodated for meetings, and conferences and short courses. Everything is completely air-conditioned.

Excellent eating facilities are available in the Union. Eleven private dining areas are maintained with flexibility to allow from five to over 850 persons to be served at one time. In addition to this, the Will Rogers cafeteria, with over 400 seats, easily accommodates patrons who are rapidly served through the two cafeteria lines.

Eleven comfortable meeting rooms are available with five to 529 seating capacity. This provides ideal facilities for meetings, conferences and short courses.

There is no housing on the main campus for conference groups, except during the months of June, July and August.

Plan now, while you are in Norman, to visit the beautiful campus of the University of Oklahoma, and particularly the Oklahoma Memorial Union and enjoy its inviting atmosphere.



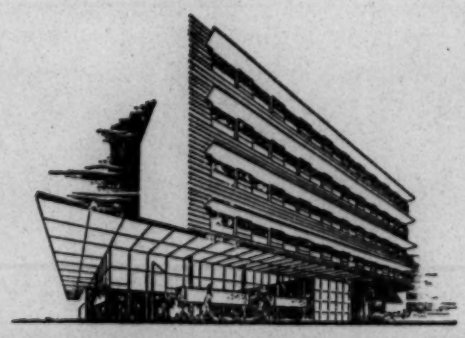
Welcome to the University of Oklahoma. We hope you enjoy your stay on the campus. The Extension Division of the University is here for one purpose—to help you.

The goal of the division is to serve the educational needs of all Oklahomans beyond the college campus. Through these short courses, the mail service and radio, the departments of the division reach into more than 700 state towns and cities. Oklahomans in business, industry, schools and professions are among those we serve.

Though you may never have attended a class on the University campus, OU is your school. The facilities of the Extension Division are open to you anytime for any problem you may have. We hope you will use this vast reserve of technical knowledge which is stored in your state university.

G. L. Cross

George L. Cross
President



UNIVERSITY DOWNTOWN CENTER—LOCKETT HOTEL

For conference groups requiring the very finest in all-around meeting facilities, the University has under lease from the Lockett Hotel three meeting rooms with a capacity of 75 each. Here, the University Downtown Center offers complete air-conditioned accommodations. The Lockett Hotel is well prepared to accommodate meetings, conferences and short courses in air-conditioned comfort. Single rooms, double rooms, and suites are available.

The banquet room will comfortably seat 350. Four private dining rooms in addition to the coffee shop are used for meals.

Conference members will find the Center convenient to downtown Norman, six blocks from the main campus of the University, three blocks from the bus terminal and Santa Fe station.

We invite you to use the University Downtown Center for the very finest in conference facilities.

SOUTH CAROLINA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Telephone

E. R. McIver, CHAIRMAN
Box 255
Conway 29526

249 - 6629 (Bus.)
248 - 2464 (Res.)

Manager, building and supply company. President, South Carolina National Guard Association. Chairman, Agricultural Committee and Chamber of Commerce. Member, board of directors, South Carolina Tuberculosis Association.

Thomas Carr McFall, M.D. VICE CHAIRMAN
85 Morris Street
Charleston 29403

RA 3-1628 (hospital)
RA 3-2182 (residence)

Physician. Medical director and administrator, McClennan-Banks Memorial Hospital. Member, South Carolina Hospital Advisory Council.

Courtney Parker Siceloff, SECRETARY
Penn Community Services, Inc.
Frogmore 29920

JA 4-4337 (Bus.)
524--4347 (Res.)

Director, Penn Community Services, Inc., a self-help project. Active in social service work in the South.

A.M. Secrest, PRESS SECRETARY
P.O. Box 191
c/o The Cheraw Chronicle
Cheraw 29520

LE 7-7287 (Bus.)

Editor and publisher of The Cheraw Chronicle.

Dewey Maceo Duckett, M.D.
P.O. Box 995
Rock Hill

327 - 2744 (Bus.)
327 - 4996 (Res.)

Physician. Member of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Telephone

Ira Kaye
P.O. Box 768 — 773-3040 (Bus.)
Sumter 29151 — 773-7279 (Res.)

Attorney. Executive committee member, South Carolina Council on Human Relations. Cooperating attorney, American Civil Liberties Union and Chairman, Sumter Jewish Welfare Fund.

Reverend Gordon Krahe, O.F.M.
307 Gower Street — GE 3-7717 (Rectory)
Greenville 29611 — 233-9767 (Res.)

Catholic priest. Member, Greenville Council on Human Relations (1958-). Served as Council's chairman (1961-62). Pastored Negro parishes in Asheville, North Carolina, Pensacola, Florida, and Greenville, since 1942.

Reverend James Herbert Nelson
Route 1, Box 908 — JE 4-8907 (Res.)
State College
Orangeburg

Presbyterian minister. Chaplain at State College.

Sinway Young
2006 Sumter Street — AL 6-0392 (Bus.)
Columbia — AL 3-9537 (Res.)

President, South Carolina Labor Council. Business manager, Local Union #382, IBEW (a mixed local union). Secretary, Columbia Building Construction Trade.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
REPORT OF
MRS. ALICE N. SPEARMAN,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JULY, 1956

RECEIVED AUG 3 1956

Race Relations Institute, Fisk University*

The entire staff of the Council attended the Thirteenth Annual Institute of Race Relations held at Fisk University, July 2 - through July 14. The theme of the institute was: STATESMANSHIP IN NATIONAL CRISIS: The Moral Challenge in Human Relations. Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, delivered the keynote address. Other presentations, made by the following speakers, were closely related to the theme:

The Theological Back-ground for Desegregation,
Everett Tilson

Should Religion Be on the Barricade?
Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg

Mutual Relationship of Religions and Civic Community
Father John La Farge

NON-VIOLENCE TECHNIQUES:

The Montgomery Story,
The Rev. Martin Luther King

The Program of C O R E
Leroy Carter

On the segregation issue the following presentations were given:

An Historical View of Segregation,
C. Vann Woodward

What Science Has Learned about Prejudice
Selma Hirsch

The Use of the Law in the Advancement of Race Relations Objectives
Isidor Chein

The Status of Legal Developments on the Desegregation Front
Thurgood Marshall

Pride and Prejudice
George S. Mitchell

Role of the Southern Regional Council in a Changing South:

Fred B. Routh	Florence Irving
John Hope, II	Irene Osborne
C. D. Parrish	Bonita Valien

* (Reported especially for members of the S. C. Council on Human Relations' Executive Committee, who receive this report also.)

Problems and Prospects in Desegregation:

Herman H. Long	Margaret Butcher
Robert S. Johnson	Irene Osborne

Other subjects presented were:

Minority Group Housing in National Perspective

The Southern Racial Crisis and Organized Labor

Equal Job Opportunity Program of the President's Committee on Government Contracts

The New Economic Union of the South and the Nation

Clinic Sessions held daily from 2:00 - 4:00, into which members divided, were:

The Community (Mr. J. T. McCain attended)

Church and Race (Mrs. Ira Greene attended)

Job Opportunities (Mrs. Alice N. Spearman attended)

Other minorities in attendance were American Indians who represented ten different tribes and Spanish Americans who included Puerto Ricans from New York City and those from southwestern U. S. A. Much value was derived from formal and informal discussion of their problems; many common denominators became evident, especially that the most helpful way to work for the progress of any minority is to harmonize these efforts with promoting the improvement of the entire country and the peace of the world.

Sumter Area Bi-racial Workshop Postponed

Mrs. Spearman was notified, at Fisk University, by Miss Rebecca Reid, the secretary of the local bi-racial group in Sumter, that announcement of the proposed area workshop had inadvertently been published in The Sumter Item and in The State, Columbia. This had created a local crisis; Mr. Earle Kirby, the chairman of the group had been expelled from membership in the Sumter White Citizens' Council, and was receiving a barrage of criticisms and threats, as was another white member, also. Mr. Kirby had reported that his telephone wire was being tapped. The city police had begun making frequent trips through the Morris College campus, where the area workshop had been scheduled and taking license numbers from automobile tags. Mr. Kirby, Miss Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Odelle Reuben (president of Morris College and his wife) had met and tentatively decided to postpone the workshop.

By telephone Mrs. Spearman requested the group in Sumter to delay a final decision until she and Mr. McCain could discuss the matter with them, face-to-face. This was done and two meetings were held in Sumter, one at Morris College on July 15, and the other at Mr. Kirby's business on July 16. Following these meetings a sincere attempt was made to locate a meeting place, however, without success. Under the circumstances, both Mr. Reuben, of Morris College, and the Rev. Fred

James, pastor of Mt. Pisgah A. M. E. Church, where monthly meetings of the Sumter local are held were reluctant to allow use of their facilities without first getting permission from their respective boards. As the area workshop was scheduled for July 18 there was insufficient time! The Catholic priest in charge of the local parish house was on vacation and the chaplain at Shaw Field said their facilities were being used to capacity.

Of interest is the way Mr. Kirby was considered a member of the Sumter White Citizen's Council and liable to expulsion. When that group was first organized, much pressure was applied to make him join. He states that he was out of sympathy with the objectives. Finally, to get them "off my neck, I did make a contribution of $5.00," Mr. Kirby said. They evidently listed this payment as a membership.

After the meeting in Mr. Kirby's store, on July 16, several of his employees threatened to stop work. Mr. Kirby believes that White Citizen's Council pressure to do so had been applied.

It was disconcerting that an announcement was made in THE SUMTER ITEM and in THE STATE saying that the area workshop was cancelled. We have been unable to learn how this erroneous information was given the press and regretted the statement made that cancellation was due to unfavorable reactions in Sumter to the announcement.

Because pressures continued to bear upon Mr. Kirby and Mr. Ira Kaye, an attorney who was announced as a program participant, Miss Priscilla Shaw, mayor of Sumter who is a faithful member of the local bi-racial group, was contacted at her summer home in North Carolina by Miss Reid. Immediately, Miss Shaw addressed a letter to the editor of the SUMTER ITEM, a copy of which is given in the July report of Mr. James T. McCain.

Trip to Sumter, Mayesville, Florence

Mr. Kirby visited Jack O'Dowd, executive editor of the Florence Morning News on July 13. Mr. O'Dowd requested that Mrs. Spearman contact him in the hope of scheduling the area workshop in Florence. On July 18, Mrs. Spearman visited Miss Reid in Sumter, Mr. Dabbs in Mayesville, and Mr. Jack O'Dowd in Florence.

Mr. O'Dowd has accepted work on the Chicago Sun-Times and his resignation from the Florence Morning News takes effect August 1, 1956.

We found it impossible to schedule the workshop in Florence at this time as several places formerly used bi-racially have been withdrawn. Pastors of two churches, which Mr. O'Dowd believes may be available, were attending summer conferences in North Carolina.

Mr. O'Dowd thinks a small local in Florence is possible and vitally needed. Under present conditions he believes such a group will be able "to keep a toe-hold" only. He described extremist behavior on the part of the W. C. C., such as taking license tag numbers at an NAACP rally, addressed by Clarence Mitchell, which indicated attendance of twelve persons connected with the city, county, or state government.

Attempts to reach Mrs. Hazel O. Gee and others suggested by Mr. Jack O'Dowd were unsuccessful.

Dr. Julian Price and Mr. Bridges, of the Florence City School Board, were named by Mr. O'Dowd as the most likely to work constructively toward desegregation after matters have progressed further.

A visit to Mrs. Camille Levy indicated her disappointment and that of Mrs. Iola Jones, Mrs. J. W. Curry, Mr. William W. Bennett, attorney, and other Negroes of Florence at the postponement of the area workshop.

Orangeburg

Upon the invitation of Mr. A. T. Brown, City Administrator of Orangeburg, Mrs. Spearman visited Orangeburg, on July 20. He stated that serious consideration is being given by the mayor of Orangeburg to organizing a human relations council. Each time he plans to make an announcement some situation develops in the community to add to the tensions. At present, the publicity given the committee set up by the South Carolina General Assembly to investigate N. A. A. C. P. activities at S. C. State College is a deterrent. Surprisingly, Mr. Brown stated the investigation was unnecessary, unfortunate, and politically inspired. The Orangeburg city officials are not primarily political, he said. The die-hard resistance comes primarily from the influential "old families" and is, therefore, hard to overcome.

A study of all possible solutions is being made and he believes that as rapidly as can be done, Negroes will be placed on boards and committees related to public services, agencies, and institutions.

Mr. Brown was critical of the White Citizen's Council, which he hopes is under control since the resignation of the chairman, Mr. Bates.

Interviews were held also with Mr. Elwood Lackey, who consistently refused to join the White Citizen's Council. He is now State President of the Alumni Association of the Connie Maxwell Children's Home. Interviews were also held with Mr. C. R. Banks, a liberal young Episcopal layman who filled the pulpit left vacant by Father Henry Parker, Negro rector whom Bishop Carruthers has moved; Mrs. Herbert T. Ulmer, a graduate of Hood College, in Delaware, who has recently become a special correspondent of the News and Courier; and Hugo Sims, former congressman from the second district.

F. O. R. Workshop at Benedict College

Mrs. Spearman took part in a workshop on July 24 and July 25 in which Mr. J. M. Dabbs, the Rev. Matthew McCollom, chairman of the Orangeburg NAACP Chapter; the Rev. Alfred Isaacs, Baptist minister of Orangeburg who has recently been dismissed as chaplain at S. C. State College; Dean L. L. Haynes, of Claflin College, Orangeburg, and others took part. The workshop was conducted under the leadership of the Rev. Glenn Smiley, of the Fellowship of Reconciliation staff. This afforded an excellent opportunity for getting better acquainted with the men in Orangeburg who have been targets of W. C. C. criticism and reprisal.

Also, it was helpful to gain further insights into the Orangeburg situation and to discuss the adaptability of techniques of non-violence to it.

Elloree

This town in Orangeburg county has been a center of racial tensions for some months. Our only contacts have been with Negroes who were victims of economic reprisals, such as Mr. L. A. Blackburn, the contractor, and teachers whose contracts were not renewed.

Mr. Hugo Sims gave Mrs. Spearman the following explanation of the growth of the White Citizens' Council there:

For many years the town was run by a political machine headed by the mayor. This machine was composed primarily of persons of the "KKK variety." The better element in the town in the last election succeeded by a close margin in putting into office as mayor a much higher type man. Then, the school petition presented by the N. A. A. C. P. caused the political pot to boil again. In an effort "to beat the rowdies to the draw," a W. C. C. was formed and Mr. H. L. Bowling, a former teacher, who now operates a gin, was made president. Mr. Bowling is admired and liked by whites and Negroes alike. The charter set forth a purpose in words not unlike a statement which a human relations council might make.

With this background a visit to Elloree can be much more meaningful and will be scheduled soon.

Rock Hill

Mrs. H. K. Hughes, assistant corresponding secretary of the Rock Hill Chapter of the S. C. Council on Human Relations, wrote to know whether or not any relationship between the local chapter and the state organization would restrict the former should it decide to support action taken by a group of Negro citizens, headed by Dr. Dewey M. Duckett, M. D., who is first-vice president of the S. C. Council on Human Relations. She was advised that there is not. Text of a resolution presented by Dr. Duckett and committee is as follows: dated June 25, 1956,

" Mr. White and members of the Board of Trustees, Rock Hill School District Number 3,

Gentlemen:

As citizens of Rock Hill, South Carolina, who are vitally interested in the education of all the youth of our community and state, have come to you for information on the policy of this School Board in lieu of the fact that no such policy has been expounded or promulgated since the United States Supreme Court handed down its decision on May 17, 1954 that "the maintenance of racially segregated public schools is a violation of the Constitution of the United States." Then on May 31, 1955, the Court re-affirmed that principle and requires "good faith compliance at the earliest practical date."

In view of the pronouncements by the Court and the length of time elapsed with no commitments on the policy of this school board, we,

as citizens, abiding by the laws of these United States and South Carolina, if they do not conflict with the laws of the United States, do not feel that we should enter into, encourage or endorse any sort of agreement expressed or implied to circumvent these laws of the United States.

"We come in search of this information from you gentlemen who are duly elected to formulate such laws, administer same and set forth the policy of this board as it effects the education of the children of this community.

"To facilitate the carrying out of the Supreme Courts decision on public school, particularly the public schools of Rock Hill, we, and the colored citizens of this community offer our services to the School Board beginning as of now, to use as they think will be of most help to all concerned.

"We trust the School Board will see fit to use these services and there-by establish some channel of communication between the School Board and the Negro and white citizens of School District Number 3, for the maximum of educational services to all children and a minimum of ill feeling and misunderstanding in the community."

Signed,

The Rock Hill Chapter met on July 26, 1956, but we have not yet been advised of its action. Prior to that time numerous letters and a 'phone call were exchanged on the subject.

OTHER CONTACTS AND ACTIVITIES

Promotion of attendance at the Southern Baptist Convention annual conference of the Christian Life Commission, at Ridge Crest, N. C., Aug. 23-29, is being pushed by distribution of programs and a covering letter from our office.

Distribution of recent meterial of specific interest to individuals and groups goes forward through the careful work of Mrs. Ira Greene.

Mr. Paul Anthony, of the S. R. C. office, who is making a study of the "resistance groups and movements" in S. C., was a visitor in our office this month.

The S. C. Association of School Administrators held a four-day conference in Columbia in July. In order to keep contacts continuously with these educators, Mrs. Spearman attended one of the sessions. The subject Moral and Spiritual Values in Education which was used by the S. C. Education Association's district conferences in the fall of 1954 and brought forth much discussion of the Supreme Court's decision on school segregation. Dr. Pierce Cook, Methodist district superintendent in the Orangeburg area was assigned this subject for the Administrators' Conference. However, in his treatment, he made no reference whatever to the segregation issue. Throughout the meet-

#7

ing there was no discussion of the matter and participants gave no appearance of knowing that it is an issue with which they should be dealing.

Mr. J. B. Felton, director for Negro education, S. C. State Department of Education died suddenly in July. Mr. F. M. Kirk, Kingstree area superintendent of the Williamsburg County schools, has been named his successor.

In a further effort to learn of potential friends in the labor movement in South Carolina, Mrs. Spearman held a lengthy conference with Mr. Earle Britton, president of the S. C. Federation of Labor. He is very forthright in his stand for the Negroes' labor rights but says there are few, if any, others who will "come out" until "the cause has become more popular."

Efforts to get the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. together in South Carolina have not been successful and there are high hurdles to be crossed. The organizing job will continue to be long and hard, Mr. Britton thinks.

We shall continue to follow up on contacts suggested by Mr. Britton.

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

Progress

Issued by November, 1963.
The South Carolina Council on Human Relations,Inc. (SCCHR),1330 Laurel Street,Columbia,South Carolina

This report will brief significant activities of SCCHR since the last annual meeting in November, 1962. The 1963 annual meeting will be held Monday and Tuesday, November 18 and 19 in Columbia, S. C.

WHERE WE ARE: SCCHR has never retreated from its position that communication between segments of the population in S.C.is basic to peaceful and continuing progress. Its members work in a number of ways: through 9 local councils, on state-wide committees, or as members-at-large.

Two of the local councils on human relations are new this year. Also, several local groups have become SCCHR associates. Requests are coming in from other towns for help in organizing councils. Let us hear from you, if we may help.

SCCHR membership is now 945; those whose dues have not yet been paid are asked to pay now.

If it is true that South Carolinians have new "positive images" of themselves, of relationships and of South Carolina, then SCCHR's total membership might easily double in 1964 .... if "Each One (will) Reach One".

The 1963 budget has been raised. A matching grant was earned. A foundation has made a two-year gift which will expire in June 1964. A national organization pays one-half the salary of the new SCCHR field representative,Mr. L. S. James, and financed a five-day conference. What plans need to be made for expanding and financing 1964 program?

Do South Carolinians want justice and fair play for all citizens? Currently, in a number of S. C. towns and cities, community surveys are being conducted to take an Audit of Progress in Desegregation which will be compiled for distribution. It will be available soon upon request.

Some southern cities have found new ways for the new days.

COME and bring interested friends with you to the annual meeting. You will hear about Charlotte, and Knoxville, the "Open City". Your ideas and participation in decision-making are needed.

ALLIANCES FOR PROGRESS have been many during the 1963 calendar year.

PROGRAMS FOR PROGRESS have been varied. A few have been reported in the press and others will be highlighted herein.

STUDENT PROGRAMS have involved high schools and colleges during the year.

Two conferences of the S. C. Student Council on Human Relations were held at Penn Center, Frogmore, S.C., December 7-9, 1962, and on April 18-19, 1963. Students participate from 20 colleges -- Negro and white.

The pilot project begun in Columbia, January 1963, with high school youth needs to be expanded where there may be interest and sponsors.

Today South Carolinians are more interested in getting ahead than keeping anyone down.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS,INC.
Invites You To Join

People from all "classes",all faiths and all races are members of SCCHR. Officers and staff are:

The Reverend Fred M. Reese,Jr., chairman, Columbia
Mr. Earl Middleton,first vice-chairman, Orangeburg
Dr. J.Sherrard Rice, second vice-chairman,Columbia
Mrs. R. B. Cunningham, secretary . . . . Columbia
Mrs. Marian B. Paul, treasurer . . . . . Columbia
Mrs. Alice N. Spearman,executive director,Columbia
Mrs. T. J. Ledeen, program director . . Columbia
Mr. L. S. James, field representative . Columbia

CONSULTATION WITH GOVERNOR

On April 24, 1963, SCCHR sent a document to the Honorable Donald S. Russell which set forth four concerns as follows:

1. For executive leadership in the improvement of job opportunities for qualified Negroes.
2. For support of public education; especially the Governor's public statement of availability for all of vocational and technical training.
3. For appointment of qualified Negroes to boards of public trust.
4. For appointment by the Governor of a bi-racial advisory group to confer on public issues.

A bi-racial committee of SCCHR board members held a conference with the Governor in June and informal conversations were continued in July. A full report will be made to the Board of Directors and questions answered at the 1963 Annual Membership Meeting.

SUGGESTED BY SCCHR BOARD

At the winter meeting of the SCCHR Board of Directors,it was recommended that a study be made of agricultural agencies to determine how they are serving Negro farmers. Southern Regional Council approved, data were collected in nine counties and reported with conclusions in A Study of Negro Farmers in South Carolina.

It has been announced recently that the Farmers Home Administration has appointed as assistant state director, Mr. Austin V. Edwards, and that Negroes have been placed on FHA committees in nine counties, with more to be added soon.

TRAINING PROGRAMS BIG SUCCESSES

SCCHR has held 2 conferences on training and economic needs, especially of rural people. The first held February 13--15, was co-sponsored with Penn Center. The second, co-sponsoredwith National Sharecroppers Fund was held September 22-27. Both were attended by approximately 250 persons, drawn primarily from the 24 S. C. counties eligible for area redevelopment. Reports available upon request.

Inter-Racial Conference

By HUGH E. GIBSON
Roving Reporter

FROGMORE—Harvey Gantt, the Negro now seeking admittance to Clemson, was among 82 South Carolina college students who attended an inter-racial conference here last weekend.

Confirmation of Gantt's presence came yesterday from Courtney Siceloff, director of Penn Community Services, Inc., which provided the physical facilities for the parley.

Mr. Siceloff, regional consultant to the State Advisory Committee Section of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, declined to identify other student participants.

He said the 82 were members of the S. C. Student Council and came under the auspices of the Council of Human Relations. He said he attended two of the sessions but took no active part in the proceedings.

Mr. Siceloff referred all other questions to Mrs. Alice N. Spearman of Columbia, executive secretary of the Council of Human Relations.

Reached by The News and Courier, Mrs. Spearman would identify only Gantt as present at the Penn parley.

"I don't know by whom he was invited but my recollection is that he attended only the Saturday evening meeting," Mrs. Spearman said. "He took no active part in the proceedings or discussion. My impression, was that he is a very fine person."

Mrs. Spearman said students from "most" of the state's colleges and universities attended the conference, which consisted of a series of three meetings and ended with a Sunday morning worship service. She listed major topics discussed as:

1. Racial relations, and what college students can do to avert a repetition of the violence that attended the integration of the University of Mississippi.
2. Industrial automation, and how best to upgrade and update the curricula or technical training programs.
3. Service programs designed to aid the community in eradicating proverty and illiteracy.

The students came to a general agreement that nonviolence is essential if South Carolina is not to witness Oxford-type rioting and bloodshed, Mrs. Spearman said. The students also agreed there is need for improvement in technical training programs to slow the outward migration of the trained from this state, she added.

No firm conclusions came out of the survey of community service programs, the executive secretary said.

Mrs. Spearman said the Council of Human Relations is an outgrowth of the old S.C. Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation, formed shortly after World War I. She identified its president as the Rev. Fred Reece of Columbia, a Methodist minister. Current membership is 600, she said, drawn from all walks of life.

News and Courier, Dec.12,1962

S. C. C. H. R. R E V I E W January, 1964

A monthly news review issued by the Information Committee of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laural Street, Columbia, S. C.

War on Poverty

A year before Pres. Johnson's declaration of war on poverty, SCCHR had set up a program geared to the needs of rural low-income families. One of S. C. family being assisted by such programs is written up in the Dec. 28 issue of The Saturday Evening Post. The father of the family is quoted as saying "I hope my kids wont leave home. Oh, I hope they wont. But they got to do better than I have."

Exciting New Programs

Field Representative Mr. L. S. James has been in constant contact with the on-the-job training in Ridgeland, S. C. hoping to get the course approved under MDTA. The State Supervisor of Apprenticeship Training along with the State Coordinator of MDTA have reported that the on-the-job training course for furniture construction has been approved for the company, operating at its own expense on an integrated basis.

To improve opportunities for local leadership training, Mr. James has divided the twenty-four counties eligible for Area Redevelopment Aid into four groups. Each composed of six neighboring counties meeting bimonthly at a designated place in one of the counties on an alternating basis. A schedule has been made which includes meeting dates in each month for the year 1964.

The general aim of the meetings is stated as follows:

"Making better use of our Community Resources". Some of the immediate objectives are - how to get FHA assistance; how to get help for employment from ARA and MDTA; and how to get surplus food for low-income families.

Job and Literacy Training Opportunities

SCCHR cooperating with the State Coordinator of the MDTA program, helping to publicize opportunities for job and literacy training under the new program entitled Special Training for Economic Progress. Under this program there are 33 occupational training areas with opportunities for 5000 trainees. These courses are to be given without discrimination as to race of color. It is hoped that all unemployed and underemployed male and female persons will apply immediately to their nearest employment service office and register for training under this new program (STEP). Applicants will be accepted without regard to educational limitations since educational background training will be given for each training course.

Mark Your Calendar

A Conference called jointly by the S. C. and Ga. Councils on Human Relations has been scheduled for March 20-21. Meetings will be held in Augusta, Georgia with the August and Aiken Councils acting as joint hosts.

Latest information will be avail able concerning education-for-employment programs being launched ir the respective states. Outstanding leaders have been invited. Complet information will be available soon Plan now to attend.

SCCHR Board to MEET

The mid-winter meeting of the SCCHR board has been set for Wednesday, February 5 from 4:40 - 9:30 p. m. at the Wade Hampton Hotel. Mr. Paul Anthony, Director of Field Services for SRC, will be present as a resource person to work with the board in its planning Some twenty new members of the Board elected at the Annual meeting are expected to attend their first meeting.

Local Council News:

The Columbia Council on Hyman Relations met on January 20 and a panel discussion on STEP and relat programs was held. Richland Count Rep. Heyward McDonald expresses opinion that constituents fail to communicate to their legislators their real desires. Other participants were State Adult Education Supervisor Mrs. C. E. Anderson, E. E. Taylor, Principal of Benson and Saxon Elementary Schools, Columbia About 60 were on hand.

The Rock Hill Council on Human Relations at its December meeting had the Reverend Fred M. Reese as speaker.

Mr. Ira Kaye, Attorney, describ the work of the S. C. Advisory Committee on Civil Rights to member and friends of the Sumter Council on Human Relations at its January meeting.

Local Council News (Continued)

The newly organized and growing Aiken Council on Human Relations had as guest in January the SCCHR executive director.

Worthy Quotes

"Congress gets surprisingly little civil rights mail. Many southerners report few protests other than organized segregationist letters."

Wall Street Journal

"A frank and cordial concession of absolute and practical civil as well as political equality between all citizens without discrimination on account of race or color would remove the cast barrier which opposes the political cooperation of good men, of whatever color, for the regeneration of the State."

Pierre G. T. Beauregard
General, Confederate
Army in a speech
July 1, 1873

Dues are Due

Now is the time to pay your dues for 1964. Individual memberships are $5, joint memberships (husband & wife) are $7.50. You receive New South, a magazine reporting progress across the South and SCCHR newsletter, in addition to materials which will help you understand and interpret the present history of our region in achieving equality of opportunity for all citizens. Send your check or money order to: SCCHR, 1330 Laural Street, Columbia, S. C. All contributions are tax-deductable, of course.

Student Conference Brings Challenge and Response

Seventy-five students from 15 South Carolina colleges met in conference at Penn Center December 6-8 to think together concerning the role of the student in our changing society and to plan for the work of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations. The SCSCHR, an integral part of the total program of the Council, is now in its third year. One of the most important phases of its work has been its student conferences.

The focus of the program was implied in its theme: The New Revolution: Challenge and Response. An able analysis of the continuing revolution in the south and the nation was made by Mr. Vernon Jordan, of the Southern Regional Council Staff. South Carolina's own Dr. James McBride Dabbs followed with an address, Meeting the Demands of the Present. These presentations set the stage for full discussion of various issues and problems confronting us. Dialogue and task force groups dealt with Feelings and Fears. An Honest Confrontation; Ways of Work on the Local Campus; The Role of the Church; Student Responsibility in the Community; Students and the Freedom Movement.

Progress reports were made on the Education Project initiated at the student conference last spring. Tutorial programs are now being sponsored by Council student members with high school students in Columbia and with elementary school children in Spartanburg; a readiness program for first graders is to begin the second semester.

For Your Program

You may secure on loan from SCCHR office tape recordings of four short plays which deal with various aspects of race relations. These were written by Malcolm Boyd, Episcopal Chaplain at Wayne University and are played by professional actors.

Each of these is brief, stimulating and provocative of discussion. Especially effective is They Are Not Real to Me, in which roles are reversed with a white minority experiencing the discrimination and prejudice of a dominant Negro community. These are especially recommended for small groups in local councils, youth or adult church groups.

S. C. C. H. R. REVIEW SEPTEMBER 1964

A monthly news review issued by the Information Committee of the South Carolina Council on Human relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S.C.

ATTENTION -- ALL MEMBERS

Circle on your calendar

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12

The annual meeting of the SCCHR will have as its feature speakers Dr. Samuel Proctor, former president of A. & T. College, Greensboro, N.C., and associate director of the Peace Corps, Washington, D.C., and also Mr. Heslip Lee, dynamic director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1964 (POVERTY BILL) ENACTED

The Primary Provisions of this bill are:

TITLE I. Youth Programs (Governor's approval required)

1. JOB CORPS (School Dropouts etc.)
   a. In conservation camps or urban training centers
   b. Get basic education and job skills and $50 per month

2. Work--Training programs for age 16-21
   a. For youth while attending school--pay for part time work
   b. For dropouts--full time work with counseling for job placement

3. WORK--STUDY programs for poor college students. Pay for part time work on or off campus, while they continue their studies.

TITLE II. Urban and Rural Community Action Programs (Governor's approval required)

1. Local communities organize to create projects to eliminate poverty with opportunity to get aid from federal funds up to 90% of cost for public or private non-profit agency programs.

2. Includes adult education projects to teach people 18 or older to read and write.

TITLE III. Rural Areas Aid

1. Fifteen year loans of up to $2,500.00 to low-income farm families to use for improving farms or farm operations.

TITLE IV. Employment and investment Incentive

1. Fifteen year loans (maximum $25,000.00) to small businesses for hiring the chronically unemployed.

TITLE V. Work Experience Program

1. To open job and training opportunities for heads of families now on relief or those ineligible for relief.

--by L. S. James

LOCAL COUNCILS: PROGRAM FILMS AVAILABLE

Write: Peter M. Sussman, Assistant Staff Director for State Advisory Committees, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington 25, D. C., for CBS REPORTS one hour television film; no charge to civic, religious, or education groups, entitled "The Other Face of Dixie."

University of Indiana, Audio-Visuals Department, Bloomington, Indiana. Film: "The Negro and The American Dream."

Mrs. Betty Cantor, Program Consultant, Southeastern Regional Office, Anti-Defamation League, 41 Exchange Place, S.E. Atlanta 3, Georgia. Films: "Face of the South;" book and series of five 30 minute films "Epitaph for Jim Crow," by Dr. Thomas F. Pettigrew of Harvard University. Rental for each film is $7.50.

NEW STAFF MEMBER FOR THE S.C.C.H.R.

On September 1, Dr. George A. Bowdler, former chaplain of the South Carolina Baptist Hospital, assumed a staff position with the Council as project director with special emphasis on helping develop new local councils in the state. Dr. Bowdler is experienced and trained in human relations and will add distinctive insight to the expanding work of the council across the state.

NEW BROCHURE ON S.C. COUNCIL NOW AVAILABLE

Recently printed copies of a new brochure, "Reach for Tomorrow", explaining the work of the S.C.C.H.R. and its local councils, are now being mailed throughout the state to members and interested persons. It is an excellent source of information on the whys and hows of human relations in South Carolina. Copies are available at the Council office, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS is projecting a very full program for this academic year. A Steering Committee meeting to crystallize plans will be held in Columbia on Sunday afternoon, September 27. In the spring the Student Council made the decision to expand the tutorial program begun last year in Columbia. It is hoped that some tutorial work may be begun in each South Carolina community in which student members are located.

The SCSCHR Conference for this semester has been scheduled for the week-end of December 4-6. Program plans for the conference will be announced in a later issue of REVIEW.

A former Student Council Human Relations leader, Hayes Mizell, now occupies a key position in human relations in the South. He is now the Director of the Southern Human Relations Project of the National Students Association, with offices in Atlanta. In this capacity Hayes is working throughout the entire South and this summer directed a seminar for a select group of students from colleges. One of the goals of Southern Human Relations Project is to set up state student councils in a number of other states.

COMPLAINTS ON ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

If the Civil Rights Act is not being enforced, write Mr. Burke Marshall, Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., or call: 202-RE. 7-8700.

If your community needs help in negotiation or conciliation, write or call The Community Relations Service, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. (If convenient send a copy to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.)

A SPECIAL REQUEST:

Will you help us gather needed information? The Council wishes to write a letter of appreciation to those who are helping make the new freedom a reality. We also wish to report complaints to the proper places. Fill in and return to: The South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.:

The _____ (motel, hotel, or restaurant)
( ) served Negroes
( ) denied service on _____ (date)

The _____ (filling station)
( ) was gracious in allowing free
( ) use of its facilities.
( ) denied use of facilities on _____ (date)

The _____ (movie)
( ) is being used regularly by Negroes
( ) has not been tested
( ) closed because of curfew
( ) not used because of fear of white mob.

COMMENTS:

S. C. C. H. R. REVIEW OCTOBER 1964

A monthly news review issued by the Information Committee of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S.C.

* *

1964 ANNUAL MEETING: 10th ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE

SCCHR, successor to the South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council and S. C. Committee on Inter-racial Cooperation, was organized December, 1954. Thus, the annual meeting to be held on November 12, 1964, at the Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia, will celebrate the 10th anniversary. All members and friends of the Council are urged to attend. Plan car pools where feasible, bring others, and bring your own enthusiasm and ideas. Attached is a copy of the program. Return the dinner reservation to the Council office.

- - - -

* *
* SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, Incorporated *
*
* 1964 Annual Conference *
*
* Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia, S.C., Thursday, November 12 *
*
* *

PROGRAM

2:00 - 3:15 p.m. Pre-conference meeting of the Board of Directors

3:15 - 3:30 p.m. Registration

Afternoon Session (3:30 - 6:30 p.m.)

Presiding, The Reverend Fred M. Reese, Jr., SCCHR Chairman

Invocation

Minutes

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES:

Finance - Program - By-Laws - Nominations

ELECTION OF BOARD MEMBERS FOR THREE-YEAR TERM, ENDING 1967

SCCHR IN PROSPECT AND PROSPECTIVE:

The Student Council, Miss Mary Ann Eaddy, Chairman

Tenth Anniversary, The Reverend Fred M. Reese, Jr.
Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director

COFFEE BREAK

REPORTS OF LOCAL COUNCILS, by Chairmen or their alternates

ADDRESS: IMMEDIATE CHALLENGES AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL
The Reverend Heslip M. Lee, Executive Director, Virginia Council on Human Relations

DISCUSSION

Evening Session (6:45 - 9:15 p.m.)

Presiding, Dr. J. Sherrard Rice, SCCHR Vice-Chairman

Invocation

DINNER

MUSIC AND SPECIAL FEATURES

ADDRESS: REACH FOR TOMORROW, Dr. Samuel Proctor, Associate Director
The Peace Corps, Washington, D. C.

1964 ANNUAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM - COME AND BRING INTERESTED FRIENDS

S. C. C. H. R. REVIEW November--December 1964

A monthly news review issued by the Information Committee of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S.C.

* *

ANNUAL MEETING REACHES NEW EXCELLENCE: CALLED 'BEST YET'

New goals and levels of achievement were reported at the 1964 S. C. Council on Human Relations Annual Meeting held November 12 at the Wade Hampton Hotel in Columbia. Both the annual meeting and the dinner at the evening session were remarkable in the quality of the address presented by the Rev. Heslip Lee, executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, and the after-dinner speech by Dr. Samuel Proctor, until recently Deputy Director of the Peace Corps. Dr. Proctor, in a ringing challenge to continue advancing on the human relations front, explained how the Peace Corps volunteers are returning to be the kind of leaders who are willing to face the problems of poverty and continue to work on them at home. The Rev. Mr. Lee, speaking to the need of living in the twentieth century and all its technological advances, pointed out the vacuum in attention and effort in human relations, which local councils must seek to fill in our society.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

STUDENT CONFERENCE MEETS DEC. 4-6 AT CAMP GRAVATT NEAR AIKEN

Randolph T. Blackwell, Program Coordinator of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta, Georgia, will be the keynote speaker for the S. C. Student Council on Human Relations 1964 Conference at Camp Gravatt, near Aiken, S.C. Mr. Blackwell will deliver the opening speech Friday night on the subject, "Your Time Is Now."

Other leaders include L. S. James, S.C. Council on Human Relations; Hayes Mizell, National Student Association; Joe Hendricks, Dean of Students, Mercer University; Leon Marion, World University Service; Miss Sarah Lowry and Mrs. Harnitha Coke Smith, Greenville Council on Human Relations; and Dick Ramsey, American Friends Service Committee.

In addition to a study of "Poverty: the Vicious Cycle", there will be workshops on tutorial programs for elementary and high school students; Christianity and Race Relations; students and political life, and South Carolina's problems and potentials. Approximately one hundred students and leaders are expected to attend.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

NEWS FROM THE LOCAL COUNCILS

Aiken County Council: The October meeting was held in the Civic Room of the Aiken First Federal Building. Students from Aiken High and Martha Scholfield High presented a panel discussion on "What Teen-Agers Think About Human Relations."

Columbia Council: The October meeting featured Mr. Henry McCanna of the National Council of Churches, who presented something of the organization and structure of the NCC and clarified its role in the recent Mississippi Project. The November meeting presented an interpretation of the national elections by Mr. Harry Lightsey, Jr., Columbia attorney.

Rock Hill Council: The November meeting, held in the York County Office Building, included election of officers, local developments in the area of education, and a report on the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

Sumter Council: The Sumter Council reported one of its best meetings to date with election of officers: Mr. Moses J. Jackson, Chairman; Rabbi J. Aaron Levy, and Father Randall, Vice Chairmen; Mrs. C. H. Mayer, Acting Secretary. A good attendance and discussion were also reported.

Other Local Councils: Please let us hear from you. Send all information as to meetings and activities to: S.C.C.H.R. Review, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia.

NEW BOARD MEMBERS ELECTED

Elected as new members to the Board of Directors of SCCHR are:

Mrs. C. B. Bailey, Columbia
Mr. Thomas Boyle, Columbia
Mrs. J. M. Dabbs, Mayesville
Mrs. Lydia Fleming, York
Dr. R. L. Hurst, Orangeburg
Mrs. Thomas Ivey, Sumter
Rev. John I. Kilby, Greenville
Mr. John Montgomery, Columbia
Dr. Raymond Moore, Columbia
Mrs. Harris H. Parker, Columbia
Mrs. Marian B. Paul, Columbia
Dr. J. Sherrard Rice, Columbia
Rev. Harold Roland, Orangeburg
Rev. B. T. Sears, Spartanburg
Prof. Selden K. Smith, Columbia

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

A call for public facilities and employment opportunity volunteers, issued at the annual meeting, resulted in a representative group throughout the state signing up for voluntary service as key people in their respective counties. Among the counties represented by volunteers are: Bamberg, Chester, Clarendon, Dorchester, Fairfield, Jasper, Kershaw, Lee, Orangeburg, Richland, Sumter, Williamsburg, and York.

Additional volunteers are requested from counties not listed, such as Abbeville, Anderson, Charleston, Cherokee, Florence, Greenville, Greenwood, Lancaster, and others. Please send in name, address and county represented. Information and instructions will be sent to all volunteers.

FROM A RECENT PASTORAL LETTER

"...Is it not highly irresponsible and immoral, then to use the riots as an excuse for any slackness in securing civil rights or to talk complacently about how the disorders set back the Negro cause? To deny a qualified Negro family housing in any part of the city or suburbs because some Negroes rioted is as unjust as it would be to deny a white family from Mississippi similar housing because three young civil rights workers were murdered in that state. Are broken windows and looted stores in Rochester more shocking than shallow graves and burned churches in Mississippi or slums in this city?..."

--The Rt. Rev. George W. Barrett

AMERICAN BAPTISTS TAKE STRONG STAND

It is interesting to note that the American Baptist Convention went on record this year: for integration at a ll levels of church life, including parishes, boards, institutions, etc.; in support of fair employment clauses in Church construction contracts and for action on investment portfolios as regards racial policies of companies; for open housing; for participation in non-violent direct action; in support of the Civil Rights Bill; etc.

(From E.S.C.R.U. Newsletter)

Cutting Edge

Vol. V, No.5 A STUDENT VOICE ON THE CUTTING EDGE February, 1966

SPRING CONFERENCE TO BE AT FROGMORE

Southern Justice will be the theme of the Spring conference of the SCSCHR. The conference will be held at Penn Community Center in Frogmore, South Carolina on March 4,5 &6. The featured speaker will be Mr. Charles Morgan, Jr., the Southern Regional Director of the American Civil Liberty Union. Mr. Morgan recently published a book A Time to Speak and he is considered one of the foremost authorities on "Southern Justice." Mr. Matthew Perry, a Columbia, South Carolina Attorney has also agreed to attend and deliver an address on Capital Punishment and Southern Justice as well as lead a workshop on Capital Punishment. The other workshops scheduled are The Supreme Court, State Courts and Justice; The Jury Systemn; Legislation and Minority Groups; and an Introduction to a New South.

The attendance at our conferences has grown greatly in a short time and it is now necessary to make definite commitments of attendance in order to secure conference grounds. Therefore, we urge you to send in your reservation, Now! The cost of the conference will be $8.00 per person this includes room and board. We cannot over emphasize the importance of sending in your reservation immediately. All reservations must be in this office by March 1, 1966.

Each applicant will be provided with a package of materials, which should familiarize him with the topics of discussion. We also urge each local campus to arrange discussions on Southern Justice before the conference. In preparing for a local campus discussion, keep in mind the advantages. 1)it can stimulate interest in the council and its activities 2) it can stimulate interest in the topics to be discussed at the conference 3) it can prepare a conference participant 4) it can be a means of carrying the information of the conference back to the campus and 5) it can make the conference more meaningful to all the participants, by minimizing the basic orientation needed and by enriching the participants knowledge before the conference.

The information package, which each applicant will receive, can also fulfill these advantages.

SCSCHR may have some funds for scholarship assistance to those who need financial assistance in order to attend. If you need a scholarship, attach a request to your application blank.

You will be receiving more specific information soon, but now is the time to send in your application and to begin preparing. Start looking in your local newspaper and magazines for articles on the topics, and start forming local discussion groups.

CONFERENCE APPLICATION

NAME _____

SCHOOL ADDRESS _____

HOME ADDRESS _____

PLEASE: include your ZIP code

PAYMENT ENCLOSED _____ WILL PAY AT CONFERENCE _____

Please clip and return to:
South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

VOORHEES CHR ANNOUNCES FAMILY LIFE INSTITUTE..Denmark, S.C.

The Family Life Institute was first launched on February 26-27, 1960 with only three consultants. This annual project is directed by Miss Serena L. Staggers, Chairman of the Social Science Division, and it is sponsored by the Social Science Division.

The progress of this organization has been tremendous, this year we will have thirteen consultants.

This project grew from the awareness of problems of studnets, the great social problems existing in our contemporary society, confusions, conflicts, tensions at home and abroad, urbanization, automation, illegitimacy, high divorce rates, high rates of venereal disease and teenage marriages just to name a few.

The seventh Family Life Institute will begin February 23 and continue through February 26, 1966 at 7:30 each night. It will be held in the Auditorium if there is no further changes. The theme this year is "The Family's Search for Survival."

Some of the participants this year are as follows:

Dr. Stanley Smith, City Councilman and Sociologist at Tuskegee Institute Tuskegee, Alabama.

Dr. Jacquelyn Jackson, Professor of Sociology, Howard University, Washington, D.C.

Miss Frances Walsh, State Department of Health, Columbia, South Carolina.

Mr. Walter Bennet, State Department of Health, Columbia, South Carolina.

Some of the goals of The Family Life Institute are:

1. To encourage family stability
2. To provide and promote increased health knowledge and practice.
3. To promote satisfactory relationships, morally and spirtually.
4. To develop a feeling of mental adequacy.
5. To transmit personal and family responsibilities.
6. To Promote wise use of leisure activities which are rich and lasting.

This is a special invitation to the public to attend the Family Life Institute, February 23-26, 1966, 7:30 each night, Voorhees College, Denmark, S.C.

Barbara Kennedy
Voorhees CHR
Denmark, South Carolina

***

LETTERS

Dear Bill,

This is another of my reports about our campus activities.

The Voorhees Council on Human Relations is again sponsoring the Bulletin Board in the Library. Keeping in step with the OEO's new program aimed at upgrading the Negro Colleges in the United States, the Bulletin Board has as its theme "College Education, for What?" May I add here that Voorhees is participating in the OEO program in South Carolina. On the Bulletin Board there are such topics as "What's Ahead for Our Negro Colleges" "Education in an Integrated Society" and "Do Junior College Transfers Make the Grade?".

The Freshman Class-Section "B" presented a very informative program on "School Drop-Outs." This program included information on why we have drop-outs and the real problem of what do drop-outs do after(they) drop-out. It was very provocative and it gave many potentials a challenge.

Today(January 20, 1966) I had the pleasure of participating in the Tele-Lecture Program started at Voorhees today. Eight Voorhees students converse by phone with seven of Rochester Junior College Students. This college is located in Rochester, Minnesota. The main topic was the "Civil Rights Movement."

Barbara Kennedy
Voorhees CHR
Denmark, South Carolina

SCSCHR WILL HOLD FIRST WORK-STUDY WEEK END IN CHARLESTON.

This week-end, February 4, 5 & 6 SCSCHR will hold its first work-study week-end at Our Lady of Marcy Welfare Center in Charleston, South Carolina.

The program will include work with potential delinquent boys, recreation with neighborhood children and surveying the local community.

It is hoped that this will be the first of many such week-ends. Other week-ends may deal with such topics as Rural Poverty or University reforms. It is also hoped that more people will be able to participate in the next week-end. The Charleston Week-End will be small, because of the limited space at the community center.

***

EDITORIAL IN THE FIRST PERSON

In the past issues I have written about items of local concern, by this I mean things that are happening in South Carolina. During this last month; however, there have been developments outside the state which merit concern.

The first of these is the refusal of the Georgia House of Representatives to seat Mr. H. Julian Bond. Mr. Bond was duly elected to the legislature, yet this august body held that he was unqualified because he endorsed a SNCC(Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee)statement denouncing American involvement in the war in Viet Nam. Mr. Bond also stated that he admired the courage of the young men who burned their draft cards, although he, himself, would not burn his, because it is against the law. I do not challenge the right of the Georgia House of Representatives to review the credentials of Mr. Bond; however, I most definitely challenge their logic in refusing him a seat. They claimed that Mr. Bond would be unqualified to pledge his loyalty and allegiance to the Constitution of the United States of America and of the State of Georgia. THIS IS A FARCE. The Constitution of the United States of America (the Supreme Law of the Land) specifically gives the right to dissent to each citizen. Mr. Bond did not advocate the overthrow of the government; he did not counsel young men to burn their draft cards; in fact, he did nothing but express his views and in my opinion he did nothing to bring question to his allegiance to the United State or the "venerable" state of Georgia. I also believe that the Georgia Legislature has negated the right of free speech quaranteed by the Constitution. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey on Face The Nation, January 16, 1966 that the "...right to dissent is a sacred right. I want to warn all Americans now that one of the most precious freedoms wh have is the right to be different..." I believe that Mr. Bond's actions were unfortunate politically and considered political naevety, yet he has the right to say the things he said and I believe that the Georgia Legislature has negated the right of free speech and the philosophy of representative government. The Georgia Legislature has, also, not given an adaquete reason for their actions. Could Mr. Bond's race have had any bearing on their decision. Could there be discrimination in the Georgia House of Representatives?

The other issue is the resumption of the bombing of North Viet Nam. My opinion on this can be summed up in a short statement made on the NBC documentary "Viet Nam, December, 1965" Here it was said that the United States should give the American public justification for our involvement in Viet Nam and if they could not, they should look to our older neighbors England and France, who have learned to tactfully withdraw from an untenable position. To my thinking the government has not given sufficient justification to merit continuation of our present policy. By their own admission our government has said that at the present time one of the objectives is to win the support of the South Viet Namese; therefore, until my government agrees to give justification for fighting in a war for the South Viet Namese, without a majority of their support, I am compelled to believe that ours is an untenable position, from which we should withdraw. To my thinking no theory about dominoes or any other theory for that matter, is justification for the distruction of human life, which is a reality and not a theory.

Bill Roberts - USC
SCSCHR Chariman

* * *

The views expressed in the Cutting Edge are not necessary those of the officers or staff. Address all correspondence to:

The Cutting Edge
SCSCHR
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

Bill Roberts Chairman
Al Grey Vice Chairman
Cathy Tyler Secretary
Jim Dennis Chaplain

For additional copies write to the above address.
Share the Cutting Edge with a Friend

"Rarely in the history of world affairs has any country indulged in such a colossal act of self-righteous arrogance as did our United States when we decided for the strife-torn people of South Viet Nam that they are better off dead than Red."

Rabbi Israel Margolis
Beth Am,
The People's Temple
New York City
December 11, 1965

*****

SCSCHR ANNOUNCES TUTORIAL WORKSHOPS

As a result of a growing interest in tutorial projects and increasing requests from college students across the state of South Carolina for assistance in developing such programs, SCSCHR and the Special Project of the National Student YWCA, are jointly sponsoring a series of tutorial workshops on selected campuses in South Carolina during the week of February 13-18, 1966. Mr. Lowell Dodge, coordinator of Tutoring Services for Youth Educational Services, the training and coordinating agency for college tutorial programs throughout the state of North Carolin, has accepted our invitation to lead these workshops. A magna cum laude graduate of Yale University, Mr. Dodge has had wide experience in tutorials, ranging from Director of Avalon Community Tutorial, a project of the Western Student Movement, to Director of Tutoring at the North Carolina Advancement School in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Mr. Dodge's schedule will be:

February 14- Allen University, Benedict College, Columbia College and the University of South Carolina---Columbia, South Carolina

February 15- Clemson University--Clemson, South Carolina

February 16-Claflin College--Orangeburg, South Carolina

*****

February 17--Winthrop College, Friendship Junior College, Clinton Junior College--Rock Hill, South Carolina

February 18-Newberry College--Newberry, South Carolina

*****

TUTORIALS AT CLEMSON

The Wesley Foundation of Clemson University has started a tutorial program for students from several of the local grad schools. Approximately seventy students from the 4th-6th grades are to be tutored by members of the Wesley Foundation, the Young Democrats and other campus groups. Mr. Allen Stevens is director of the program and group leaders are Mr. Randy Haithcock and Kathy Hannah.

Jim Henderson
Clemson University
Clemson, S. C.

*****

"No less than 96 percent of the men and women committed to federal prison are school dropouts."

The Nation
January 31, 1966

*****

The Cutting Edge is published monthly by the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations. We encourage letters and articles for publication. Address all correspondence to:

The Cutting Edge
SCSCHR
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

If you would like a copy of The Cutting Edge to be sent to a friend, please send his or her name and address to us.

*****

The Columbia Intercollegiate Group was addressed by Mr. David Morgan. His topic was "The Inequalities of Justice." Mr. Morgan is a psychologist.

*****

S.C. Student Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbai, S.C.

Return Requested

Non-Profit Org.
Postage Paid
Columbia, S.C.
Permit No. 758

SC - PUBLICATIONS

Approaches to THE VIETNAM CONFLICT

A FORUM ON

AMERICAN POLICY IN VIETNAM

SPONSORED BY THE

COLUMBIA FORUM ON WORLD AFFAIRS

COLUMBIA HOTEL

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

APRIL 19, 1966

PROGRAM

TUESDAY, 19 APRIL

3:30 P.M. - FORUM REGISTRATION

4:30 P.M. - APPROACHES TO THE VIETNAM CONFLICT

TWO VIEWPOINTS

GERALD L. STEIBEL
Director of Foreign Affairs
Research Institute of America
Director, American Friends of Vietnam

URBAN WHITAKER
Professor of International Relations
San Francisco State College
Visiting Professor
Department of International Studies
University of South Carolina

A 15 minute question period will follow each speaker's presentation.

6:45 P.M. - DINNER INTERMISSION

8:00 P.M. - A PANEL DISCUSSION

MODERATOR ..... ROBERT W. FOSTER
Professor of Law
University of South Carolina

PANELISTS ..... PAUL W. BLACKSTOCK
Associate Professor
Department of International Studies
University of South Carolina

FRANK DURHAM
Professor of English
University of South Carolina

SMITH-MUNDT PROFESSOR
University of Saigon

GERALD STEIBEL
Research Institute of America

DONALD E. WEATHERBEE
Assistant Professor
Department of International Studies
University of South Carolina

URBAN WHITAKER
San Francisco State College

9:00 P.M. - OPEN FORUM

PURPOSE

The Columbia Forum on World Affairs was formed to stimulate intellectual activity through the use of seminars and open debate in the area of international politics.

The search for sound knowledge can best be nurtured in an atmosphere that presupposes no ready-made solutions and adheres to no partisan viewpoint. People of all faiths and intellectual persuasions can then exchange views for their mutual benefit and understanding.

Democracy is dependent upon an informed public which continues to build firm bridges between the people and the government. It is imperative we increase our understanding of the complexities inherent in the formation of sound foreign policy that must embrace both our national interests and our moral values.

Every community has an obligation to inform its citizens about the political, economics, military, technological and cultural problems involved in the development of foreign policy. To the extent that the community fulfills this obligation, it strengthens the hand of the leadership responsible for our national survival.

(Cut Off With Scissors)

ADVANCE REGISTRATION

Please make the following reservations for the April 19th Forum:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

( ) Registration(s) - @ $1.00 ..... _____

( ) Student Registration(s) - @ $ .25 ..... _____

Make checks payable to COLUMBIA FORUM ON WORLD AFFAIRS

c/o Howard G. McClain
Room 301
907 Richland Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Columbia Forum on World Affairs

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

Altrusa Club of Columbia
American Association of University Professors
American Association of University Women
American Friends Service Committee
Benedict College
B'nai B'rith Women of Columbia
Carolina Campus Chaplains
Christian Action Council
Columbia Business and Professional Women
Columbia Chapter of Hadassah
Columbia Council on Human Relations
Council on Religion and International Affairs
Education for Freedom Inc.
High School Council on Human Relations
Inter-Denominational Ministerial Alliance
International Relations Club of Columbia College
International Relations Club of University of South Carolina
League of Women Voters
Methodist Board of Christian Social Concerns
National Council of Catholic Men
Palmetto Education Association
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
Unitarian Fellowship
World Fellowship Committee - Y.W.C.A.

BUSINESS DONORS

Aesop Letter Shop
Business Brokers of the South, Inc.
Civic Reading Club
Salley Manufacturing Company

COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN - David Wallace
ADVANCE REGISTRATION - Rev. Howard McClain
ARRANGEMENTS - Meta Miller
PUBLICITY - Marie Blackstock
TREASURER - Harold Miller, M.D.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY - Ruby Harris
PROGRAM - Prof. Donald Weatherbee

S. C. Publications

SPEED UP

Vol.1 No.5 July 8, 1966 Page 1

TUTORS COMPARE METHODS

"In tutoring, we seek to close educational gaps."

"Our aim is to get children to think critically."

"We think that the most important things needed now are basic lessons in such things as how to apply for a job."

"Well, we feel that, if children can't read and children can't think critically, there must be something wrong with the educational system. We would like to look at this system as well as tutor.

These were the opinions of various individuals presently directing tutoring projects and who met in Washington, D. C., in mid June. SPEED-UP Director Brad Poston attended the meeting and gave a report to the staff and team leaders at a meeting June 30 at the Columbia Hotel.

Team leaders agreed that each approach had its merits, but SPEED-UP favors a total approach to tutoring. This approach would encompass many of the new techniques suggested at the Washington meeting plus other responses to needs in the community.

For example, parents could be invited to hear poetry read or to see their children in a play. These parents could then be the spear-head for a Parents' Committee on Tutoring which may do any number of things--from sponsoring a lecture series to supporting tutorials.

(Continued on page 2)

CAREER CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AS PART OF SPEED-UP PROGRAM

Herbert M. Grooce, Jr., Special Assistant to the Vice President of the U.S., will be one of the featured speakers at the SPEED-UP Career Conference July 30.

The conference, initiated to salvage and direct talents of South Carolina students, will be held in two to four

(Continued on page 4)

VOLUNTEER VISITS MAY HELP IN TEAM EXCHANGE OF IDEAS

A Team Exchange Program has been suggested as a way for teams to share ideas.

Through this program, a student chosen by his team could make arrangements for his Friday classes so that he could spend Friday through Sunday with another group.

Food and housing could be provided by the host team. Transportation would be provided by the visiting team.

"This program would be invaluable in building closer ties and a firmer program. We hope it can soon go into effect," said Brad Poston, Project Director.

FAMILY LIFE MEETING TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT FOOD, HEALTH

A Family Life Conference will be held July 23 in Rock Hill in cooperation with the York County SPEED-UP team to give families information about health, nutrition and other areas.

Serena Staggers, director of the program, announced that the meeting will be held either at the SPEED-UP center or possibly at Clinton Junior College.

"We want to make families aware of where they can go to get help if they need it and how they can better plan a household," Miss Staggers explained.

George Bennett of the S.C. State Health Department and Francis Walsh, a nurse with the Department, are two of the Consultants scheduled to attend the meeting.

TUTORS COMPARE METHODS . . .

(Continued from page 1)

The parent group could have the immediate job of helping recruit and direct student volunteers from near-by colleges to carry on tutoring in the fall.

Tutors must also be aware of the needs of the community if the tutoring is to be a total thing, team leaders said. Reports should be written concerning housing, people who need welfare and are not getting, and areas which could use SPEED-UP in the future.

POVERTY . . .

Our minds are sensitive to poverty like raw finger tips are sensitive to the slightest pressure.

As we sat in classrooms, poverty was always something across town. Even when it was something right outside our windows, it was still outside.

This is what SPEED-UP volunteers are now saying. For some students, life has already meant poverty, and they watch as others come to know the smell, the feel, the mind of it.

"Poverty is not just lack of money, but all the things that go with it--no magazines, no books, no decent work, no hope, no future. I'm overwhelmed," said one student.

"I've finally realized the effect of poverty on the personalities of its victims. Poverty is not usually due to laziness--the cards are stacked against these people from birth."

Students are beginning to feel the frustration of their own helplessness.

"I am now a part of poverty with one exception. I can leave in two months."

Yet, there is inspiration.

"I want to help more than ever before, though it does look hopeless sometimes. But not with the children. The look in their eyes makes me realize that I represent hope. And there is hope."

And, finally, a new view: "Many of these people prove that we are the poverty-stricken ones."

SPEED-UP in the present is trying to be creative, perceptive and one step ahead of the kids.

One machine which lends itself to creative uses is the tape recorder, according to team leaders in Richland and Bamberg Counties.

"You are going to try and sell an old car with lavendar running boards to an old lady," is one assignment to a student who stands with microphone in hand.

"I am going to interview you for world-wide press coverage. Can you tell me how it feels to be the first woman to swim the Atlantic Ocean," said a tutor to a student whose comments were about to be put on tape.

The machines have been used to tape a class which can then be reviewed with the tutor by the team leader and model teacher.

Students can read stories and interview each other. In this way, they learn to express themselves, ask questions and get the facts straight. Then they can hear their own performance.

Using the machines of pencil, paper and brains, students have been asked to write compositions on "If I had $100" or "If I were a tree."

The Rock Hill team has found that, if they tutor only three days a week, they can move into other areas where work is needed.

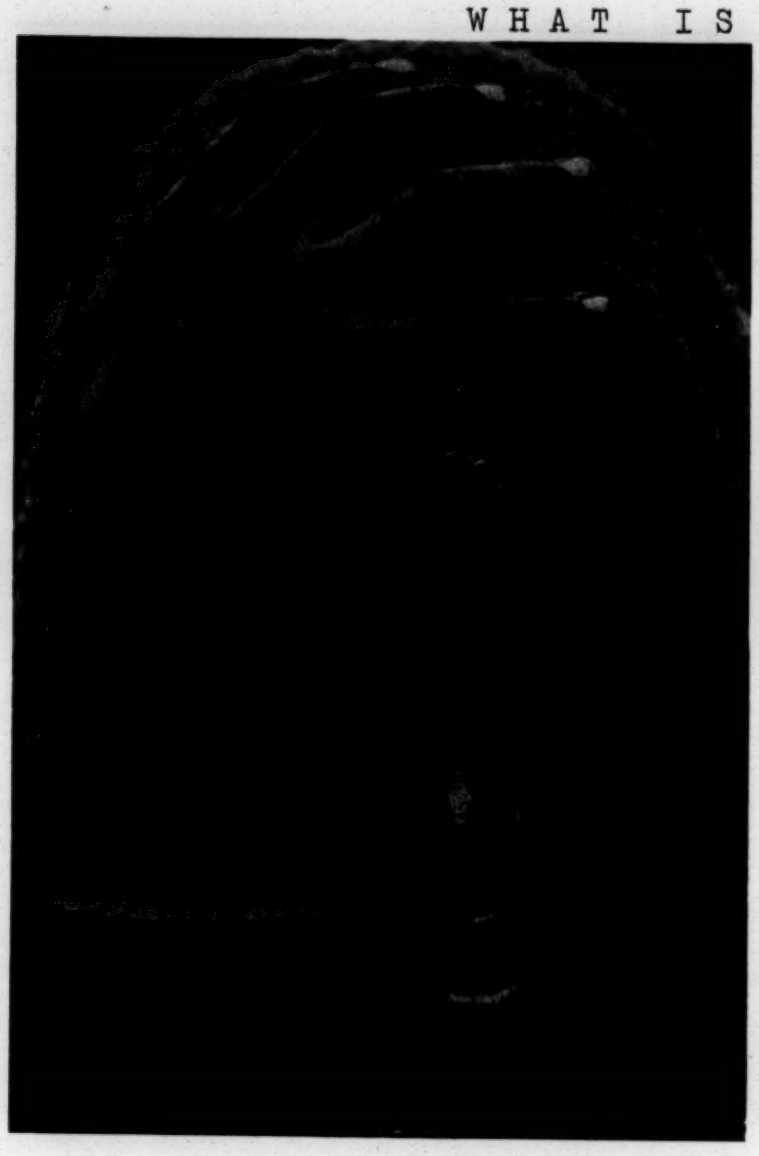
Students have been traveling to out-lying areas that are not served by existing programs. Here volunteers hold classes on porches or in living rooms for special students who are handicapped or who have never been to school.

Volunteers from the community are being incorporated into the program. In Florence, college volunteers have been willing to give 8 to 12 hours in one day to help with reading or home economics.

Darlington neighborhood volunteers are being trained to take over tutoring "so we won't even be missed in September when we go back to school," said team leader Mary Carlton O'Neal.

WHO IS THIS GIRL ?

WHAT IS SHE THINKING ?



An ambiguous picture, paper, pencil and a creative tutor produced the compositions that tells a story about this girl.

The junior high students first answered a series of questions: How old is the girl? Where does she live? What time of year is it? What kind of house does she live in? How large is her family? What is she thinking about and what is she going to do about it?

After answering these questions, the students wrote paragraphs....

A STORY OF DEATH

about 8 or 9
Alabama
Winter
apartment
3 children
yes I think she so to school
no she don't have a job
she to young
I think something has happen
she'll probably call the police

She was probably 8 or 9 years old. Her home town was in Alabama. It was a very cold winter that part of the year, the apartment which she lived was very cold inside. The family was poor and had little food to eat. She had to go to school with nothing to eat. When she came home that day she found her brother dead from hunger.

EVICTED FAMILY

12 years old
Mississippi
Winter
apartment
6 children in her family
yes, I think she goes to school
no job
she's thinking what's going to happen to her
she might try to run away

Juanita, a young girl from Mississippi is thinking of what is going to happen to her and her family. Since they were living in a small apartment house, and the size of their family was too large for the house. The father maybe had gotten killed about three months ago. The mother a widow about forty was about to be put out of the small apartment. And the young girl Juanita was thinking of what's going to happen to the family.

ALL ALONE

She is eight years old
She is from Africa
time of year - winter
five children
no she don't go to school
no she don't have a job
running away from home
pack her clothes
she live in a house

Mary Bell was travel with her family. They had stop in town for a while. Mary Bell went wonder off. And her family left her their. it was cold in the winter time. They was on there way home. she had live in Jacksonville. she was only eight years old. and she didn't have no where to stay.

...Such as the thoughts of young people.

THE BAD TIMES AND THE GOOD TIMES COME

A worn and dusty team leader drives a dusty car down a worn road. He reaches his destination and jumps out of the car like a general jumps out of his jeep and begins snapping out orders about the strict schedule to be followed in using the one car serving a team spread out over 30 miles.

A groggy team stumbles down to a breakfast of peanut butter on spoons and carries away a lunch of peanut butter sandwhiches to sustain them through the day until they return for their real treat of supper of peanut butter and jelly sandwhiches.

Another team holds daily funeral services for the unfortunate animals that have been brought to the center's "science museum."

And so goes the SPEED-UP project, at least this is the way things sound for a while.

But there are brighter sides, lighter sides, more encouraging sides.

For one thing, the general has gotten another car, so that means that one car serves about 15 miles instead of 30.

The peanut butter has been cashed in for spare ribs and pizza.

The children are learning that, if they don't feed the animals in the science museum, they really will die, and so now no one eats until the animals eat.

The numbers game is going strong in some areas. One team is waiting for tobacco season to open so that their gargantuan number of students will fall to a more reasonalbe number. Another team rejoices because the size of the arts and crafts class trippled in size during the first week.

After some measure of haranguing, a team finally convinced the powers that be that a softball team could not practice on a field full of trees. Now the trees are gone.

The bad times and the good times come.

CAREER CONFERENCE...

(Continued from page 1)

centers, probably in Columbia, Sumter, Greenville or Orangeburg.

Lacey Myers, Director of Counseling and coordinator of the conference, said, "We want to give information about college to those who have the potential and we want to introduce various trades that are open to those who cannot go to college."

The day will begin with a general session witha keynote speaker in each center. Students will then break up into smaller groups to confer with visiting officials from trade schools, colleges, and professions. A social hour will follow.

SPEED-UP volunteers are serving on planning committees.

SPEED-UP
1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S. C.

Non-Profit Org.
Postage Paid
Columbia, S. C.
Permit No. 758

SC- PUBLICATIONS

SPEED UP

Vol. 1 No. 3 July 29, 1966

EVALUATION SESSION TO EMPHASIZE METHODS FOR CONTINUING PROGRAM

Informal sessions in a woodland setting will be seen at the Frogmore Evaluation. Pictured here is the York, Reeder Point, Zion - Camp Fornance Evaluation at Newberry.

Techniques in surveying, organizing parent groups and laying the groundwork for a continuing SPEED-UP program will be the emphasis of a final evaluation August 12-14 at The Penn Community Center in Frogmore near Beaufort, S. C.

The meeting has been scheduled for two weeks before the Summer '66 project is to end. This will allow students who do not have to return to school in August to use the information they have gained in the remaining time as well as provide a time to do an intensive study and critique of the summer's work, according to Brad Poston.

The schedule for the weekend will include discussions, workshops with visiting speakers and free time for recreation and the renewal of friendships made at the opening Orientation Week session in Columbia.

Informality and discussion, rather, than formal speeches, will be stressed.

All volunteers will be expected to attend--even those who have agreed to terminate work August 13 because of having to return to school.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROPOSAL GIVES OUTLINE FOR FALL

"There will be an emphasis on volunteer workers during the academic year," said Brad Poston, project director.

This is one aspect of a supplementary proposal submitted by the S. C. Council on Human Relations to the Office of Economic Opportunity. This proposal is the plan for SPEED-UP work for the next nine months. Its acceptance insures continuation of the program.

It is proposed to have one student at each campus serving in a staff capacity.

This person will be in an administrative role as he will be organizing and directing tutorial programs where none exist or continuing and strengthening ones that were begun in projects this summer. Tutors will be volunteers from the colleges and communities.

(Continued on page 4)

NEW CENTER OPENS IN CLEMSON AREA

The third of the three proposed SPEED-UP centers in Oconee began operation Monday, July 22 in the Abel community near Clemson.

Utilizing an old Masonic lodge, three local volunteers and two team members initiated an afternoon program involving 62 students in math, reading, recreation and arts and crafts.

SPEAKERS TALK TO PARENTS

Attorney Earl Coblyn and S. C. State professor Dr. Charles Thomas spoke at the Orangeburg Parent-Teachers night July 14.

The speakers are on the staff of the Disadvantaged Youth Institute at S. C. State.

GREENVILLE TEAM SEES NEED FOR STATE TO TAKE ACTION; CITIZENS NEED PLACES FOR RECREATION IN SUMMER HEAT

"A problem exists here as anywhere else where a number of people live in a small area," writes David Wallace from Greenville.

"There is little or no recreation for the masses of Negroes and lower-class whites in Greenville.

"Any night of the week, we can drive or walk around these neighborhoods and there will be people of all ages and sizes just walking around with nothing at all to do. Some walk by themselves; others, in groups of three, four and some even more.

"There have been no incidents of violence so far, but what will happen if the residents don't have recreation in the next few years when the population is more dense?

"This area and any other could become another Watts, Chicago, Rochester or Harlem. What can we do, as interested individuals, to see that this does not occur in any South Carolina community?

When the heat continues as it has been with highs in the upper 90's and reaching 100, any small incident can cause a fight which may become a brawl.

"It takes no more than the wrong word, or a thrown stone.

"This state needs to do something before incidents do occur."

BOOKS ARE CONSUMED

The arrival of short stories and novels at the Darlington center seems to have stimulated interest in reading classes.

Students were to read the first 25 pages of The Pearl, but two students finished the book in one night and came back begging for more.

KONTRIBUTION KORNER

******EDITORIAL COMMENT******

Freedom, Baseball and Central
By Ansel Oglesby, Editor
Central Speed-Up Express

To my fellow people I would like to say that I wish the boys could play in their own ball park. I come here to you with the hope that we may play baseball in the community of ours. Like George Washington who said, "Let this nation grow strong," I say let freedom ring all around the ocean, sea, land, and the universe. Therefore, I call this important matter to your attention. As up to now we have had no field to play on, we hope that this will be done.

NOTE: The Central Speed-Up Express is a paper written and published by the students in the project directed by the Pickens team.

* * * * * * * * *

A FUNNY CLOWN
By a third grader, Florence

Once upon a time there was a clown. He had a very big shoe on. He had green hair and a big orange nose. When he went to the circus he had to be a funny donkey. He had a big brown tail. He had four long legs. He had long ears. He had teeth. The next day he had to be a lion. He was all different color with red spots. The next day he had to be a horse. He had four legs. He was brown and white.

VISITOR CALLS SPEED-UP 'EXCELLENT PROGRAM'

"We visited the SPEED-UP Project at Central and found an excellent program in progress," wrote Mrs. Lola C. Myers of Pacolet Mills, S. C. in a letter to SPEED-UP July 12.

"We saw over fifty children, Negro and white, in activities outside and upstairs which had been cleaned for the program. The relationship of workers and children was warm, happy and friendly.

"Mrs. Ellen Carter Watson, President of out Palmetto Teachers Association, was with me on this visit, also our husbands and other teachers.

"We were thrilled with what we saw and greatly impressed with the work. We hope to make another surprise visit before the summer program ends."

IN APPRECIATION

SPEED-UP would like to express appreciation to the PEPSI-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY for 25 records, "Adventures in Negro History."

SPEED-UP TIGERS PROWL ON FIELD; PLAY NEIGHBORING TEAMS, VOLUNTEERS

John Jordan pauses druing an impromptu game with some of the students on a field behind the Old School used as a center in Central.

"We are the SPEED-UP Tigers, and we shall not be moved," resounds from the rooting section, while, out of the end of a "409" bottle pours such information as, "Now on first we have...."

Softball--SPEED-UP style, is going strong.

The name "Tigers" (and the accompanying chant) are from the Florence youngsters.

The "merciless machine of the Oconee Old Stone Church team" steam-rolled over the Golden View softballers (under the direction of the Oconee team). The score for this game was reported as "twenty-six runs, three hits and four dozen errors."

The team sprang back later, however, to eke out a victory over neighboring Central, the Pickens team, 7-6.

The Central team also took on the Old Stone Church group which was organized before SPEED-UP arrived.

An account of this game was given in the Speed-Up Express, a newspaper published by the students in Central.

The reporter said, "John Jordan pitched for Central the whole game. Wally Kerrigan caught two pop flies. John gave up four runs in the first inning, which lost us the game.

"Red Hill used two pitchers and it was not right to use a right-hander and a left-hander.

"The cheerleaders did very well. At least I thought so."

Abbeville's volunteers were beaten by their students by three points in a recent game.

Three teams in Denmark and one in Bamberg have been organized.

"The Denmark team is particularly grateful to Mr. Rodney Albert, an interested citizen in the community, who provided baseball and softball equipment and uniforms for the teams," said Vermell Davis, team reporter.

Reeder Point and Zion-Fornance have also taken their troops to battle on the ball fields. At Reeder Point, the team has become so large that there will now be two games, one for the younger boys and one for the older players.

STUDENTS SPEAK OUT FOR FREEDOM, INTEGRATION

Freedom and integration were two topics given to some of the older students as composition themes in Abbeville and Greenville. These are some of the responses:

"Freedom is in the United States and most likely will for

(Continued on page 5)

STUDENTS CAN WIN PLANE RIDE IN SPEED-UP ESSAY CONTEST

A trip to Columbia, highlighted by a plane ride over the greater Columbia area, will be one of the prizes for winners of a SPEED-UP Essay Contest.

Each center will have one winner, chosen by the staff in Columbia.

The 200 to 500 word compositions will be on one of five given topics: What changes, if any, would you make in your community and why? What does an education mean to you? What changes, if any, would you make in the SPEED-UP program and why What changes, if any, would you make in your school and why? Do you want to leave South Carolina when you finish school Why or why not?

Each team will raise $10 to contribute toward the prizes for the winner. Eligible to enter are rising 9-12th graders.

IS GOD DEAD?

By a high school student
Greenville

This may seem as a very strange question, but it is not strange in any way. How can we live if God is dead?

You may have read in the papers where this question was asked. And you know, most people said yes, God is dead. But I know and you know that God is alive, and he is real.

In the Bible it says, In the Beginning God Created The Heaven and The Earth, and it also says that God Created man. He made everything in this whole wide world. And, if God was dead, there wouldn't be anything left in this world, not even life.

Everybody has been saying that God is dead, but can they prove it. The answer is no!

But I can prove he is not. How? Look around you everything you see is living.

On Sundays when you go to church, you sing, pray listen to the preacher, and you may even shout. Why would we do all this if God was dead. There would be no use in worshipping a dead man. I can prove that God is alive by the way we walk, the way we talk and speacil of all the way we act.

When we do right, who is telling us to, God, of course! So if I was you, I wouldn't say that God is dead unless I could prove it. For I know God is read because I can feel him in my soul.

NOTE: This was a spontaneous, unassigned composition.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROPOSAL...

(Coneinued from page 1)

In all projects, there will be a continuing stress on work with the parents and on community development.

One aspect of the academic-year program that differs from the summer one will be that a one-to-one relationship will be set up between tutor and tutee. Instead of handling large classes as some have done this summer, each student will meet one tutee two or three times a week.

A central staff of a director and three field coordinators will work with the local campus coordinator in the organization, training, and program of the tutorials.

STUDENTS LEARN TECHNIQUES FOR HOME, JOB, ENJOYMENT

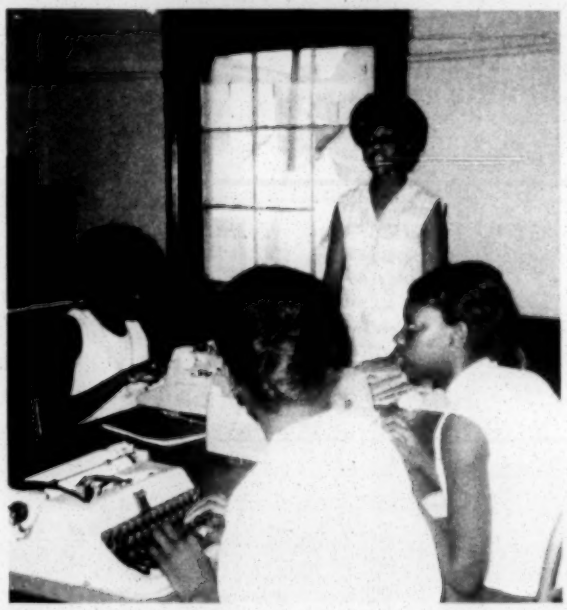
Long before the volunteers were aware of their arrival, the kids spotted the trucks carrying sewing machines to the Darlington Center.

"The machines are here! The sewing machines are here," shouted the children as they ran into the house. They knew that work could finally begin in home economics, one area into which SPEED-UP is extending.

In Charleston, typewriters are just as important as sewing machines. One class is held in town at the Shaw Center, and then the typewriters accompany the team to the John's Island center three days a week.

In another area of home economics, a cooking class, taught by a volunteer worker, has been organized in Florence.

"Most of the ten members of the class are teenagers, and they wanted to begin by cooking. But Cynthia Frierson, the instructor, is now trying to get the students interested



A typing class begins in the Charleston center. "Begin...j...space...j..."

---

in nutrition and basic knowledge needed fro good cooking," writes Cecile Fort.

To broaden their knowledge of home economics and family life, five members of the Abbeville team came to Columbia July 12 to hear Dr. Evelyn Duvall, well-known sociologist, speak at a Family Life Conference sponsored by the Baptist Church.

SPEED-UP's complement to this Institute was the Family Life Conference held in Rock Hill at Clinton Junior College July 23.

GHOST STORIES, MUMMIES ADD SPICE TO FIELD TRIPS IN SEVERAL TEAMS

A fish hatchery, a bakery, the Calhoun Mansion and the State House have been visited by SPEED-UP teams and their young charges.

Barbara Myerson, the model teacher for the Orangeburg team, took her fifth graders to the local fish hatchery.

Into The Dough

Students got their fingers into the pie (literally, into the dough) at the Claussens Bakery in Greenville.

The Greenville team first took all the students to the County Health Clinic for shots. Then, the older group toured the clinic while the others visited the bakery.

Elevators have proved to be a prime attraction on trips, as the Reeder Point team noticed when it took a group to the State House. The Greenville team is planning to take a group to the Daniel Building, the largest building in the state, for an extended elevator ride.

Ghost stories about the Calhoun Mansion almost disrupted a tour in Clemson, but "safari-leader" John Nelson managed to comfort his brude.

Mummies

An 8-block walk to the Charleston Museum was the high spot for Volunteers and children at a Presbyterian church in Charleston.

The children were intrigued with the mummy (Is it real?), the shrunken heads (I don't want to look!), the skeletons, stuffed wild animals, and bright flourescent rocks.

Onward And Upward

"A group of 15 boys and one girl hiked up Tablerock Mountain for about three miles," wrote a student reporter for the Central Speed-Up Express.

"They looked down at the lake, and they picked blueberries.

"'Blueberries!' shouted Lauren. 'Come on gang.' On the way down Lauren shouted, 'Don't run!' They stopped only once before going down. They stopped to swim in the creek."

This was the reaction of a student to one trip. The volunteers, however, have different views as they try to keep up with energetic youngsters.

In Charleston, "after two hours in the unalleviated heat, the team decided that one pressing need of the community was a water fountain in the museum," wrote Kathy Fritz.

STUDENTS SPEAK OUT...

(Continued from page 3)

ever be in the United States because I think that the time will never come again when the Negroes will have to obey the white man or woman."

"In the oilday they go rid of slaves. Now I can go to shcool. Play ball. I can go to church. I can go to the Dr."

"The Negroes were very poor when slaves time was ending. Some Negoes are still slaves."

"To me integration is wonderful because it gives Negroes more freedom."

"To some people, integration is wrong. Though the people have always wanted it, now they have it and don't use it."

"I have always wanted it to be. It seems like a privilege to me....God would want it to be like this. Some have the ability to adjust to integration and some have not."

CAREER CONFERENCE IS JULY 30

Final plans are being made for the SPEED-UP Career Conferences to be held in four centers across the state.

The Macedonia Baptist Church in Denmark will host teams and guests from Florence, Darlington, Sumter, York and other neighboring areas.

Abbeville, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens and Laurens teams will direct interested persons to the Tabernacle Baptist Church in Greenville.

The Bamberg Area Trade School will be the cite of the meeting for Charleston, Orangeburg and Bamberg area students.

Richland County participants will meet at Columbia College.

Consultants are coming to represent the areas of social work, dentistry, mechanics, insurance, barbering, clerical work, education, cosmetology, and secretarial training, to name a few.

TOTAL APPROACH LEADS TO TOTAL INVOLVEMENT

A total approach to tutoring has taken volunteers out of the classroom and into the community. A Staff and Team Leaders Meeting July 20 at the Columbia Hotel revealed activities in all fourteen counties.

The recent drive to widen the scope of team work is, in part, a response to a memo from Brad Poston to team leaders July 8. "Rather than saying, 'Now, we begin work in the community,' or'Tonight we are going to do something as a team,' these should be put into a framework and through discussion with the team members so that they can come to see the importance of such activities."

In Abbeville, tutoring in homes, talk about credit unions, concern for establishing a library and requests for adult education have come from team work.

A game night for parents and children in Bamberg was held to help parents and tutors become better acquainted and to talk to individuals about forming a parents' organization.

Men from the community will be needed to help fix up the center in Laurens, and more parents will be drawn into SPEED-UP work through a Parents' Night play and puppet show in August.

In Sumter, there has been community involvement from the beginning because local citizens are raising money to install plumbing into the center. The team has also seen the need for some unionizing and job-application assistance there.

The Rock Hill team is continuing its individual tutoring in homes. The drive for the incorporation of an area into the city is a long-term one, and two teenage clubs are being encouraged to take this on as a project.

The Reeder Point, Oconee, Laurens, Sumter and Darlington teams indicated that they would probably leave organizations in the community that can carry on or help direct a continued SPEED-UP project.

SPEED-UP
1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S. C.

Non-Profit Org.
Postage Paid
Columbia, S. C.
Permit No. 758

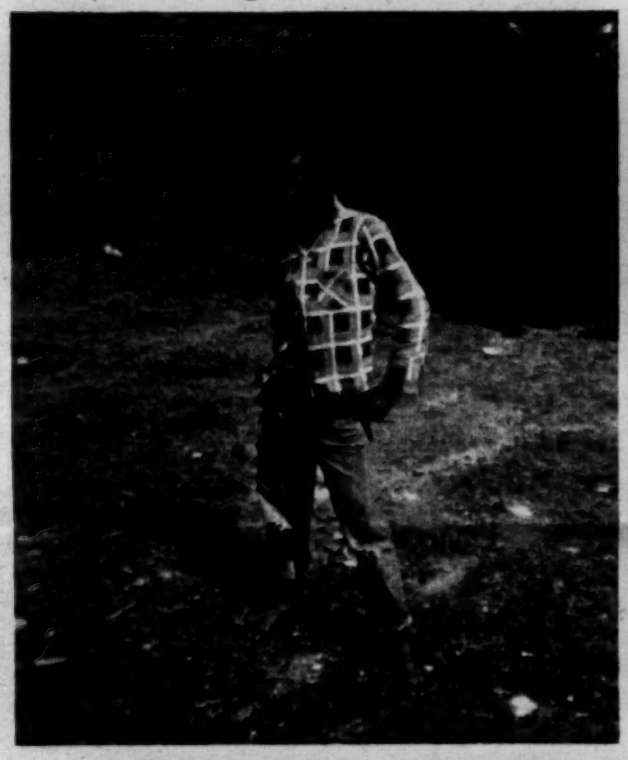
Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

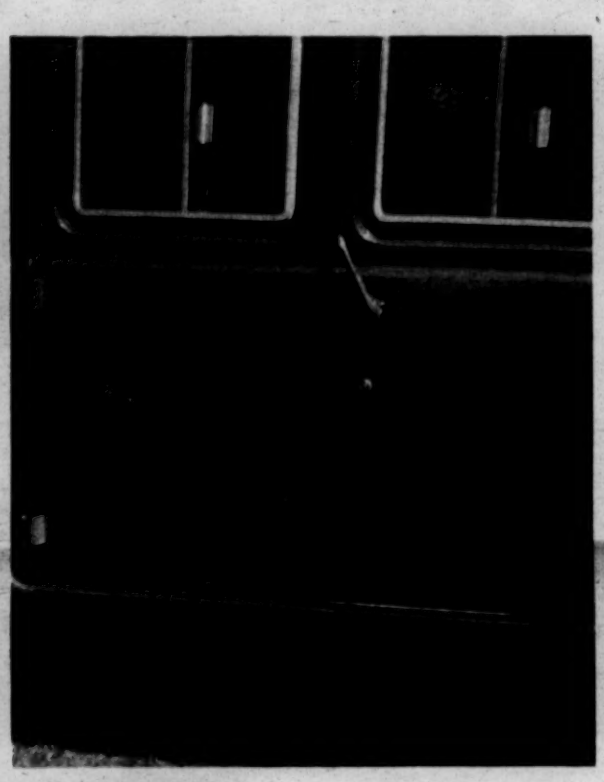
SPEED-UP is an educational and cultural enrichment program sponsored by the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Reaching 13 counties in South Carolina during the summer of 1966, SPEED-UP's program included tutorials, recreation, arts and crafts and community involvement.

SPEED UP

Vol. 1, No. 7 August 27, 1966

"They Heard We Were Coming . . ."





A red Volkswagen bumps into a road running through a playground, and children, emerging from innumerable hideaways, tumble toward the car. Forty hands grab the SPEED-UPPER as she tries to walk through a mass of welcoming squeals and laughter.

Across town in a once-neglected community center, eight college students sit at tables scattered around the room. The children come with their parents. They are scrubbed, dressed in good school clothes, quiet and shy.

A SPEED-UP team sits around a table in the dining room of their summer home—one they have just cleaned and painted and hammered and nailed. They are making a schedule for the weeks ahead. They list every class, every duty: reading classes, pre-school art, junior art, sewing classes, piano lessons, baseball practice, citizenship education, a week-end social hour for the neighborhood young people.

Four girls sit in the living room of a sparcely-furnished house and study SRA Reading Labs. Upstairs, others are doing left-over cleaning, preparing living quarters for the next ten weeks.

Before the teams arrived, local Advisory Committees had listed the needs of the communities, found classroom and living facilities and publicized the project.

Students knock on doors, explain the project and take the names of interested participants. "Most of them knew we were here. Most of them had already gotten explanations of our program."

Walls are scraped of loose and pealing paint, ball games are organized, get-acquainted parties are held. Students are registered, Advisory Committees meet with teams, materials are requisitioned, electric pumps are exchanged for out-door plumbing. Teams thrash out problems and misunderstandings become friendships. The real work begins.

"The kids are so enthusiastic. We can't believe how eager they are. We can't even seem to keep them out of the center during the lunch hour."

Thus went SPEED-UP's first week.

2,000 Fill SPEED-UP'S Classes

"I went to the beach and dug with my . . ."

"Pail!" the boys answered.

"Then, we went for a . . ."

"Sail," was the chorus.

Flash cards plus imagination make up a phonics lesson in a small, closet-like room in the back of a church.

Meanwhile, in the other room, there is a math class on the floor, a reading class in the pews and a composition class in the choir stalls.

In another center, a geometry class of high schoolers clear up points they may not have understood during the school year or take up the subject for the first time so that they will be able to meet it with ease in the fall.

Class was not confined to the classroom. Students and teacher would hike to a favorite spot in the woods where students would find inspiration for compositions. Or books would be read under a tree.

"I like summer school. We come to school to learn. I like to play. We have fun. We have spelling. We make scrap book."

"WHAT AN EDUCATION MEANS TOO ME"
By A Ninth Grader

Education is going to school to learn. We need a education to get different type of jobs. With an education we could get better jobs such as secretary and book keeper. Long time ago people had to get jobs working in kitchen and cleaning people houses but now since we have better school and college we have the advantage of getting better jobs.

With a college education there is a variety of different jobs to pick from such as being engineers. And with a high school education most people go after jobs in a mill and factory. But with a grammar school education there are jobs in homes especially Negro.

When you have children you should at least have a high school education to help them with there school work because now we have different subjects such as new math, etc. and if you haven't been father than the eight grade, well you wouldn't quite understand what they are talking about and you wouldn't want them to think that they have a dumb mother or father. Because now a day children think that their parents are the most smartest things in the world.

There were over 2,000 of them — bright, eager, active, mischievous.

"We tried to make this different from ordinary school . . . to let them express themselves, no matter how hesitantly. We used tape recorders, roll play, compositions and anything else we could think of."

"It was really a challenge to keep up with the kids. We poured over lesson plans, but you just can't plan everything."

Tutors found deficiencies—some fourth graders could hardly read.

"What causes this? Is it the school? The lack of stimulation at home?" The volunteers asked.

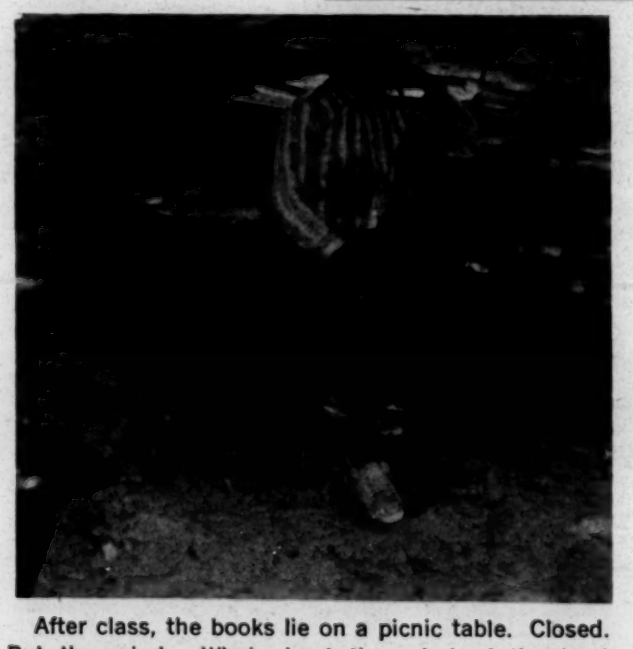
There were no ready answers this summer, to this question or to the many others.

But there were rewards and lessons and friendships—especially with the children. "We really became attached to them. We didn't realize it until one of them had to move away. Why, we all cried and everything."

"We tried not to make promises we couldn't keep like saying we would come to see them and all. We wanted to train neighborbood volunteers to take over when we left so we wouldn't be missed. But, secretly, we hoped that they would miss us as much as we would miss them."

A TURTLE
By A SPEED-UP Student

Once upon a time there was a turtle who stayed in his shell all the time. Because his wife died.



After class, the books lie on a picnic table. Closed. But the mind. What about the mind of the boy? It is open like the mind of any boy, and it may be more open, more thoughtful because of SPEED-UP. And what about that serious face? What could call for so much thought from a small boy in summertime?

Hands Use Paint, Cloth and Keys

"What is tutoring?" the volunteers began to wonder. "What does it involve?"

"Is it a matter of teacher plus pupil in a classroom?"

SPEED-UP says, "No. It is more than that. It is a total involvement in the student as a person and in his community as a place where SPEED-UP lives as well as works."

The other things . . .

And so the summer program was built on this type of philosophy. There were the academic aspects, of course, but there were the other things—citizenship education, sewing classes, typing classes, arts and crafts—teaching all ages that human hands are still the most precious of instruments.

It was in these classes that community resources came into play. Volunteer workers helped with sewing and knitting, gave cooking demonstrations and lessons in nutrition.

It was also in these classes that tutors came to know members of the community who would never have been reached with just "ordinary" classes.

'I really belonged'

"I was going to leave my adult sewing class on their own, but they asked me to stay with them and to be around when they needed me. I was very touched by this. It made me feel like I really belonged," one volunteer said.

Typing, a skill which is almost as necessary as knowing how to drive, was popular in the centers where it was offered. The major draw-back was lack of typewriters. In one city, the equipment had to be carried from one center to the other for the various classes.

Crafty arts

For the younger kids, arts and crafts classes were as popular as ever. "The parents really praise things the kids take home, and they hang them on the walls. We are having trouble keeping enough here at the center to show visitors what we have made."

"One of our goals has been to help the children see that they can make things—useful things, and that this gives them something to do as well."

Undiscovered talent

"When children have never had a chance to work with paints and other things, it doesn't occur to them that they **can** do it. And we like to think that we may be uncovering some undiscovered talent, too."

Parents View Talent Shows, Plays

And what do kids like better than being in plays and talent shows? What do parents like better than seeing their children in plays and talent shows?

So, many a SPEED-UP center became the cite for "The Three Little Pigs—in three acts" and modified versions of the Go Go Girls.

These were some of the ways that SPEED-UP tried to give the children new and different things to do and to encourage parents to take part. There were Parent-Teacher nights with speakers, special programs for parents, graduation exercises, and just "ordinary meetings."

"By the end of the summer, the adults were really talking to us about their problems and the things they wanted to change in their community."

S.C - PUBLICATIONS

Tutoring Is Total Involvement

Field Trips Broaden View

In spite of car break-downs, and long walks in the summer heat, SPEED-UP took field trips.

Groups climbed Tablerock Mountain; visited libraries and became proud owners of library cards; toured the State House, Columbia Airport and Fort Jackson; and saw a bakery and a fish hatchery—among other things.

"Many of the kids had never been out of their immediate neighborhoods. We took some to the beach for the first time, and we had to answer questions about the waves and the salt and what ocean it was. It was almost a shame to bring them we thought, because they may never come again. But, one father took his son back the very same night."

In opening up new worlds to the children, SPEED-UP hopes to gain some small wedge into that vast and puzzling area called "motivation." In everything that was done during the summer, this was one purpose.

"Things like this mean a lot to kids," said one volunteer. "I can remember when I was in the third grade and my class went to the museum. Even though I had been there with my parents lots of times, this outing with the class sticks in my mind.

"I can imagine what it is like for the kids who have never been before."

In one community, the children liked to ride the bus so much that they scrambled aboard eagerly—even when it meant that volunteers were taking them to the health center for shots.

"They may not remember exactly what they learned on the trips, but they will remember that they went and that someone cared enough to take them."

Above, A SPEED-UP team leader takes a group of students to the library, one that was not so "public" if the librarians attitude was any indication. **Below,** this arts and crafts class mural could illustrate a topic in the SPEED-UP Essay Contest: "How I Would Change My Community."

Parents Take New Interest

A writer in **The New Republic** quoted a Democratic member of the House Education and Labor Committee as saying, "The idea of 'community action' causes a tremendous amount of anxiety around here. We can't get our hands on the concept."

SPEED-UP, however, has gotten the 220 hands of 110 college students from 23 in- and 5 out-of-state colleges on the concept.

"If SPEED-UP had remained primarily a tutoring project, it would have just been another example of a poverty program that did not help the poor," said a volunteer.

"Tutoring is designed to rectify only educational deficiencies of a society that has been oppressed in America for over 300 years. Tutoring only attacks one of the results of this oppression, not the oppression itself," he continued.

Thus, there were parents' meetings, door-to-door visits and other drives to involve adults in SPEED-UP work.

In one community, parents met, drew up a list of things they did not like in their neighborhood, and set out to do something about it—beginning with a clean-up campaign.

Work was begun to encourage the incorporation of an area into the city.

Scout troops were started. "The kids were ready to go, but parents often hesitate to take on the leadership of these things. It's a matter of their being unsure because they have never tried, and never trying because they are unsure."

Saturday afternoon ball games brought communities together. "It wasn't the kids who got so upset when the team lost. It was the parents."

Fall Program To Continue Tutoring, Community Work

South Carolina is one of two states in the nation which has a potential state-wide tutorial program. Volunteers have worked in 28 centers in 13 counties.

A continuing program could make this a continuing reality. It could make South Carolina a SPEED-UP STATE.

For the fall, SPEED-UP will employ a student on each campus to head a group of volunteers.

Each tutor will work with one student, and an integral part of the program will be work with parents—aiding them in being active in the educational process of their children.

There will also be a stress on community development programs with college students helping develop indigenous leadership.

A student volunteer at SPEED-UP's August Evaluation Meeting expresses her view in a debate on community involvement.

Students listen to Don Moore, the project's educational director, give tips on how to train teenage valunteer tutors in the communities.

SPEED-UP
1330 LAUREL ST.
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29201

Non-Profit Org.
POSTAGE PAID
Columbia, S. C.
Permit No. 758

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

S.C. - M.&M.

* *

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INCORPORATED

Twelfth Annual Meeting

Tuesday, December 6, 1966 - Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia, S.C.

* *

PROGRAM

1:30 - 2:30 p.m. Meeting of the Board of Directors

2:00 - 2:30 p.m. Registration (Mezzanine)

Afternoon Session (2:30 - 5:30 p.m.) Capital Room

PROGRAM PRIORITIES AND PROJECTS FOR 1967: Recommendations from seven groups; discussion and consensus.

RESPONSE AND PERSPECTIVE: Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

Coffee Break

STATE CHAIRMAN PROPOSES RETHINKING GOALS: Mr. John E. Hills

BUSINESS MEETING
- Invocation
- Minutes
- Reports on Finance; Membership; Personnel; By-Laws Revision; Nominations

ELECTION OF BOARD MEMBERS FOR A THREE-YEAR TERM, ENDING 1969

LOCAL COUNCILS SPEAK

Evening Session (6:30 p.m.) Ball Room

INVOCATION

DINNER

INTRODUCTIONS - Panorama of Progress

ADDRESS: "Lessons from Atlanta" - - Dr. Vivian W. Henderson
President, Clark College
Atlanta, Georgia

SC - Publications

Your Participation Is Needed - - - -

IN THE WORKS

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations (SCCHR) is applying for a demonstration grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington and we want you to know about it!

We propose to put 200 students from South Carolina schools and colleges to work this summer for ten weeks, forty hours per week. What the students earn will enable them to continue their education, thus enriching South Carolina as well as themselves.

Important too will be the students' training and experience in community service aimed at raising standards of living in the communities where they will work. Although their services will be as varied as the needs of the many communities in which they work, closing the educational gap for both children and adults will be a primary objective.

The help of many individuals and organizations will be needed to provide a wide range of useful programs and to give encouragement and assistance to individuals. Won't you notify SCCHR of your talents and skills, when, where and for how long you may be available to help? Won't you volunteer?

SPEED-UP, which spelled out is Student Project for Economic and Educational Development -- Utilizing the Poor, will be the first phase of SCCHR's concentrated effort to bring its unique contribution to bear upon South Carolina's unprecedented immediate opportunity for progress for all her citizens!

RAP - The Rural Advancement Project being assisted by a private foundation is taking help in the form of information and interpretation of governmental programs for rural areas to leaders in the twenty-eight (28) South Carolina counties designated for aid by the U. S. Economic Development Administration. Many individuals are being referred to agricultural agencies for services. Clothing is being given where urgently needed. Other forms of direct help are provided. Self-help, however, is the solid foundation upon which RAP is building.

PEOPLE make a community, state, or nation -- or they break them! South Carolina's greatest resource is its people. Won't you help to develop these human resources?

SCCHR and YOU - Won't you add your name, your influence, your efforts to that growing group of people from all "classes", all faiths, and all races who are working together in SCCHR to build a better South Carolina? Please use the enclosed blank in transmitting 1966 dues and contributions.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS about SCCHR and invite them to become members. New members and generous loyal "old" members will increase SCCHR's influence and added funds will strengthen its services. Send in all gifts and membership dues to the State Headquarters. Contributions are tax deductible.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
State Headquarters
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

Spring 1966

Reproduced from the SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL ARCHIVES, Loc. No. ( )
Trevor Arnett Library, Atlanta University, Atlanta, GA 30314. PERMISSION NECESSARY FOR
REPRODUCTION. NOTE: This material may be protected by copyright law (Title 17 - U. S. Code).

versity

founded in 1870 by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and supported by the church. Allen now has close to nine hundred both men and women, half of whom are from Columbia. Bachelor d Bachelor of Science degrees are offered in major fields of , Business Administration, Education, Music, Foreign Languages, cal Education and Health, and Physical and Biological Sciences. e applicants must be graduates of an accredited high school, or tate High School certificate test. Average total cost for the r is $879.50. Scholarships and loans are available. Allen es in the work-study program which makes possible many part for students. Applicants should secure, to send with the n form, recommendations from a minister, a high school teacher, gh school principal.

llege

ocated in Columbia, was founded in 1870 by and is still supported ist Church. Benedict now has 1,100 students, both men and women, ty of 60. Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees are e major fields of Humanities, Education, Natural Sciences, and nces. Applicants should have at least a C average from an High School or should show satisfactory scores on an equivalent . Applicants must also take the C.E.E.B. Scholastic Aptitude hould secure recommendations from their High School. Average oarding students for the academic year are $971.50. Scholarships re available, as well as part-time jobs through the Work-Study

is a fully accredited four year men's military college supported e of South Carolina. Acceptance of military discipline, as well ing of uniforms, is required. The catalogue states "The fourth m is both difficult and demanding .. it encompasses the entire It demands prompt and unquestioning obedience to authority through a collection of customs and traditions." The Citadel has 2,000 th a faculty of 124. Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science offered in Business Adminsitration, Languages, Education, Social ngineering, Mathematics, and Chemistry and Physics. Applicants atisfactory scores in the C.E.E.B. Scholastic Aptitude, English , and Math exams. Applicants must have graduated with a satis- ord from an accredited high school where they must have taken of English, three years of Math, including two of Algebra, and History. A recommendation of a high school principal or nselor is required. South Carolina residents must have references two South Carolina residents who are graduates of the Citadel. Average total cost for the year is $1,451. Some scholarships are available. The Citadel, located in Charleston, was founded in 1842.

REACH FOR TOMORROW

What does the future hold for your child? Will he lead the good life, get a good education, make an adequate living, enjoy sound mental and physical health, exercise his American rights of citizenship?

If he grows up in South Carolina, the odds are against him in all these respects. Did you know that:

▲ South Carolina has no compulsory education law.

▲ Seven out of ten children who enter the first grade drop out of school before they complete high school.

▲ South Carolina ranks second in the number of functional illiterates in this country, 40% of them white people.

▲ One out of two young men called for military service in South Carolina fails to pass the mental tests. Our state has the highest percentage of rejectees.

▲ More than half the counties in our state have a farm income only one-fourth that of the national average.

▲ South Carolina ranks third from the bottom among the states in per capita income.

▲ Less than one of four adults in the voting age population elected the South Carolina delegation to Congress in the last election.

▲ The percentage of non-productive people — children and the aged — in South Carolina's population is among the highest in the nation.

▲ South Carolina is one of only three states without a federal food surplus program for needy families.

TO MOVE AHEAD . . . OR LAG BEHIND

These are jarring facts. For they affect not only the illiterate, the untrained, the unemployed and the needy. Tomorrow, they could undermine the solid foundation of our society.

For it is demonstrably true that a society which does not produce a literate, trained labor force will not be able to attract new industry and may even drive away established industry.

It is demonstrably true that a society which does not produce consumers with sufficient income to spend will lose its consumer businesses.

It is demonstrably true that a society which does not produce active, concerned voters who exercise their rights of citizenship will fall prey to corrupt and graft-ridden government.

It is demonstrably true that a society which does not move ahead — which stands still — will eventually stagnate.

TO PRESERVE . . . PROMOTE . . . PROTECT

Some of our citizens when faced with these facts may wring their hands ineffectually. Others may sigh nostalgically for the good old days that never were. But South Carolinians who love our state for its special charm, its physical beauty and for the friendliness of its people will want to know:

What can we do to preserve the special qualities of South Carolina?

What can we do to promote the education, the health, the income and the opportunities available to our people?

What can we do to protect our state from the racial violence which has scarred Mississippi and Alabama? How can we make certain that in this period of transition the law of the land will be upheld with dignity and calm?

THE GOALS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL

These questions form the basic concerns of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. Its goal is to secure the advancement of South Carolina by insuring the opportunities and safeguarding the rights of each of its citizens.

Toward that end, the Council engages in specific day-to-day projects:

★ Council staff and volunteers work closely with rural leaders, explaining the resources of various state and federal programs available to them, and initiating programs of self-help.

★ The Council has begun a pilot program of special tutorial services to assist the potential drop-out, motivate the under-achiever, and make a contribution to closing the educational gap between Negro and white students.

★ The Council is a potent force for citizen education. For example, a year before President Johnson declared his "War on Poverty", the South Carolina Council was active in this area. It called a conference — "A Citizens Consultation on Urban Problems" — which considered the relationship between poverty, school drop-outs, military rejectees and limited manpower availability in both

rural and urban slums. This pioneering conference was widely covered in the press, on radio and on television.

★ The Council works constantly to broaden democracy through registration and voting efforts. One of its key aims is to insure that all citizens, regardless of race, color or religion, share equally the benefits of our democracy.

★ In local Councils, citizens from differing backgrounds have a unique opportunity to come together to resolve their mutual problems and work on community projects.

★ The South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations is a vital program for tomorrow's leaders in citizenship. It numbers participants from twenty of the state's colleges and universities and holds two statewide conferences annually.

But the South Carolina Council on Human Relations is a good deal more than the sum of its individual programs. For it serves as a state-wide center for information on state and federal programs. It cooperates closely with other voluntary organizations and with government agencies. It is a knowledgeable interpreter of the climate of opinion in South Carolina. It is, in fact, the vital center of human relations activities in this state.

So to all thoughtful citizens of South Carolina who wish to play a role in her forward progress, we say: Join with us in our efforts to build a better state.

Part of South Carolina's motto reads: "Prepared in minds and resources." We invite you to membership in the South Carolina Council on Human Relations today, so that together we can translate that motto into reality tomorrow.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations is a voluntary association, chartered by the State, whose goal is to secure the well-being of the State by assuring a better life for all its citizens. Working within the framework of the law, we seek full equality for all.

The Council is an interracial membership organization which depends upon the participation and financial support of concerned individuals like yourself to extend its programs. It has been granted tax exemption by the U. S. Treasury Department.

The Council is the successor to the South Carolina Committee on Interracial Cooperation, formed almost half a century ago. In 1954, it became the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, and since that date its membership has grown from around one hundred members to approximately one thousand — people who live in eighty South Carolina communities. There are nine local Councils with several others planned.

Your membership in any of these local Councils helps both the local chapter and statewide efforts of the South Carolina Council.

The policy-making body of the Council is a fifty-member Board of Directors, elected at its Annual Meeting. An Executive Committee implements Board decisions between Board meetings.

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

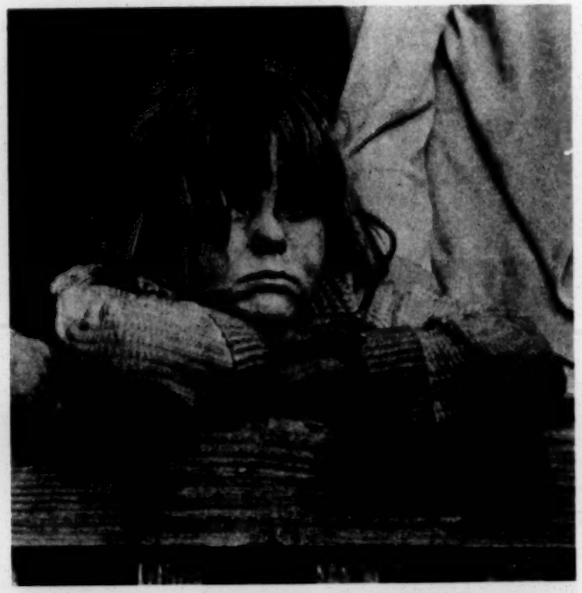
Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

SPEED-UP

A

CHALLENGE

To South Carolina's Students Communities



S. C. **leads** the nation in problems related to poverty and education. College students can now **lead** in solutions to these problems as well as developing the human resources in the state.

The **S**tudent **P**rogram for **E**conomic and **E**ducational **D**evelopment (SPEED-UP) will be your opportunity to give of your mind, your muscle, and your spirit.

OPPORTUNITY

Two hundred students from S. C. colleges will be selected to work in low-income areas for ten weeks during the summer. A concern for others and a dedication to eradicating poverty in S. C. are all important.

Your talents and skills will not go untapped. You will be working in your field of academic interest or specialization and/or in the public interest. SPEED-UP will be involved in the following:

1) Tutorials and remedial education
2) Citizenship education
3) Recreation
4) Cultural enrichment, including arts and crafts
5) Guidance and Counseling

All students will receive room and board. Students on work-study will be paid $1.25 per hour (40-hour work-week) and other participants will receive a $250 stipend at the end of the summer.

Housing arrangements will depend on the community in which you are working, but the majority of students will live in private homes or on college campuses.

The opportunity to work in Speed-Up will not end with the summer. Every effort will be made to have a continuing program in communities located near college campuses.

Both optional volunteers and work-study students will be able to participate in these projects.

TRAINING

Each person will attend an orientation and training session and will receive continuing in-training supervision in the particular work assignment to be carried out. Experts in the field of education and community work will conduct these workshops.

June 5-June 12—Training Institute

June 13-August 27—Work in Community Projects (Students returning to school early will work eight weeks ending August 13).

SPEED-UP will be sponsored by the S. C. Council on Human Relations, which has a long history of interest and work in problems related to poverty and education, through grants being sought from the U. S. Office of Education and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Deadline for application is March 20, 1966.

APPLICATION . . . SPEED-UP

Name _____ College Address _____

Permanent Address _____

Home Phone _____ College Phone _____

Major _____ Classification _____

Upon receipt of this application, you will be sent a more detailed form to fill out. Deadline for preliminary application is **March 20, 1966.**

Return to: **SPEED-UP**
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S. C.

ADVISORY BOARD

Mr. Austin V. Edwards
Assistant Director of State FHA

Mr. Donald L. Fowler
Faculty, USC

Dr. Wil Lou Gray
Educator and Civic Leader

Mrs. Eddie Lou Holloway
Housewife

The Reverend Matthew D. McCollom
Methodist District Superintendent

Mr. Matthew J. Perry
Attorney

Dr. John F. Potts
President, Voorhees College

Dr. J. Sherrard Rice
Minister, First Presbyterian Church, Columbia

Mrs. Vashti W. Smith
Nursing Home Administrator

Dr. R. Wright Spears
President, Columbia College

Mr. I. P. Stanback
Insurance, District Manager

Most Reverend Ernest L. Unterkoefler
Bishop of the Diocese of Charleston

Cover by
Trina Sahli

Their future

is in doubt . . .

UNLESS

you care enough to help

by

TUTORING

TUTORIALS?

A tutorial is a hope, a chance, a care. It is learning, moral support, a stimulation, a mutual relationship.

Those who go to tutor are often tutored themselves. Lessons are taught, eyes are opened, new experiences are felt — and both take and give.

"Look into my eyes," the child says. And you look. And you see. And you have to be strong not to turn away. And he looks into your eyes. And he sees. And he knows you won't turn away.

TUTORIAL TRAINING WORKSHOPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

FEBRUARY 14-18, 1966

What Does the Future Hold For Me?

LEADERSHIP

Mr. Lowell Dodge, Coordinator of Tutoring Services for Youth Educational Services, the training and coordinating agency for college tutorial programs throughout the state of North Carolina, has accepted an invitation to lead the workshops. A magna cum laude graduate of Yale University, Mr. Dodge has had wide experience in tutorials, ranging from Director of Avalon Community Tutorial, a project of the Western Student Movement, to Director of Tutoring at the North Carolina Advancement School in Winston-Salem, N. C.

SCHEDULE

Monday, Feb. 14: Columbia, S. C.
(University of South Carolina, Benedict College, Allen University, Columbia College)

5:00- 6:00—USC Dinner and informal conversation (Wesley Foundation)
6:30- 9:30—Tutorial Training Workshop (Room 105, Currell College, USC)

Tuesday, Feb. 15: Clemson, S. C.
(Clemson University)

4:00- 5:00—Meeting for students interested in tutoring (YMCA)
5:30- 6:30—Dinner and informal conversation (Clemson House)
7:00-10:00—Tutorial Training Workshop (YMCA)

Wednesday, Feb. 16: Orangeburg, S. C.
(Claflin College)

10:00-11:00—Meeting for students interested in tutoring (Chapel)
2:00- 5:00—Tutorial Training Workshop (Student Center, Corson Hall)

Thursday, Feb. 17: Rock Hill, S. C.
(Winthrop College, Friendship Junior College, Clinton Junior College)

4:00- 5:00—Meeting for students interested in tutoring (Wesley Foundation, Winthrop)
6:30- 9:30—Tutorial Training Workshop (Wesley Foundation, Winthrop)

Friday, Feb. 18: Newberry, S. C.
(Newberry College)

12:00- 1:00—Informal luncheon
3:00- 5:30—Tutorial Training Workshop (Basement of Wessel's Library)

Sponsored by:

The Special Project, National Student YWCA

and

The South Carolina Student Council On Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Learn How YOU Can Help

By Attending A

TUTORIAL

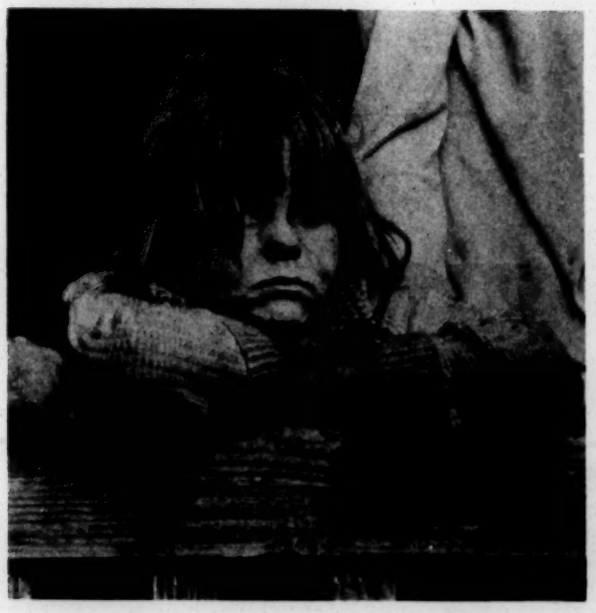
TRAINING

WORKSHOP

On Your Own Campus

February, 1966

South Carolina's Future Is



This Child

And Others Like Her

But . . .

U

SC - PUBLICATIONS

I DEMONSTRATION PROJECT PLAN

A. Background description of problems to be addressed in the project:

1. Lack of adequate communication and confidence between power structures and disadvantaged groups in South Carolina have delayed implementation of the E. O. A. and other anti-poverty measures. Unrest and dissatisfaction are growing.

2. In 1965, only eleven of the forty-S. C. colleges, universities and Junior colleges participated in work-study programs, in spite of a high drop-out rate and of the admitted economic problems of many students. The 1965 grants to these eleven colleges totalled only $327,596. (Exhibit 1) Off-campus work-study assignments were so few as to be negligible.

3. Resistance and/or rejection of work-study and work-training programs have been based, among other factors, upon unwillingness to pay the national minimum wage rate of $1.25 per hour. This economic factor is closely related to the depressed wages paid agricultural, household and other workers in service trades and occupations. It should be noted that the State of South Carolina has a right-to-work law and that unionization of many of the industries has been effectively resisted. Many industries in South Carolina require relatively un-skilled labor and wages are correspondingly low.

South Carolina ranks forty-seventh among the states in per capita income.

4. The State's political climate has been created largely by members from the "low-country" or "plantation-belt" counties in the House and Senate of the S. C. General Assembly. In these counties the fewest democratic practices have prevailed and longevity of public service has created a disproportionate amount of power, especially for the politically dominant senators who have headed many important committees.[1] Too often progress has been thwarted or stifled and poverty perpetuated in this way.

South Carolina has had legislative rule both at the state and county levels, which has overshadowed the administrative and judicial branches of government. Many judgeships have been fillled by former legislators.

Two factors highlight this situation and make the problems involved both timely and possible of improvement: Senate reapportionment now being planned and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 being slowly implemented.

5. For numerous reasons South Carolina and its political subdivisions, the forty-six counties, do not make full use of potential aid from the federal government or succeed in attracting grants from private foundations. To cite examples:

a. South Carolina is one of three states without a federal food surplus distribution program for needy families.

b. Implementation of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 did not begin until 1965.

---

[1] Southern Politics, B. O. Key, Jr.
Published 1949 - Vintage Book - Random House

c. South Carolina does not match federal welfare funds available for aid to dependent children of the unemployed.

d. All federal funds available under the National Defense Education Act are not used. Other specific illustrations might be listed.

6. Many programs designed to assist "the poor" suffer from one or a combination of the following limitations:

a. They are reaching only a small percent of those in need - often failing to reach those in greatest need.

For example, Department of Public Welfare funds for the period from June 1963 to June 1964 were distributed to only 58,656 persons. In South Carolina there are 541,358 families which have a median income of less than $3,821 yearly and 75,045 families have annual incomes of less than $1,000.

b. Because workers in agriculture and in domestic service are not covered by unemployment compensation, many of them have not made use of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission.

c. Too often applicants for assistance have had unhappy and unsatisfactory contacts with both public and private agencies.

7. The inadequate <u>education of youths of school age</u>, attested to in many ways, is illustrated by the following facts:

- South Carolina has had no state-wide compulsory education since 1956.

- There were in 1965 approximately 68,000 children of school age who were not enrolled in public and private schools, or in penal or mental institutions in South Carolina. (See Exhibit 2)

- The school drop-out rate in South Carolina is among the highest in the nation. (See Exhibit 3)
- Over 50% of the South Carolinians taking mental test for military service have been rejected because of failure.

Adult education also lags:

- Although the State has developed a demonstration in adult education at The Opportunity School in West Columbia, until recently the school was segregated and barred Negros.
- In spite of the Opportunity School, there has never been adequate financial support for literacy training and other types of adult education in South Carolina.
- Progress made in teaching adults the rudiments of education has continued to be more than off-set by the large number of children who either do not enroll or attend school and by those who drop out early and thus become functional illiterates by 25 years of age.
- South Carolina has the highest percentage of functional illiterates over 25 years of age of any state in the nation, except Louisiana.

8. Higher education, both public and private, needs up-dating and up-grading, also. Publicity given controversy over which agencies are best suited to administer specific educational programs reflect the need for coordination and for long range planning.

On a more personal level, it became evident to members of the panels interviewing students who are eager to participate in SPEED-UP, the community action demonstration project herein proposed, that students question the relevancy of what they are studying to what they may need vocationally, want avocationally, or be able to use effectively as citizens. Students also expressed concern about the inability of some of the faculty to communicate or to motivate them. Specifically, many students said that they hope to find help through SPEED-UP in solving their own dilemmas as to selection of a profession. Students interest is keen in getting acquainted with deprived Americans, in understanding problems and root causes, and in seeking ways of mobilizing resources and talents to produce needed changes.

CONFIDENTIAL
NOT FOR PUBLICATION

SOUTH CAROLINIAN CITIES MEET THE CHALLENGE

The following is a brief description of what several South Carolina cities are doing to meet the challenge which faces, either actually or potentially, most communities. To meet this challenge, several communities have felt it necessary to first establish meaningful communication between races. Likewise in view of the fact that some customs and practices have been altered, the communities described below have sought to bring about the change in an orderly and peaceful manner, seeking to maintain the good will of all citizens.

This report on the South Carolinian communities is not intended to be complete. There are undoubtedly additional communities working on the same problems. The situation changes from day to day; it is possible that additional progress has been made in the communities listed, since contact was made with them.

GREENWOOD

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, on June 13, 1963, adopted a statement of policy regarding racial segregation. The directors, among other things, urged that city ordinances regarding segregation of races be repealed and that the leadership of both races discuss fully their problems; the City Council acted on this resolution. On July 15 a Community Relations Committee was formed of nine persons, five white and four Negro members. At the time of the formation of this committee, an advertisement was placed in the newspaper supporting the Community Relations Committee and signed by about one hundred persons.

Prior to the Committee's formation, there was desegregation of lunch counters and dining rooms in department stores. At least one of the stores had hired a Negro clerk. It was stated that by the end of July there had been no difficulty or apparent unrest in either the Negro or white community.

ANDERSON

The Chamber of Commerce was also the organization that took the initiative in Anderson. Discussions which had gone on for several months culminated in a resolution by the Chamber on June 10, 1963. This resolution called for a repeal of City Ordinances prohibiting the serving of meals to white and Negro citizens, and for a bi-racial committee to be organized. The resolution was sponsored by four organizations: the Anderson Chamber of Commerce, the Anderson's Merchants Association, the Anderson Ministerial Association, and the Anderson Junior Chamber of Commerce. Three from each organization signed the resolution; these twelve persons, together with approximately thirty-five others, appeared before the City Council for the presentation of the resolution. The City Council acted on the resolution.

A bi-racial committee, made up of twelve whites and twelve Negroes, was selected, although the population was about one-fifth Negro. The choice of Negro members was left primarily to the Negro community. The committee is not expected to vote but to discuss matters and make recommendations.

The Merchants Association has already worked to open lunch counters and restaurants in department stores. The Chamber of Commerce is working toward the establishment of fifty new type jobs for Negroes, providing qualified persons can be found. The Ministerial Association has a bi-racial membership. The new Tri-County Technical Educational Center, soon to be completed, will accept qualified Negroes, when the Center begins operation.

At first there was little opposition to this action within the community; a few members resigned from the Chamber of Commerce. Later the Klu Klux Klan held a rally nearby and the Citizens Council has likewise met. It was felt that a number attending the Klan rally came from Georgia. It was felt also, that the trouble did not come from where it was expected-from the textile worker-but rather from some of the lower paid workers in the town. The Chamber feels, however, that what it is doing is honorable and they are proceeding with their plans. It was the feeling of this group that to institute such changes in the community, it is necessary to get the backing of the merchants and the Chamber of Commerce members and to support strongly the elected officials, but that one should not expect these officials to take the initiative.

GREENVILLE

Most of the initiative in Greenville has been undertaken by an unofficial committee associated with Dr. L. P. Hollis, former school superintendent. This bi-racial committee of about fifty persons began with a trip in 1962 to Atlanta; four or five went to observe what was being done in that city. The members of the committee include some of the most prominent persons in Greenville. There is a steering committee of ten, equally divided between Negro and white.

There are several sub-committees with divisions on policemen, hotels and motels, restaurants and lunch counters, and theaters. Today lunch counters have been desegregated. The city Civil Service Commission is willing to accept Negroes for the police force. Stores and industries are upgrading Negroes in employment. The Technical Education Center will accept qualified Negroes in September. Courses are offered for Negroes as practical nurses. The Ministerial Association is bi-racial.

On July 1, 1963, Mr. Orders, President of the Chamber of Commerce, announced that a bi-racial committee would be appointed and it is likely that the unofficial committee may terminate its activities when the mayor's committee is formed. The city already has removed ordinances requiring segregation in eating places. It was felt here also that it was better to work through the Chamber of Commerce in setting up an organization rather than relying only on elected officials.

SPARTANBURG

Spartanburg has worked toward achieving good race relations for a number of years and was one of the first in South Carolina to hire Negro policeman; there are now fourteen Negro policemen on the force. There has been a Negro Advisory Recreation Committee with Negro recreatin workers for some time.

The initiative in Spartanburg comes from the mayor who invited several Negroes to meet with him first. An informal bi-racial committee was set up of ten persons, equally divided. The names of committee members have never been announced. It was felt here that a lack of publicity would relieve members of the committee of pressure from either the Negro or white community.

A number of changes have occurred, most of them accomplished through the Chamber of Commerce. The drug stores and variety stores desegregated lunch counters, and two-thirds of the restaurants are open to everyone. Merchants have removed signs denoting segregation in their businesses. The Committee is working on job opportunities; the telephone company, among others, is willing to hire Negroes in responsible positions. The City Hall has likewise removed all signs denoting segregation in their facilities.

FLORENCE

The Chamber of Commerce assumed the initiative in Florence. A resolution was passed urging the mayor to visit Durham with a view to setting up a bi-racial committee. A committee of twenty, equally divided, was selected; the Negro and white co-chairman alternate in conducting the meetings.

At the time the mayor announced the formation of the committee, a full page in the newspaper was taken to publish a statement backing the mayor. This was signed by the president of the Chamber of Commerce, and the president in the name of the Merchants group, along with eighty other prominent Florence citizens. In the same issue of the paper, the publisher and editor in an editorial backed the formation of the committee.

Owners of public accommodations have been meeting and it is expected that desegregation of these facilities will be accomplished soon. Three of the churches have decided to seat Negroes if they come to church, but so far none have come. The library was desegregated some time ago. Several Negro policemen have been hired.

It was felt that the newspaper has a responsibility in the situation. News should not be suppressed but the newspapers should not make the work of the bi-racial committee impossible. The local paper gave the names of the Committee and the text of their statement, but did not try to cover the discussion. It was felt that Committee members should be identified and supported publicly by the City Council and the Chamber of Commerce.

There has been some opposition to the formation of the Committee by the Citizens Council. Representives of that Council have met with the mayor and have

placed an ad in the paper asking protest letters be sent. Neither the newspaper nor the mayor has received a protest letter. The opposition and influence of the Citizens Council was discounted in Florence.

NEWBERRY

Newberry does not have a Chamber of Commerce and the establishment of a bi-racial committee came from the City Council. The committee is composed of three whites and three Negroes and meets on a weekly basis. The City Council removed ordinances requiring segregation by race.

There has been some opposition within the community and several persons appeared at a Council meeting requesting the mayor not form the bi-racial committee but the City Council proceeded with plans.

THE FOLLOWING TOWNS have not set up bi-racial committees at the time of this memorandum, but there are persons or organizations seeking solutions to their problems:

CHARLESTON

The details of the situation in Charleston is known to all newspaper readers. Demonstrations, that on one occasion became violent, have been in progress several weeks. An unofficial and unpublicized bi-racial committee has met regularly to act as a negotiating team between the Charleston Movement and the merchants.

SUMTER

A liaison committee has been set up by the elected officials in the community to negotiate with Negro leaders.

COLUMBIA

A group of sixty prominent citizens, with an executive committee of eighteen from that group, has been in contact with the Negro leadership. Areas of concern involve employment possibilities for Negroes and use of public accommodations. Attached to this memorandum is a list of advances Negroes have made in that city in the past.

BEAUFORT

The Chamber of Commerce has initiated discussions that might lead to the formation of a bi-racial committee. If formed, this committee would probably be the first to have a countywide role and membership rather than merely within the city. Public facilities operated by the city have been desegregated.

This report on the activities of South Carolinian cities has grown out of a concern of members of the South Carolina Advisory Committee to the Commission on Civil Rights. Discussions have been held with the leaders in the communities

described to learn what techniques and approaches have been used.

Since no state organization has collected this information, the Advisory Committee feels that it can serve a useful role as a clearing house for sharing information on community plans. Municipal leaders might wish to contact directly some of the towns for additional details of their action. Members of the Advisory Committee, with three years experience of meeting on a bi-racial basis, offer their services to any community. This relation will be on a confidential and unpublicized basis, by one or several members.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

E. R. McIver, Chairman, Conway
Dr. T. C. McFall, Charleston
Courtney P. Siceloff, Frogmore
Andrew McD. Secrest, Cheraw
Dr. Dewey M. Duckett, Rock Hill
Sinway Young, Columbia
Ira Kaye, Sumter
Rev. James H. Nelson, Orangeburg
Rev. Gordon Krahe, O.F.M., Greenville

AUGUST 1, 1963

OPERATION SEARCH
A Recruiting Project of the SC Student Council on Human Relations

I. Purpose

Operation Search has a two-fold purpose: The first broad aim is to encourage qualified Negro high school students to plan and prepare themselves for college. In this day of automation and expanding opportunity it is imperative that every qualified person pursue education beyond the high school level.

The second aim is to encourage and introduce to qualified Negro high school students the possibility of attending a desegregated institution of higher education in South Carolina. This includes not only the colleges now attended by Negro students, but all colleges in compliance with the Civil Rights Act. It is highly important in a state like South Carolina that Negro students enter and compete in integrated colleges with their future co-workers in society. The day is not far away when there will be no such thing as a segregated work force. We—white and Negro alike—must be prepared. The meeting of minds on campus and in classroom may be the best way to begin work on the blueprint for the future. The aim of the project in brief is both to inform and encourage.

II. Plan of Organization

In order to establish as many contacts as possible it is proposed that student teams from colleges throughout the state be assigned to specific schools or geographical areas. Special assignments will be made to cover the 24 Negro High Schools in the state now accredited by the Southern Association.

The emphasis will be upon student to student, person to person recruiting--possibly more effective than official representation from colleges.

Student teams will not be recruiting for one or a few colleges, but should be prepared to give basic information about any of the S.C. colleges, now open to Negro students. (Note bibliography of materials to be sent to the chairman of each team.)

Initial contacts will be made in the school or with the community group sponsoring a meeting with high school students by the staff or committee members of the SC Council on Human Relations.

III. How to Recruit (in brief—more materials later)

After the introduction to the project or initial contacts have been established, the student team should follow up immediately by arranging a meeting with all prospective college students in a given high school or community. Juniors, seniors and possibly outstanding sophomores should be invited to this meeting.

The first presentation may well be done as a general panel discussion on Preparing for College. At this meeting secure the names and addresses of each student present with a very brief statement concerning the present status of plans for college: For instance--I am now planning to attend SC State; or I have sent my application to Clemson; or uncertain.

The follow-up is most important. Set up small group or individual conferences. Work closely with the guidance counselor at the school if this person is willing to cooperate, and give assistance on an individual basis as needed.

Materials in process of preparation for Operation Search recruiters.

Do You Want to Go to College? (General brochure from The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students)
Sources of Scholarship Assistance, Loans and Work-Study Programs
College Profiles: brief descriptions of South Carolina colleges giving such basic information as general type of college, admissions requirements, cost per year, outstanding academic fields.

College Scholarship Guide and Finanical aid Programs

Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation, Inc.) Scholorships and Loans
16 East 34th Street, New York 16, N. Y.
Scholarship Division: Mrs Justine Smadbeck, Director
Sophomores, Juniors and Seniors Deadline: March 1st.

Hattie M. Strong Foundation, Inc.) Scholarships
409 Cofritz Building
1625 Eye Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Apply to: Executive Secretary Deadline: August 1St.

National Scholarship Service & Fund for Negro Students
6 East 82nd Street
New York, N. Y.
Director: Mr. Richard Plaut

National College Student Foundation, Inc.) Scholarship Aid
122 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.
Supplementary Assistance only
Qualifications: Leadership ability, personality and scholarship

Shapiro Scholarship Fund, Inc.) Scholarships
1441 Braadway, New York City
Qulification: Open to all students on basis of applicant's scholarships and need.

Fruit of the Loom Socks Foundation, Inc.) Junior Citizenship Scholarship
Apply: 200 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.
Qualification: Open to elememtary and high school students of good scholastic backgroup who show promise of potential growth and service to the community.

Board of Education Methodist Church) Scholarship & Loan
Student Loan and Scholarship Fund
801 Broadway
Nashville Tennessee
Qualification: "B" average or upper 15% of high school class.

The Danforth Foundation) Scholarship and Fellowships
835 - 8th St.
St. Louis 2, Missouri

Justinian Educational Fund) Scholorships
527 5th Avenue
New York City
Apply; Irving Levine, Chairman

Catholic Scholarships for Negroes, Inc., 254 Union Street
Springfield 5, Massachusetts
Apply: Mrs Roger L. Putnam

The Herbert Lehman Education Fund
10 Columbus Circle, Suite 2030 Deadline for Applications:
New York, New York 10019 March 31st.
Special Director: Dr. John W. Davis
Purpose: The purpose of this Fund is to aid Negroes in entering recently desegregated state Colleges and universities in the south

Government Programs of Financial Aid

National Defense Loans--Undergraduate students may borrow up to $1,000 per academic year. To be eligible students must show need for financial assistance, as computed by the College Scholarship Service Standards,, and must be capable of maintaining excellent academic progress. A C average is required.

Work-Study Program provides part-time employment for student who are from low-imcome families and who are in need of earnings to meet their educational expenses. The family income level varies--from $3,200-6,000 dependent upon the number of childern in the family. A student who has been accepted by a college may secure through this program a full work scholarship (40 hours per week) during the summer and thus earn an appreciable amount toward expenses for the coming year.

Assistance is also coming to South Carolina under the recent Higher Educational Act. Information concerning these grants will be sent out as soon as information is available

Compiled by
South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street, Columbia S. C. 12-65

INFORMATION FOR APPLICANTS TO COLLEGES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

GUIDELINES IN SEEKING ENROLLMENT

1. Apply early. The large number of students now enrolled in college and the increasing emphasis upon the importance of a college education make it essential that every student seeking a college education apply as far in advance as possible, certainly early in the second semester of the senior year. The state supported colleges do continue to accept applications into the summer, but some of the private church related colleges close acceptance of new students at a much earlier date. At any rate the earlier the completed application reaches a college the better.

2. Apply to several colleges. Select the two or three colleges which seem to meet your needs and offer the type of curricula which affords the best education for you and send your application to all of these.

3. College Examination Boards Scholastic Aptitude Tests are required by every accredited college in South Carolina and by Schools of Nursing. The basic scholastic aptitude tests and achievement tests, which are also required by some colleges, are administered by Princeton University and given in almost every community in the state. If you have not already taken this examination apply now for the next date which will be January 8, 1966. Other dates for 1966 are March 5, May 7 and July 2. Applica- for the examination should be made approximately one month in advance.

   Your school will assist you in making application for the examination. Many students take this examination in the latter part of their junior year in high school and again in the senior year. Usually a second or third taking of the examination pulls the scoring up considerably. The college accepts the latest scores.

   The cutting score for acceptance varies among the colleges. Although no information is published concerning acceptable scores, it is general knowledge that the range in SC colleges is from 350 to 400 (verbal and math scores totalling 700-800.) The score on the examination is not the only basis for college entrance. Your high school record is also of paramount importance.

4. Complete every requirement for admission. If a recommendation from your guidance counselor or principal is required, please request that this be sent in with your transcript from your high school. Also attach your medical examination record, doctor's certificate or any other documents required. We emphasize the importance of checking and double checking with both your high school office and the college to which you have applied to see that your completed record has been sent by the school and received by the college.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR FULL-TIME COLLEGE STUDENTS

New Federal programs have recently been enacted which will be of special value to the student in great need of financial assistance to attend college. All of the programs described here are available to entering freshmen, contingent upon the acceptance of the student's application by the college. After the student has been accepted by the college, application for financial assistance may be made for any of the following financial assistance programs:

1. Work-Study programs, now a part of the Higher Education Act of 1965, enables a student to work for a maximum of 15 hours per week for wages ranging at the present time from $.75 to $1.25 per hour to earn necessary funds for college expenses. Under this program a student may also be placed on a full time job during the summer months on the basis of a 40 hour week at $1.25 an hour.

   Eligibility has now been extended to all students who are determined by the institution to be in need of financial aid from part-time earnings. A marked preference for students from low-income families has however been retained.

   Satisfactory academic work must be maintained (most colleges stipulate a C average). In the case of entering freshmen, the student must give evidence (on the basis of the high school record and college board scores) of being qualified to do acceptable college work.

2. Educational Opportunity Grants. Direct grants, ranging from $200-$800 per year are available to qualified high school graduates of exceptional financial need, who otherwise would not be able to continue their education. These grants may be made for the entire period of undergraduate study. Students who receive opportunity grants may not at the same time receive assistance from work-study programs.

   If a student during the preceding academic year receives grades placing him in the upper half of his class, he may receive the above amount plus $200 additional. The maximum grant therefore under this program may be as high as $1,000.00.

3. Under the Higher Education Act of 1965 there are also available low-interest insured loans. Details on these funds should be secured from the college to which the student applies.

4. Under an earlier act the National Defense Loan Program was set up and is still operative in most of the colleges of South Carolina. This enables a student to borrow up to $1,000.00 per year to be repaid after graduation over a period of ten years. If a person goes into the teaching profession after graduation, the amount of the loan to be repaid is reduced.

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

After a student has been accepted for admission to a college he may secure full information from the college of his choice about any of the above programs, by writing the Director of Student Aid. Apply for financial assistance as soon as possible after you have been accepted for enrollment.

SCSCHR January 1966

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF
S.C. COLLEGES WHICH
HAVE COMPLIED WITH
THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

SC Student Council
On Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S.C.

EXPLANATION

"Fully accredited" -- Accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Meets certain standards in faculty, staff, facilities such as classroom space, labs, and libraries.

"CEEB" -- College Entrance Exzmination Board. Standardized tests used by most colleges to gauge applicants.

"Work-study program" -- Gives students jobs for up to 15 hours a week at $1.00-1.25 per hour. Program sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Allen University

Allen was founded in 1870 by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and is still supported by the church. Allen now has close to nine hundred students, both men and women, half of whom are from Columbia. Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees are offered in major fields of Humanities, Business Administration, Education, Music, Foreign Languages, Art, Physical Education and Health, and Physical and Biological Sciences. Prospective applicants must be graduates of an accredited high school, or pass the State High School certificate test. Average total cost for the school year is $979.50. Scholarships and loans are available. Allen participates in the work-study program which makes possible many part time jobs for students. Applicants should secure, to send with the application form, recommendations from a minister, a high school teacher, and the high school principal.

Benedict College

Benedict, located in Columbia, was founded in 1870 by and is still supported by the Baptist Church. Benedict now has 1,100 students, both men and women, and a faculty of 60. Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees are given in the major fields of Humanities, Education, Natural Sciences, and Social Sciences. Applicants should have at least a C average from an accredited High School or should show satisfactory scores on an equivalent examination. Applicants must also take the C.E.E.B. Scholastic Aptitude test, and should secure recommendations from their High School. Average costs for boarding students for the academic year are $971.50. Scholarships and loans are available, as well as part-time jobs through the Work-Study program.

The Citadel

The Citadel is a fully accredited four year men's military college supported by the state of South Carolina. Acceptance of military discipline, as well as the wearing of uniforms, is required. The catalogue states "The fourth class system is both difficult and demanding .. it encompasses the entire first year. It demands prompt and unquestioning obedience to authority through the use of a collection of customs and traditions." The Citadel has 2,000 students with a faculty of 124. Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees are offered in Business Adminsitration, Languages, Education, Social Sciences, Engineering, Mathematics, and Chemistry and Physics. Applicants must show satisfactory scores in the C.E.E.B. Scholastic Aptitude, English Composition, and Math exams. Applicants must have graduated with a satisfactory record from an accredited high school where they must have taken four years of English, three years of Math, including two of Algebra, and one year of History. A recommendation of a high school principal or quidance counselor is required. South Carolina residents must have references written by two South Carolina residents who are graduates of the Citadel. Average total cost for the year is $1,451. Some scholarships are available. The Citadel, located in Charleston, was founded in 1842.

Claflin College

Claflin College, in Orangeburg, was founded in 1869 by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is still supported by the Methodist Church. The college requires chapel attendance from its students, as do the other denominational colleges, but neither student admissions nor faculty appointments are limited to any denomination. Claflin now has a student body of 545 with a faculty of 29. The school is co-educational. Claflin is a fully accredited four year liberal arts college offering a Bachelor of Arts or a Bachelor of Science after 124 to 132 semester hours. Students will spend their first two years in a general education program which is designed to give an understanding of the physical world and man in society. The student then will choose his work in one of four divisions: Education, Humanities, Natural Sciences and Math, or Social Sciences. Admission is based on graduation from an accredited high school with a good record in fifteen courses or passage of the high school certificate exam, results from the C.E.E.B. exams, and recommendations from a high school principal, guidance counselor, or home room teacher. Average total cost for the year is $876. Scholarships and loans are available. Claflin offers part time jobs through participation in the Work-Study program.

Clemson University

Clemson is the state land-grant institution of South Carolina, located in Clemson, S.C., in the piedmont foothills area of the upper state. Clemson has 5,000 students, men and women, from all over South Carolina, most states in the nation, and many foreign countries. Clemson attracts many visiting lecturers and cultural programs. Student activities include dances, student government, publications, and a student radio station. Clemson is fully accredited with a faculty of 288, a library holding 260,000 volumes. Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees are offered in 37 undergraduate cirricula: College of Agricultural and Biologic al Sciences, Schools of Architecture, Arts and Sciences, Education, Industrial Management and Textile Science, and a College of Engineering. Applicants for Admission must meet the following requirements: Graduation from high school with at least 16 course credits, with a good record and a good rank in class; satisfactory scores in C.E.E.B. scholastic aptitude and math achievement tests; and the recommendation of the high school principal. Average total cost is $1,094. Assistance is available.

Columbia College

Columbia College was founded in 1854 by the Methodist Church, and is today supported by the Church. The College now has 870 students, all women, with a faculty of 63. It is a fully accredited four year liberal arts college offering a Bachelor of Arts in the areas of Social Sciences, Humanities, Fine Arts, or Physical Sciences. Within these areas the student may choose a major subject such as Speech, History, Religion, or Chemistry. Admission is based on a satisfactory high school recordof at least 15 course units and a rank in the upper part of the class, good scores in the C.E.E.B. exams, and good recommendations. Average total cost for the year, including tuition and room and board, is $2,000. A few scholarships are available, plus N.D.E.A. loans and college sponsored part-time jobs, many of which have not been filled in past years.

Converse College

Founded 1889 in Spartanburg. Converse is an independent liberal arts college for women with an attached professional school of music. It is particularly strong in music, art, and drama. During her first two years, the student will do work in the general education program, and will spend the next two years gaining a thorough understanding of her field of concentration. The student may work toward a Bachelor of Arts in Science, Social Studies, Humanities, Fine Arts, or Physical Education. A student can choose to work for a Bachelor of Music, a Master of Music, or a Master of Arts in Teaching. Related student activities and programs include opera workshop, art exhibits, film series and plays. The college shares some programs with Wofford, which is one mile from Converse. Converse is non-denominational Christian. The catalogue states: "To foster mature judgement in her use of time .., a freshman is limited in both her weekly social engagements and her nights away from college." Converse has 873 students with a faculty of 84. It is fully accredited. Closing date for boarding students admission is February 15. Applicants should have satisfactorily completed at least 16 units from an accredited high school, including English, Foreign Language, three years of Math, two years of History, and one laboratory science. Personal references from a high school principal and from others are required. The applicant should take the C.E.E.B. Scholastic Aptitude, English Composition, and two academic achievement tests in January and have the scores sent to the college. Total costs are $2800. Scholarships are available

Erskine College

Erskine, in Due West, was founded in 1839 by the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, and is still related to the church. It is a four year co-educational liberal arts college, fully accredited, offering Bachelor of Arts degrees in English, History, Sciences, Mathematics, philosophy, psychology, Foreign Languages, Bible, Elementary Education, music, Christian Education, and Accounting. Bachelor of Science degrees are offered in Business Administration, Home Economics, Physical Education, and Physical Education. The college is interested in concentrating on basic fields rather than diversified courses. Erskine now has 760 students with a faculty of 55. 200 freshmen are admitted. Application for admission can be made any time after completion of the junior year in high school. Requirements: application blank, high school transcript, C.E.E.B. scholastic aptitude, English, and math level I test scores. Costs for the school year are around$1600. Some scholarship aid is available.

Furman University

Furman is a four year co-educational liberal arts college in Greenville, founded by the Baptist church in 1825. Degrees offered include Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Arts in Music, Master of Arts, Master of Education, and Master of Science. Furman now has a completely new campus five miles north of Greenville, with new structures being added each year. Enrollment is approximately 1600, with a few more girls than boys. There is a full spectrum of religious, social, and academic extra-cirricular life. Furman is a member of the Southern Conference, with intercollegiate teams in football, basketball, baseball, soccer, wrestling, gymnastics, and golf. Furman is fully accredited, and has a faculty of 103. Total expenses are around $1900 per year, which can be paid in equal monthly installments. Scholarships, grants in aid, and student work programs are available.

Lander College

Lander College in Greenwood was founded in 1872 and is now supported largely by Greenwood County. It is a fully accredited co-educational institution which offers courses leading to a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degree. The present enrollment is 508, with a faculty of 33. Average total cost for the year is $1,000.

Morris College

Morris College, in Sumter, was founded in 1908 by the state Baptist Education and Missionary Convention. It is one of the few senior colleges built and operated solely by Negroes. Morris has since its founding been a center for training ministers and teachers. The College stresses "undergirding education with a distinctive Christian philosophy." The curriculum stresses the three major roots of the liberal arts tradition: the humanities; the social sciences, and the natural sciences. Students may work for a Bachelor of Arts or a Bachelor of Science in these areas. Morris now has 489 students, men and women, with a faculty of 28. Admission requires graduation from an accredited high school, or a passing score on the state high school certificate exam. Applicants should have completed 15 course credits in high school, including four of English, one of algebra, one of geometry, one of U.S. history, and one of science. The average total cost for the year is $920.50. Scholarships and loans are available. The college participates in the Work-Study program.

Newberry College

Newberry College is a small, fully accredited co-educational liberal arts college founded in 1856, located in the town of Newberry, 35 miles above Columbia. The College is sponsored by the South Carolina Synod, the Florida Synod, and the Southeastern Synod of the Lutheran Church in America. The College now has an enrollment of 770, and a faculty of 55. Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees are offered, with majors in Bible, Biology, Business, Chemistry, Commerce, Economics, English, Foreign Languages, History and Political Science, Mathematics, Music, and Sociology. A minor is offered in a teacher training program. Admission is based on high school grades and rank, C.E.E.B. scholastic aptitude and achievement test scores, and personal recommendations and evaluations. High school requirements are four units of English, two of foreign language, two of history, two of algebra, plus geometry and natural sciences. Total cost for the year is $1,460. A number of scholarships are available.

Presbyterian College

Presbyterian College is a fully accredited co-educational liberal arts college, located in Clinton, 60 miles northwest of Columbia. It is supported by the Presbyterian Synods of Georgia and South Carolina. The College states its goal as "the education of young men and women in the realm of liberal arts and sciences within a distinctively Christian context." Small classes and close individual attention are stressed. Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees. Present enrollment is 675, which includes 563 men and 112 women. There are 40 faculty members. Admission is based on completion of a four year high school course of at least 15 units, the quality of the high school record, and results of the C.E.E.B. scholastic aptitude test. Cost for the year is $1,800.

South Carolina State College

S. C. State , located in Orangeburg, was founded in 1896 as the Colored Normal, Agricultural, and Mechanical College of South Carolina. In 1954 the official name of the institution was changed to South Carolina State College. Still supported by the state of South Carolina, the college has a current enrollment of 2,356 men and women, with a faculty of 112. State College is fully accredited. The College consists of the following schools: Arts and Sciences, Agriculture and Home Economics, Education, Industrial Education, Graduate Studies, Law, and Summer School. Degrees given include the Bachelor of Arts And Bachelor of Science by the School of Arts and Sciences, and the Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education, Education, and Music Education given by the School of Education. Admission is based on performance on the CEEB, particularly the Scholastic Aptitude section; on the applicant's high school record, which should include four units of English, two of math, one of science, one of history, and eight other courses; on the applicant's rank in class; and on the reccomendation of the high school principal or some other qualified person. The average total cost for the year is $751.56. Scholarships and loans are available; including loans under N. D. E. A. Part-time jobs are available, and the college participates in the Work-Study program.

Winthrop College

Winthrop College, the South Carolina College for Women, is a liberal arts college with an enrollment of about 3000. Located in Rock Hill, the college offers professional training leading to the Bachelor's and Master's degrees in areas important to the social and economic development of the state. Outstanding academic fields include Biology, Education, English, History, and Home Economics. Graduation from an accredited high school is required of all applicants for admission. In addition applicants must take and make satisfactory scores on the SAT, English Compostion Test, and two other achievement tests of the CEEB. Approximate cost per academic year is $900.00 for state residents. Scholarships and loans, including those under N.D.E.A., are available.

Wofford College

Wofford College, located in Spartanburg, is a fully accredited liberal arts college offering the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. Wofford has 965 students and a faculty of 56. Areas of study are Biology, Chemistry, Ecomonics and Business Administration, English Language and Literature, Foriegn Languages, Government, History, Mathematics and Astronomy, Military Science (ROTC), Philosophy, Physical Education, Physics, Psychology, Religion and Sociology. All of Wofford's academic areas have achieved recognition throughout the graduate schools of the United States and in Europe. An applicant must be a graduate of an accredited school or the equivalent and must submit sixteen acceptable units of secondary school subjects, including four units in English, two in mathematics, two in a foreign language, and one in a laboratory science. He must be reccomended by his principal and/or guidance counselor, and must have achieved a satisfactory score on the CEEB. The minimum yearly budget should be about $2500.

University of South Carolina

The state of South Carolina has maintained U.S.C. since 1805 in its Columbia location. Within recent years, centers have been opened in Aiken, Beaufort, Conway, Florence, Lancaster, and Union, all of which offer complete programs for the freshman and sophomore years. The University, fully accredited, has an enrollment of 9,000 and a faculty of 392. The main campus has all University facilities: a 600,000 volume library, dormitories, a new student union building, and sports facilities, all close to the core of classrooms and laboratories. There is a full range of cultural and sports events, plus student activities both on and off campus. The University is divided into ten schools and colleges, which are the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Engineering, and the Schools of Business Administration, Education, Journalism, Law, Nursing, Pharmacy, General Studies, and Graduate School. Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degrees are offered in all but the last. The School of Business Administration also offers a two year secretarial course. Applicants for admission should be high school graduates who have satisfactorily completed sixteen courses. CEEB test scores in Scholastic Aptitude and Math Level I will also be evaluated. A report of physical examination should be sent with the completed application form, high school record, and CEEB scores. Average total cost per year is $1,165 for a South Carolina resident living on campus. Scholarships and N.D.E.A. loans are available, as well as part-time jobs through the Work-Study program.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Friendship Junior College

Friendship Junior College, founded in 1891, is located in Rock Hill and is supported by the Baptist Church. It is a co-educational institution offering a two-year program leading to the Associate of Arts degree. Its current enrollment is 310, with a faculty of 13. The average total cost per year is $636.00.

North Greenville Junior College

North Greenville Junior College is approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and is owned and operated by the South Carolina Baptist Convention. Candidates are considered individually for admission on the basis of high school record, scholastic rank, reccomendations, and other personal criteria. CEEB scores are required. Students with poor high school records or low CEEB scores can enroll in the Remedial Studies program during the summer. The College offers two years of study toward a Bachelor of Arts in a transfer program, or a two year terminal program in liberal arts, church secretarial, business administration, or general secretarial courses. The average yearly cost for a resident student is about $1,000.

Voorhees Junior College

Voorhees Junior College, located in Denmark, S.C., was founded in 1897 and is supported by the Episcopal Church. It offers a two-year program leading to the Associate of Arts degree, and has a current enrollment of 325. Average yearly cost is $629.00. At present Voorhees is beginning its program as a four year college.

Progress

An occasional report issued by the S.C. Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel St., Columbia, S.C.

The calm enrollment of Harvey Gantt at Clemson College is an encouraging step forward.

Some suggest that it has enabled South Carolinians to get a "positive image" of themselves.

The reaction of mass media over the nation has been a delightful contrast to the Mississippi coverage.

A Washington Post staff man wrote (2-3-63):

"It has been said that Mississippi was conceivedin sin while South Carolina fell into it.

"This is a reference to the birth of Mississippi as a frontier state in the early 19th century, just at the time that a cotton economy was making slavery profitable.

"By then South Carolina already was generations old, a cosmopolitan state with a gentle aristocracy, born and nurtured in the liberalism that helped forge the nation.

"This comparison is used today to explain why the enrollment of a Negro in the University of Mississippi resulted in riots, deaths and injuries and why the enrollment of a Negro in Clemson College last Monday was accomplished in South Carolina with calm and dignity.

"One writer recently pointed out that South Carolina's traditions and heritage make it akin more to North Carolina and Virginia, which have accommodated themselves to racial desegregation, than to Alabama and Mississippi, which haven't. He said South Carolina thus had a certain 'class' or 'style' that would avoid the panic and shambles that occurred at Oxford last September.

"These observations are pertinent and valid. But there are also vital contemporary reasons why South Carolina, a Deep South state with a Negro population second only to Mississippi's, refused to let tension increase or violence erupt.

"LEADERSHIP: South Carolina's most defiant years came during the 1955-59 term of Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. The General Assembly passed a barrage of racist legislation. The climate was so tense that a newspaper editor had to quit because he counseled moderation, a dean at the University of South Carolina was fired because he criticized segregation and there were boycotts, counter boycotts and incidental racial violence. Clemson rejected a $350,000 Atomic Energy Commission grant because it contained a nondiscrimination clause.

"When Ernest F. Hollings succeeded Timmerman, he gave a rip-snorting segregationist inaugural speech and then soft-pedaled the race issue for the next four years.

"The climate had moderated so much by last June that Donald S. Russell, former president of the University of South Carolina and a racial moderate, easily won the Democratic primary for governor and state Rep. A.W. (red) Bethea of Dillon, a fire-breathing segregationist, ran a poor third among the three serious candidates...

"INDUSTRY: South Carolina's determined bid for industry has begun to pay off. In the past four years, $850 million was invested in industrial construction in South Carolina, and 57,000 new jobs created.

"New plants have brought a new affluence to many areas of S.C. since Hollings began soft-pedaling the race issue -- and neither businessmen nor workers wanted any racial violence to interfere with this progress.

"GEOGRAPHY: Both of South Carolina's neighbors, Georgia to the south and North Carolina to the north have accepted desegration, and the feeling here of inevitability was strong...The defiant South has shrunk rapidly."

J.M. ROBERTS, AP business news analyst, described Gantt's enrollment as "the way of courage along a road that for much of its way has borne only poorly discernable signs of its destination."

"Politicians have played on ignorance and on an ingrained tradition that is based on some real grievances once borne by people of the South," he wrote. "But as knowledge and tolerance progress,the demogogues begin to lose their holds."

Another AP story stated: "One of the original Colonial states, South Carolina has always prided itself on a tradition of Southern aristocracy. Aristocrats will fight for what they think is right, but abhor the spectacle of disorganized resistance through mob action."

LIFE MAGAZINE said S.C. business organizations spoke with the voice of reason when they called on their state to demonstrate 'that we are good Americans and intend to honor the established and prevailing way.'

Life said the voice rejecting violence -- not the profanity of the mob -- is the voice of the South's future.

TIME MAGAZINE called the peaceable entry "a triumph of good sense and planning. It quoted Gov. Hollings telling the legislature: "We must realize the lesson of 100 years ago and move on for the good of South Carolina and the United States."

Time said the 150 law enforcement officers at Clemson "hardly seemed needed on campus. Students talked and joked with Gantt on the campus,and half a dozen of them joined him at dinner. Gantt's case was encouraging.

NEWSWEEK referred to Clemson's "remarkably smooth reception."

A bit of petty joshing was the worst that Gantt got, it reported.

Gantt's academic aim couldn't be clearer, it said, contrasting Gantt's "relaxed affability" with James Meredith's "guarded remoteness."

The Walterboro, S.C., Press and Standard said:

"The actions of the Clemson College Board of Trustees, the political leaders and the people of South Carolina...deserves much praise, and makes one proud of the fact that he is a South Carolinian...

"By taking this course of action, not only has South Carolina gained much prestige throughout the country, it has shaken the mantle so long associated with the south, of refusing to accept change. From an industrial standpoint this should be a definite boon to the state."

"The event was accepted calmly by th students and the state," U.S. News and World Report stated. "And in the spotlight of national attention that turned on Mr. Gantt, he was revealed as a tall, serious young man, intent on getting an education."

National Observer said S.C. officials took special precautions to keep the"duck-tailed haircut set"from congregating, and that weeks before the enrollment SLED men fanned out over the state to "listen for trouble."

South Carolinians should take great pride in what happened at Clemson.

It should be regarded as one step, and it should encourage us to work harder on our many problems.

The more than 800,000 Negroes in South Carolina are desperately in need of more job opportunities.

Our schools need improving. More technical education is needed if we are to attract higher skill, higher pay industry.

More of our citizens must register and vote if our democratic way of life is to operate more effectively.

Clemson Enrolls A New Student

HARVEY GANTT, a 20-year-old Negro who wants to be an architect, has registered "uneventfully" at Clemson College in South Carolina, and the desegregation of America's public education system has advanced immeasurably; so, in the esteem of the Nation, have the State and the college.

The enrollment, breaking South Carolina's traditional color bar, was orderly and peaceful, in welcome contrast to the rioting and bloodshed and continued disorder that have disgraced the enrollment of James Meredith at the University of Mississippi. It was orderly and peaceful because the people and the authorities of the State and the students of Clemson wanted it so. Though South Carolina's determination to resist integration of schools is no less robust than Mississippi's —or Alabama's—it is decently tempered with a civilized respect for law and order and human decency.

YOUNG GANTT, who says he enrolled at Clemson as "just another student," has disavowed the role of crusader for civil rights—but the circumstances are such that his Clemson career must inevitably contribute, for good or ill, to the struggle for integrated schools. Thanks to the official attitude of State authorities, and the apparent tolerance if not active good will of Clemson students, it already appears likely that Gantt will be permitted peacefully to fulfill what he says is his main purpose at the college, "to get an education."

TOO MUCH CANNOT here be said in praise of Governor Donald Russell of South Carolina and all who co-operated with him to guarantee that the shameful events of Oxford, Miss., were not repeated, and that the outrageous, demagogic defiance of Alabama's Governor was not emulated. President Robert Edwards of Clemson, in reply to a direct question, has said that history will prove whether the day of Gantt's registration was a great day for the university. We think it will so prove. We know it has already gained great and widespread admiration and respect for South Carolina and Clemson College.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE (1-30-63)

"In my opinion, the most significant lesson to be learned today from this Methodist-Baptist schism is not theological but social. I think the distinction between the two denominations is a very important phenomenon, mainly because it is one sign that the Old Recalcitrant South is on its last legs, destined to kick for a long time but never to Rise Again...

"The South today is no longer monolithic, though the world - almost as much as Southern whites - seems reluctant to acknowledge this. We are no longer the nation's cotton patch. Industry has established sizeable beachheads. Even on the farms, cotton is giving room to timber, cattle and soybeans. Today we have cities, and small-town youngsters flee to them breathlessly...And finally a too-often-underestimated army of silent white folks are fed up with racial injustice - and an even greater number of white citizens will eventually accept integration without making trouble."

GEORGE HARMON, FEB.'63, HARPER'S

USC Gets Ready For Acceptance

We spoke to the Journalism Club of the School of Journalism at the University of South Carolina Friday. We read the latest issue of "The Gamecock," student newspaper, talked to a number of students, and chatted with members of the faculty.

From all this we came away with the decided impression that the University of South Carolina, no less than Clemson, will accept desegregation when the time comes.

Henri Monteith, Columbia Negro coed, has applied for admission to the University, some 12 years after the first Negro student was accepted at the University of North Carolina. Assuming that her grades and other qualifications are acceptable, she will probably gain admittance, either voluntarily, which would be much the wiser course, or by court order. If Miss Monteith doesn't make it, it is a foregone conclusion that some other member of her race will in the near future.

There are some die-hards at the University who may be expected to resist even token desegregation with considerable energy. Columbia will be more difficult to isolate and access to the USC campus more difficult to control than was the case at Clemson. Unpleasant incidents are conceivable.

But there are many signs to suggest that Clemson sets the rule rather than the exception. First, the student body itself is moderate. The racist, a la Barnett, doesn't have status. Second, the faculty and Administration are committed to peaceful observance of the laws. Third, the state's "Establishment," having compared Clemson and Ole Miss, has thrown its weight behind compliance.

USC alumni and students would hate to see the state university the cause for South Carolina getting a black eye, especially since Clemson, "that cow college to the west", has earned itself so much esteem and national recognition. The USC students want to prove that they too have given up "that greasy kid stuff" (that is, rioting and other signs of juvenile behavior).

In North Carolina, some 12 years after the first Negro entered the state University system, there are only 90 colored students enrolled at UNC, N. C. State and the Women's College, Greensboro, combined. These figures should reassure those who fear that any lowering of the racial barrier will result in an automatic innundation of South Carolina colleges and universities by colored students.

CHERAW, S.C., CHRONICLE (2-14-63)

Great and Sovereign Nonsense

If proof were needed that Governor Ross Barnett is not only a demagogue but a profoundly ignorant man as well, it could be found in his fatuous and repeated references to "the great and sovereign state of Mississippi."

Greatness, of course, is a matter of opinion, and perhaps one can excuse a governor for flattering his constituents with this term, even in a state which is indisputably the poorhouse of the nation, educationally as well as economically.

But the adjective "sovereign" is another matter. In a political context it means independent, autonomous, and supreme. A governor who, in all seriousness, applies this term to his state is deluding himself and his followers to a bizarre degree.

The fact is, of course, that there has not been a "sovereign" state since the ratification of the U.S. Constitution 178 years ago. The subordination of the states to the national sovereignty was firmly established then, and it was reaffirmed in blood and sacrifice at Appomattox 76 years later. If there were any such thing as a "sovereign" state, the American system of government could not exist.

And the state of Mississippi, above all others, should be thankful that the autonomy which it professes to cherish is a total fiction.

No state in the union is more dependent on the national government for handouts. None contributes less to the union in terms of tax revenue, and none receives more in terms of what it gives. Without the contributions that more prosperous states make to its welfare programs, without the benefits it derives from national defense spending, and without the subsidies that its farmers are paid by the federal price support program, Mississippi would be a far sadder case economically than it is.

It would be tempting to make Ross Barnett's fiction into fact by cutting Mississippi adrift from federal aid long enough for the governor and his followers to find out how they would fare as a sovereign state. But this, of course, would be constitutionally impossible, even if it were not objectionable on humanitarian grounds. For the fact is that Mississippians, for all of their governor's rantings to the contrary, are indissolubly stuck with the American system, whether they—or the rest of us—like it or not.

BENNINGTON, VT., BANNER (10-4-62)

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Rev. Fred M. Reese, Columbia, chairman
Mr. Earl Middleton, Orangeburg, first vice-chairman
Dr. J. Sherrard Rice, Columbia, second vice-chairman
Mrs. R.S. Cunningham, Columbia, secretary
Mrs. Marion B. Paul, Columbia, treasurer
Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, executive director
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ledeen, program director

SCCHR members include people from all "classes", all faiths, all races. You are invited to join.

1330 Laurel St., Columbia FEB.20, 1963

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Committees as listed in Mrs. Spearman's ltr dtd 6/8/55

Gilbert Copy Onion Skin MADE IN U.S.A.

Executive Committee

Claude Evans, Chairman
John F. Potts
A. R. Suritz
Howard McClain
Rebecca Reid
Paul Webber

Program Committee

John Potts, Chairman
Howard McClain
Carl Pritchett
Marian Paul

Membership Committee

A. R. Suritz, Chairman
W. E. Solomon
Adele Minahan

Finance Committee

James M. Dabbs, Chairman
Maurice Shean
E. C. Jones

Personnel Committee

Rebecca Reid, Chairman
A. C. Redd
Gadsden Shand

Nominating Committee

Bishop Frank M. Reid, Chairman
Harold Cole
Gil Rowland

BOARD OF DIRECTORS - April 9, 1957
S. C. Council on Human Relations

Board Members:

60
1957- Rev. J. J. Abney, Trinity Baptist Church, Florence, S. C.
1956-59 Pres. J. A. Bacoats, Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.
Mr. J. E. Blanton, RFD 1, Box 99, Cordova, S. C.
Mr. J. J. Burrell, 625 W. Liberty St., Sumter, S. C.
1955-58 Mr. James M. Dabbs, Route 1, Mayesville, S. C.
1957-60 Dr. Dewey M. Duckett, 158½ W. Black St., Rock Hill, S. C.
1956-59 The Rev. J. Claude Evans, P. O. Box 887, Columbia, S. C.
1955-58 Miss Mary S. Frayser, 316 Aiken Ave., Rock Hill, S. C.
1955-58 The Rev. John A. Harris, 3 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.
1956-59 Dr. E. A. E. Huggins, 119 N. Calhoun St., Greenville, S. C.
1955-58 Mayor J. Emmett Jerome, 325 Charlotte Ave., Rock Hill, S. C.
1956-59 Dr. E. C. Jones, St., P. O. Box 1264, Sumter, S. C.
1955-58 Dr. W. W. Jones, 186 Coming St., Charleston, S. C.
Term Mr. Earl L. Kirby, P. O. Box 269, Sumter, S. C.*
1956-59 Rev. Hawley Lynn, 1420 Lady St., Columbia, S. C.
1957-60 Rev. Howard G. McClain, 1420 Lady St., Columbia, S. C.
1956-59 Dr. E. E. McClaren, 108 Woodward St., Greenville, S. C.
1956-59 Rev. T. B. McEachern, 1420 Lady St., Columbia, S. C.
1956-58 Miss Adele Minahan, 1930 College St., Columbia, S. C.
[illegible] Dr. J. C. Parler, P. O. Box 282, Orangeburg, S. C.
1956-59 Mr. John F. Potts, Voorhees School & Jr. College, Denmark, S. C.
1955-58 Miss Rebecca Reid, 28 E. Calhoun St., Sumter, S. C.
1956-59 Mr. A. M. Secrest, % Cheraw Chronicle, Cheraw, S. C.
[illegible] Courtney Siceloff, St. Helena Island, Frogmore, S. C.
1955-58 The Very Rev. Maurice V. Shean, [redacted]
1955-58 Mr. Walker E. Solomon, 1701½ Taylor St., Columbia, S. C.
1957-60 Mr. A. R. Suritz, % Barry's, 101 E. Main St., Rock Hill, S. C.
1957-60 Mr. Paul Webber, Sr., S. C. State College, Orangeburg, S. C.
1955-58 Mrs. Robert J. Wykes, 541 Lowndes Hill Rd., Greenville, S. C.
1956-59 Mrs. Morris S. Young, P. O. Box 992, Anderson, S. C.

Send notices of board meetings to Dr. Geo. S. Mitchell, SRC., Atlanta.
Add Mr. Fred B. Routh and Staff.

* Chairman of local group, will serve on board for duration of chairmanship.

Rev. J. Claude Evans, Chairman,
Dr. Dewey M. Duckett, Vice Chairman
Rev. Howard G. McClain, Treas.
Mrs. Morris S. Young, Asst. Sec.
Miss Rebecca Reid, Sec.

/sw 4-9-57

S OUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Board of Directors
December 1957

OFFICERS:

Courtney Siceloff, Chairman
Dr. Dewey M. Duckett, 1st Vice Chairman
A. R. Suritz, 2nd Vice Chairman
Miss Rebecca Reid, Secy.
Mrs. Morris S. Young, Asst. Secy.

BOARD MEMBERS:

1957-60 Rev. J.J. Abney, Trinity Baptist Church, Florence, S.C.
Term** William Bagwell, 511 University Ridge
1957-60 J. E. Blanton, RFD 1, Box 99, Cordova, S.C.
Term* J. J. Burrell, 625 W. Liberty St., Sumter, S.C.
Term** A. T. Butler, 2411 Laurel St., Columbia, S.C.
1955-58 James M. Dabbs, R#1, Mayesville, S.C.
1957-60 Dr. Dewey M. Duckett, 168½ West Black St.,,Rock Hill, S.C.
1955-58 Miss Mary S. Frayser, 229 Johnston St., Rock Hill, S.C.
1955-58 Rev. John A. Harris, 3 Bogard St., Charleston, S.C.
Term** Dr. E.A.E. Huggins, 119 N. Calhoun St., Greenville, S.C.
1955-58 J. Emmett Jerome, 325 Charlotte Ave., Rock Hill, S.C.
1956-59 Dr. E.C. Jones, Sr., P.O.Box 1264, Sumter, S.C.
1955-58 Dr. W. W. Jones, 186 Coming St., Charleston, S.C.
Term* Earl L. Kirby, P.O.Box 269, Sumter, S.C.
1956-59 Rev. Hawley Lynn, 1420 Lady St., Columbia, S.C.
Term** Mrs. St.Julian Childs, 73 King St., Charleston, S.C.
Term** Mrs. A. T. Cornwell, 95 Congress St., Charleston, S.C.
Term* Rev. J. D. MacArthur, 630 Taylor St., Rock Hill, S.C.
1957-60 Rev. Howard G. McClain, 1420 Lady St., Columbia, S.C.
1956-59 Dr. E. E. McClaren, 108 Woodward St., Greenville, S.C.
1956-59 Rev. T.B. McEachern, 1420 Lady St., Columbia, S.C.
1955-58 Miss Adele Minahan, 1930 College St., Columbia, S.C.
1957-60 Dr. J. C. Parler, P.O.Box 282 Orangeburg, S.C.
1956-59 John F. Potts, Vorhees School & Jr. College, Denmark, S.CC
1955-58 Miss Rebecce Reid, 29 East Calhoun St., Sumter, S.C.
1956-59 Mr. A. M. Secrest, c/o Cheraw Chronicle, Cheraw, S.C.
1957-60 Courtney Siceloff, St. Helena Island, Frogmore, S.C.
1955-58 The Very Rev. Maurice V. Shean, P.O.Box 341, York, S.C.
1955-58 Walker E. Solomon, 1701 Taylor St., Columbia, S.C.
1957-60 A.R.Suritz, 101 E. Main St., Rock Hill, S.C.
1957-60 Paul Webber, S.C.State College, Organgeburg, S.C.
Term** T.Ezell Tindall, Rt.#5, Box 315, Spartanburg, S.C.
Term** J.E.Williams, 327 N. Dean St., Spartanburg, S.C.
Term** Thomas E. Williams, c/o G.E.Plant, Irmo, S.C.
1955-58 Mrs. Robt. J. Wykes, 541 Lowndes Hill Rd., Greenville, S.C.
1956-59 Mrs. Morris S. Young, P.O.Box 992, Anderson, S.C.

* Representative of local group. To serve on Board for duration of appointment
** Representative of local group. To attend Board meetings upon invitation

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
Board of Directors

December 1957

Mr. Courtney Siceloff
Chairman
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dr. Dewey M. Duckett
1st Vice Chairman
168½ Black West Street
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Mr. A. R. Suritz
2nd Vice Chairman
101 E. Main Street
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Miss Rebecca Reid
Secretary
29 East Calhoun Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Mrs. Morris S. Young
Assistant Secretary
P.O. Box 992
Anderson, South Carolina

Mrs. E. H. Spearman
Executive Director
1745 Sumter Street, Room 100
Columbia, South Carolina

Rev. J. J. Abney
Trinity Baptist Church
Florence, South Carolina

Mr. William Bagwell **
311 University Ridge

Mr. J. E. Blanton
RFD 1, Box 99
Cordova, South Carolina

Mr. J. J. Burrell **
625 W. Liberty Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Mr. A. T. Butler **
2411 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Mrs. St. Julian Childs
73 King Street
Charleston
South Carolina

Mrs. A. T. Cornwell
95 Congress Street
Charleston
South Carolina

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Route # 1
Mayesville
South Carolina

Miss Mary S. Frayser
229 Johnston Street
Rock Hill
South Carolina

Rev. John A. Harris
3 Bogard Street
Charleston
South Carolina

Dr. E.A.E. Huggins **
119 N. Calhoun Street
Greenville
South Carolina

Mr. J. Emmett Jerome
325 Charlotte Avenue
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dr. E. C. Jones, Sr.
P.O. Box 1264
Sumter
South Carolina

Dr. W. W. Jones
186 Coming Street
Charleston, South Carolina

Mr. Earl. L. Kirby *
P.O. Box 269
Sumter, South Carolina

Rev. Hawley Lynn
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Rev. J. D. MacArthur *
630 Taylor Street
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Rev. Howard G. McClain
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dr. E. E. McClaren
108 Woodward Street
Greenville, South Carolina

Rev. T. B. McEachern
1420 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Miss Adele Minahan
1930 College Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dr. J. C. Parler
P.O. Box 282
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Mr. John F. Potts
Vorhees School and Junior College
Denmark, South Carolina

Mr. A. M. Secrest
c/o Cheraw Chronicle
Cheraw, South Carolina

The Very Rev. Maurice V. Shean
P.O. Box 341
York, South Carolina

Mr. Walker E. Soloman
1701 Taylor Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Mr. Paul Webber
South Carolina State College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Mr. T. Ezell Tindall **
Route # 5, Box 315
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Mr. J. E. Williams **
327 N. Dean Street
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Mr. Thomas E. Williams **
c/o G.E. Plant
Irmo, South Carolina

Mrs. Robt. J. Wykes
541 Lowndes Hill Road
Greenville, South Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Board of Directors
August 1, 1960

Officers:

Courtney P. Siceloff, Chairman, Penn Center, Frogmore, S.C.
Dr. Dewey M. Duckett, Vice chairman, 168½ W. Black St., Rock Hill, S.C.
Mrs. Marian B. Paul, II Vice chairman, 2324 Washington St., Columbia, S.C.
Miss Rebecca Reid, Secretary, 29 E. Calhoun St., Sumter, S.C.
Miss Jane McDonald, Treasurer, 2406 Blossom St., Columbia, S.C.

***

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Board of Directors
August 1, 1960

Representatives

Beaufort Council on Human Relations	Rev. Mack Sharpe 509 Scott Street Beaufort, S.C.
Jasper- Hampton Council	Mr. Joe Orr Box 531 Ridgeland, S.C.
Greenville Council	Dr. E.L. McPherson 118 N. Calhoun St. Greenville, S.C.
	Mrs. W.M. Burnett 216 E. Park Ave. Greenville, S.C.
Rock Hill Council	Rev. J.D. MacArthur 630 Taylor Street Rock Hill, S.C.
	Miss Christine White 414 Saluda Street Rock Hill, S.C.
Sumter Council	Rev. J.H. Nelson P.O. Box 264 Sumter, S.C.
	Mrs. J.M. Dabbs Route 1 Mayesville, S.C.

Contacts

Aiken		Mrs. Josie Hazel 322 Fairfield, Aiken,
Camden	Rev. P.R. Tiller DeKalb St., Camden, S.C.	Rev. Stiles Lines The Rectory, Camden,
Charleston		Rev. J.J. Abney [illegible] Morris St., Charlest
Columbia		Mrs. Martin Young 1810 Enoree St., Columbia,
Spartanburg		T.Ezell Tindall Rte. 5, Box 315 Spartanburg, S.C.
		J.E. Williams ~~327 N. Bl~~ ~~S~~ 327 N Blanc St. Spartanburg

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford P. Bradley(Principal)
Schofield School
Aiken

Miss Lois Gratz
YWCA - USO
Aiken

Mrs. Josie Hazel
1114 Faiffield Street
Aiken

Mrs. Alice W. Anderson
311 Cleveland Avenue
Anderson
(Member S.C. Executive Board)

Miss Dena Bleckley (WSCS)
302 East River Street
Anderson

Mrs. H.D. West, Sr. (WSCS)
Bowman

Mrs. Edward B. Burroughs
62 Hanover Street
Charleston 14

Mrs. St. Julien Childs
73 King Street
Charleston

Mr. and Mrs. A.J. Clement, Jr. (Fellow)
32 Bogard Street
Charleston 24

Mrs. Walter Aubrey Davis
7 New Town Lane
The Crescent
Charleston 50

Rev. John H. Harris
3 Bogard Street
Charleston
(Head of Charleston Interracial Ctte)

Mrs. A. DeWees Kelly
163 President Street
Charleston 25

Miss Josephine Pinckney
36 Chalmers Street
Charleston 8

Mr. John F. Potts, Director (Fellow)
Avery Institute
Charleston

Most Rev. J.J. Russell
114 Broad Street
Charleston

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Simons
84 South Battery
Charleston 21

Mr. John A. Zeigler, Jr.
9 College Street
Charleston 10

Dr. and Mrs. George C. Bellingrath
Presbyterian College
Clinton

Mrs. Marjorie Asbill
Negro Education Division
S.C. Department of Education
Wade Hampton Office Building
Columbia

President and Mrs. J.A. Bacoats
Benedict College
Columbia

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Banks
3010 Amherst Avenue
Columbia
(Member S.C. Executive Board)

Mr. A.T. Butler
2411 Laurel Street
Columbia

Mrs. B. Duvall Chambers
3517 Devereux Road
Columbia 39

Mr. Harold Cole
5725 Sylvan Drive
Columbia

Rev. and Mrs. Claude Evans
P.O. Box 867
Columbia

Dr. and Mrs. B.A. Everett
1329 Pine Street
Columbia

Miss Marian Findley
1717 Green Street
Columbia

Mrs. Henry L. Forbes
1514 Devine Street
Columbia

Rev. and Mrs. Maxie S. Gordon
2119 Washington Street
Columbia

Rt. Rev. John J. Gravatt
Trinity Parish House
Columbia

Dr. L.H. Hallman
2326 Stork Street
Columbia

Mrs. Julian Hennig
811 Woodland Drive
Columbia
(Member, Executive Board, S.C. Division)

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Hinton
1222 Heidt Street
Columbia

Mr. and Mrs. Willis C. Johnson
2328 Hampton Street
Columbia

Mrs. George Savage King
1701 Belmont
Columbia

Miss Kathryn E. Lewis
4005 Devereaux Road
Columbia 50

Miss Azilee Livingston
1800 Green Street
Columbia

Mr. Howard G. McClain (Fellow)
1420 Lady Atreet
Columbia

Mr. H.D. Monteith
711 Main Street
Columbia

Mrs. R.E. Monteith
Route 1, Box 208
Columbia

Miss Vernette B. Moore
Route 2, Box 273
Columbia

Miss Armitta A. Nelson
2202 Gervais Street
Columbia 16

Mr. and Mrs. G.E. Nelson
Benedict College (Harden Street)
Columbia

Mrs. Marion Paul
2324 Washington Street
Columbia

Mr. John C. Peery
2905 Drayton Street
Columbia

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pelot
1831 Pulaski Street
Columbia

Mrs. C.W. Riser
1224 Washington Street
Columbia

Mrs. F.M. Roddey
147 Edisto Drive
Columbia

Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Rubin
1306 Saluda
Columbia

Mr. Edwin Seibels
1332 Pickens Street
Columbia
(Pres. Seibels-Bruce and Co.
Insurance Adjusters and Auditors)

Mr. Gadsden E. Shand, Jr.
110 South Saluda Street
Columbia

Mr. Wright Spears
Columbia College
Columbia

Mrs. T.B. Stackhouse
3315 Colin Kelly Road
Columbia 49

Mr. and Mrs. T.V. Swinton
2507 Laurel Street
Columbia

Mrs. Broadus Thompson
PO Box 480
Columbia

Mr. J.H. Washington
2001 Heidt Street
Columbia

Miss Mary Helen Oetzel
Boxx 488
Florence

Mr. and Mrs. Courtney Siceloff
Saint Helena Island
Frogmore

Mrs. Helen B. Bourne
1116 Highside
Greenwood
(Pres. S.C. Conf. WSCS)

Mrs. F.A. Abbott
RFD #5, Paris Mountain
Greenville

Dr. Columbus Andrews
Furman University
Greenville

Miss Gabrielle Austin
811 Main Street
Greenville

Miss May Delle Barre
13 Manly Street
Greenville

Mrs. W.M. Burnett
216 East Park Avenue
Greenville

Mr. John B. Culbertson
Box 1325
Greenville

Miss Laura Ebaugh
Woman's College, Furman University
Greenville

Mr. R.J. Foster
P.O. Box 1325
Greenville

Miss L.F. Gambrell
Benedict College
Columbia

Rev. Walter Melfi
Saint Mary's Church
338 West Washington Street
Greenville

Miss Dorothy Richey
Furman University
Greenville

Mrs. J.F. Welborn, Jr.
801 Augusta Road
Greenville

Mr. George Wrigley
217 East Park Avenue
Greenville

Dr. Elizabeth H. Davidson
Coker College
Hartsville

Mr. James Doom
1410 Home Avenue
Hartsville

Miss Caroline Lee Gillespie
RFD # 3
Hartsville

Mr. L.M. Green (Funeral Director)
P.O. Box 11
Lake City

Rev. W.T. Moore
Route 3 Box 232
Laurens

Mrs. R.T. Wilson (WSCS)
Laurens

Mr. and Mrs. J.M. Dabbs
Route 1
Mayesville

Miss Sophie M. Dabbs
Mayesville

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Moore
236 Bennett Street
Mount Pleasant

Mrs. Albert A. Springs
3601 Ocean Boulevard
Myrtle Beach

Dr. J. E. Grant
Newberry

Mr. Ralph Williams
Newberry

Mr. and Mrs. J.E. Blanton
RFD 1, Box 99
Cordova
Orangeburg

Mrs. Hoyt Bookhart (WSCS)
Route 1
Orangeburg

Rev. and Mrs. W.R. Gregg
Route 1 Box 176
Orangeburg

Rev. Matthew D. McCollom
191 Boulevard N.E.
Orangeburg

Dr. J.J. Seabrook
Claflin College
Orangeburg

Mrs. A.M. Roberts
Route 2, Box 24½
Pineville

The Rev. A.D. Betts
Pinopolis

Dr. Ralph Barbare
Winthrop Training School
Winthrop College
Rock Hill

Rev. G.W. Beard
543 Lige Street
Rock Hill

Miss Audra Brazelton
830 College Avenue
Rock Hill

Mrs. A. M. Cloud
324 Allen Street
Rock Hill

Rev. Pierce E. Cook
Saint John's Court
Rock Hill

Dr. Dewey M. Duckett
424 South Trade Street
Rock Hill

Mr. Allen D. Edwards
Winthrop College
Rock Hill
(Member, Sou. Soc. Soc.)

Miss Mary E. Frayser (Coolege Prof)
Winthrop College
Rock Hill

Mr. J.H. Goudlock
Friendship Junior College
Rock Hill

Rev. H.R. Hawkins
543 Hampton Street
Rock Hill

Dr. Dorothy Jones (Fellow)
Department of Sociology
Winthrop College
Box 42
Rock Hill

Mr. Prince Riley
425 South Trade Street
Rock Hill

Rev. John Robinson
1019 Woodland Drive
RockHill

Dr. H.A. Scott
933 Park Avenue
Rock Hill

Rev. Maurice V. Shean, C.O.
434 Charlotte Avenue
Rock Hill

Mr. and Mrs. A.R. Suritz
532 Forest Lane
Rock Hill

Mrs. J.H. Cook
Slater

Miss Marjorie Cannon (Associate)
366 Alexander Avenue
Spartanburg

Mrs. Herbert McAbee
509 Pennwood Drive, Overbrook
Spartanburg

Mrs. Janet Mangum
Route 2
Spartanburg

Miss Annie McIver Rogers
Bethlehem Center
397 Highland Avenue
Spartanburg

Bishop John E. Kearney, D.D.
P.O. Box 605
Summerville

Mrs. Maggie Glover
556 South Main Street
Sumter

The Rev. A.R. Howard
Morris College
Box 847
Sumter

Mrs. Ellis D. Palmer
304 South Main Street
Sumter

Miss Rebecca Reid
29 East Calhoun Street
Sumter

Miss Julia R. Reynolds
320 West Calhoun Street
Sumter

Rev. and Mrs. H.P. Sharper
Morris College
Sumter

Mrs. H.L. Shaw
240 Church Street
Sumter

Mrs. W.S. Suber
Whitmore

OFFICERS - SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION, SRC

Chairman	-	Mr. Richard Foster Box 1325, Greenville
Vice-Chairman	-	Mr. A. J. Clement, Jr. 32 Bogard Street, Charleston
Treasurer	-	Miss Rebecca Reid 29 East Calhoun Street, Sumter

SRC AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Mr. J. Claude Evans - Chairman
P. O. Box 867
Columbia

Miss Jennie Young - Secretary
1208 Bull St.
Columbia

Miss Rebecca Reid - Treasurer
29 East Calhoun St.
Sumter

Mrs. E. H. Spearman - Executive Dir.
1508 Lady Street
Columbia

Mr. J. T. McCain - Associate Executive Dir.
1508 Lady Street
Columbia

Mr. Rene Berthiaume
(CIO State Council)
756 Rockwood Drive
Rock Hill

Mr. Louis Brookshire
(A.F. of L.)
26 Warner Street
Greenville

Rev. Harold Cole
(Baptist Student Union Director)
1301 Hampton St.
Columbia

Mr. J. M. Dabbs
(Farmer and Writer)
Rip Raps
Mayeswille

Mr. Richard J. Foster
(Attorney)
Curb Market Building
Greenville

Miss Mary Frayser
(Retired Research & Social Worker)
316 Aiken St.
Rock Hill

Mr. John H. Harris
(Contractor
3 Bogard St.
Charleston

Reverend F. Clyde Helms
(Pastor, Shandon Baptist Church)
921 Woodrow St.
Columbia

Mr. J. Emmett Jerome
(Merchant and Mayor)
323 Charlotte Ave
Rock Hill

Dr. E. C. Jones
(Dentist)
P. O. Box 1264
Sumter

Dr. W. W. Jones
(Dentist)
186 Coming St.
Charleston

Miss Adele Minahan
(Exec. Dir. S.C. Conf. of Soc. Wk.)
1930 College St.
Columbia

Rev. Howard McClain
(Exec. Dir. Christian Action Council)
1420 Lady St.
Columbia

Mrs. Marion B. Paul
(Assoc. Home Demon. Agent for S. C.)
2324 Washington St.
Columbia

Mr. John F. Potts
(President)
Voorhees School & Jr. College
Denmark

Rev. Carl Pritchett
(Pastor)
First Presbyterian Church
Anderson

Mr. Gil Rowland
(Feature Writer)
Greenville News
35 W. Mountain View Ave
Greenville

Rev. A. C. Reid
(Bishop, AME Church)
Allen University
Columbia

Mr. Gadsden Shand
(Government Worker)
112 S. Saluda St.
Columbia

(Continued)

Very Rev. Maurice V. Shean, C. O.
(Priest)
The Oratory
Rock Hill

Mr. W. E. Solomon
(Ex. Dir. Palmetto Ed. Assn)
1719 Taylor Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Mr. A. R. Suritz
(Jeweler)
532 Forest Lane
Rock Hill

Mr. Paul Webber
(Economics Professor)
State College
Orangeburg

Mrs. Robert J. Wykes
(Housewife and Community Worker)
541 Lowndes Hill Road
Greenville

HONORARY LIFE BOARD MEMBERS

Mr. J. E. Blanton
(Retired President of
Voorhees College)
Route 1, Box 99
Cordova

Mrs. Marion B. Wilkinson
(Retired, Wife of Deceased
President of State College)
Orangeburg

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. J. Claude Evans
Mr. John F. Potts
Mr. A. R. Suritz
Mr. Howard W. McClain
Miss Robecca Reid
Mr. Paul Webber

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Mr. John F. Potts
Mr. Howard W. McClain
Rev. Carl Pritchett
Mrs. Marion B. Paul
Very Rev. Maurice V. Shean

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Mr. A. R. Suritz
Mr. W. E. Solomon
Miss Adele Minahan

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Mr. J. M. Dabbs
Very Rev. Maurice V. Shean
Dr. E. C. Jones

PERSONNEL COMMITTEE

Miss Rebecca Reid
Mr. A. C. Redd
Mr. Gadsden Shand

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Bishop F. M. Reid
Rev. Harold Cole
Mr. Gil Rowland

eab/
9/29/55

August 4, 1958

SC Lists

List of Key People in the State of South Carolina
Prepared by: THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Mr. Robert Ackerman 3026 Girardeau Rd. Columbia, S. C.	Friendly - feature writer for THE STATE (daily newspaper). Son of head of School of Journalism, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. J. Richard Allison 1537 Haynesworth Road Columbia, S. C.	Member, South Carolina Council on Human Relations. Influential wife of local M.D. Former president of Columbia United Church Women. Former president of Columbia League of Women Voters.
Dr. J. A. Barry, Pres. Coker College Hartsville, S. C.	Friendly, Influential in Baptist Church - Able.
Mr. Jeff Bates State House Columbia, S. C.	State Treasurer, decision-maker.
Mr. & Mrs. Lester Bates 2408 Marion Street Columbia, S. C.	Mayor of Columbia, friendly.
Mr. W. H. Beattie, Pres. Woodside Mill Greenville, S. C.	Influential, not fanatical.
Dr. Geo. C. Bellingrath Presbyterian College Clinton, S. C.	Member, South Carolina Council on Human Relations. Respected in his denomination.
Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Boatwright Monetta, S. C.	Mrs. Boatwright on Winthrop College Board of Trustees - Friendly.
Mr. & Mrs. Jesse N. Boyd 442 Union St. Spartanburg, S. C.	Both are opinion-makers. Mrs. Boyd, friendly. Mr. Boyd, pro-segregationist.
Mr. & Mrs. John Bregger 318 College Ave. Clemson, S. C.	Mrs. Bregger, president of AAUW of South Carolina. Unitarians - Friendly.
Mr. Earle R. Britton 5906 Colonial Drive Columbia, S. C.	Friendly, opinion-maker. Immediate past-president of S. C. Federation of Labor.
Mr. Hertz Brown, Attorney Montgomery Bldg., N. Church Spartanburg, S. C.	Friendly but opposes desegregation. Opinion-maker. Prominent Methodist layman and county chairman of Democratic Party.

Mr. Webber Bryan, Attorney Law Range Sumter, S. C.	Friendly - former member of the House. S. C. General Assembly. Keen and liberal.
Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Busbee 900 N Avenue Cayce, S. C.	Friendly- Mr. Busbee prominent public school administrator. Mrs. Busbee influential club and church woman.
Dr. Oliver D. Carmichael, Pres. Converse College Spartanburg, S. C.	Friendly.
Mr. Charles Coker Hartsville, S. C.	Decision-maker. President of S. C. Chamber of Commerce. Former contributor to South Carolina Council on Human Relations.
Mrs. D. R. Coker Hartsville, S. C.	Member, South Carolina Council on Human Relations. American Mother 1958. Opinion and decision-maker
Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Coker Hartsville, S. C.	Mr. Coker, President of Sonoco Products Co. Both influential - Mr. Coker, former contributor to South Carolina Council on Human Relations. Mrs. Coker, novelist.
Mr. Charles Daniel Daniel Construction Co. Greenville, S. C.	Decision-maker.
Mrs. J. C. Dowling, Jr. Gaffney, S. C.	President of S. C. Congress PTA 1957-58. Influential and very active.
Mr. B. M. Edwards 1106 Gregg St. Columbia, S. C.	Opposes desegregation---Decision-maker. On Board of Trustees, Benedict College. Committee of 52. Former president and later chairman of Board of S. C. National Bank.
Dr. A. C. Flora 1511 Hagood St. Columbia, S. C.	Opinion-maker. Social Planning committee member of Columbia Community Services. Former president of National Education Association.
Dr. Boyce M. Grier, Pres. Lander College Greenwood, S. C.	Former Governor of Rotary Clubs in South Carolina. Influential.
Mrs. F. E. Grier, Pres. The Abney Mills Greenwood, S. C.	
Dr. R. C. Grier Greenville, S. C.	Former president of Erskine College (ARP). Influential - Able.
Dr. Harry L. Harvin, Jr. Columbia College Columbia, S. C.	Friendly - Able. Chairman of legislation for CAC of S. C. History Dept. Native -Clarendon Co.

Mr. Alvin Heinsoln Raybestos-Manhattan N. Charleston, S. C.	Friendly - Interested in merit employment but cautious. Chairman of School Board.
Mr. Beverly Herbert, Att'y 329 Edisto Avenue Columbia, S. C.	Former chairman of S. C. Division of Southern Regional Council. Pro-segregationist - Personally friendly - Influential - Committee of 52.
Miss Mary Eva Hite Peachtree Street Batesburg, S. C.	Retired from staff of S. C. State Dept. of Education - directed teacher certification. Friendly.
Mr. J. C. Holler State Dept. of Education Columbia, S. C.	Friendly - former contributor to South Carolina Council on Human Relations. Prominent educator. Prominent Methodist layman.
Mrs. Harry L. Jones 119 McQueen St. Florence, S. C.	Active in church, community and womens' organizations. Responsible, mature leader.
Mrs. J. Roy Jones 5618 Colonial Drive Columbia, S. C.	South Carolina Council on Human Relations Board Member. Very active in organizational work.
~~Mr. & Mrs. G. D. Joyner~~ ~~Marion, S. C.~~	
~~Dr. Peter Kelley, M.D.~~ ~~Conway, S. C.~~	
Dr. James C. Kinard New South Ins. Co. 1827 Assembly St. Columbia, S. C.	Friendly - Former president Newberry College. Excellent speaker.
Arthur Locke King, Att'y Georgetown, S. C.	Friendly - fearless - not widely popular. Contributor to S. C. SPEAK. Former postmaster--also former member of HOUSE-S.C. Gen'l Assembly.
Mr. Edward Kronsberg Edwards 5 & 10 Store North King St. Charleston, S. C.	Prominent Jewish civic worker - Friendly, but cautious.
Mr. Kenneth R. Kurtz King Ct. Apts. Columbia, S. C.	Very friendly and fine. News director for WIS Radio.
Mr. & Mrs. J. Allen Lambright S. Park Drive Spartanburg, S. C.	Solicitor - favorably outspoken in Gaffney bombings. Mrs. Lambright, president S. C. Status of Women.
Mr. & Mrs. Chris P. Leventis 4102 Claremont Drive Columbia, S. C.	Highly respected civic leader - Greek Orthodox.

Mr. Henry Savage, Attorney Camden, South Carolina	Friendly. Immediate past Mayor of Camden. Immediate past president, S. C. Municipal Association. Writer - Influential.
Mr. E. Grenville Seibels, II 2222 Terrace Way Columbia, South Carolina	Very friendly. Immediate past program director WIS-TV. Prominent and popular.
Miss Priscilla Shaw Sumter, S. C.	Friendly - conservative. Immediate past Mayor of Sumter. Active in religious and civic organizations.
Mrs. Albert Simons 84 South Battery Charleston, S. C.	Friendly - conservative. Former president, South Carolina League of Women Voters.
Miss Ethel Simpson Executive Director YWCA Greenville, S. C.	Member of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. Outstanding "Y" executive in South Carolina.
Mr. Hugo Sims, Attorney Orangeburg, S. C.	Influential young attorney. Former member of the HOUSE (U. S. Congress). Organizer of the Citizens Councils in Orangeburg county. Defeated for lieutenant governor - 1958.
Mr. Wright Spears, President Columbia College Columbia, S. C.	Friendly - cautious. Very popular speaker and leader.
Mr. Samuel G. Stoney 129-X Tradd Street Charleston, S. C.	Historian, writer and lecturer.
Miss Marguerite Tolbert State Dept. of Education Columbia, S. C.	Friendly. Influential adult educator.
Mrs. C. Smith Toms 69 Church Street Charleston, S. C.	Brilliant. President of South Carolina League of Women Voters.
Mr. & Mrs. Audley Ward 1306 S. Boundary St. Aiken, South Carolina	Popular speaker - influential. Former district supervisor of Farm Agents. Former Commander of American Legion, (South Carolina).
Mr. A. L. M. Wiggins Hartsville, S. C.	Friendly. Chairman of Fiscal Survey Committee. Former Assistant Secretary of U. S. Treasury. Prominent and influential.
Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Workman 915 Beltline Blvd. Columbia, S. C.	Able - influential. Correspondent for Southern School News. Committee of 52. Pro-segregationist.

Mrs. M. H. Lineburger Catawba, S. C.	Friendly. President of South Carolina Council of Farm Women.
Mr. & Mrs. T. K. McDonald Winnsboro, S. C.	Mr. McDonald, prominent politically behind scenes. Mrs. McDonald, an outstanding woman leader at state and local levels.
Mr. & Mrs. Angus H. Macaulay West End Avenue Chester, S. C.	Mr. Macaulay, immediate past president South Carolina Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Macaulay, also influential at state level.
Mr. John Martin, Manager Sonoco Products Company Hartsville, S. C.	Very prominent business executive. Influential in education, civic and religious groups.
Mrs. W. R. Mead 521 Cherokee Road Florence, S. C.	President of Episcopal Woman's Society.
Mr. Walter Montgomery 755 Plume Street Spartanburg, S. C.	Influential industrialist. President (or former) of Spartanburg Foundation. Conservative.
Messieurs William & Francis Nicholson, Attorneys c/o Nicholson & Nicholson Greenwood, S. C.	Both friendly. William Nicholson, former fearless member of HOUSE (S. C. General Assembly). Influential Methodist layman. Francis Nicholson, wrote article for University of South Carolina Law Quarterly with a positive legal interpret of segregation issue.
Dr. Thomas Parker 22 Highland Drive Greenville, S. C.	Paternalistic. Influential - political alignment pro-segregationist.
Dr. Julian Price, M.D. McLeods Infirmary Florence, S. C.	Friendly. Influential - good speaker.
Honorable James P. Richards Lancaster, S. C.	Friendly. Former South Carolina Congressman. Former chairman, House Foreign Relations Comm.
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur B. Rivers 106 S. Saluda Avenue Columbia, S. C.	Friendly. Mr. Rivers is director of the South Carolina Department of Public Welfare. Politically influential.
Mr. D. W. Robinson, Attorney 4030 Claremont Avenue Columbia, S. C.	Chairman of legal staff of the Gressette Committee (Segregation Committee of S. C. General Assembly). Very influential. Pro-segregationist - Personally friendly.
Dr. & Mrs. Donald Russell 619 Otis Drive Spartanburg, S. C.	Gubernatorial aspirant 1958. Immediate past president, University of South Carolina. Former assistant United States Secretary of State. Wealthy and influential. Economic and political ties conflict with "under-dog" emotional slant.

Citizens Consultation

on

URBAN PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALITIES

Wade Hampton Hotel

Columbia, S. C. May 2, 1963

Program

10:00 A.M. Registration in Capitol Room on first floor

10:30 A.M. Presiding, Dr. J. Sherrard Rice

Invocation

Symposium:

Low Income Urban Dwellers
William K. Marsh, Urban Rehabilitation Director

Drop-Outs in South Carolina Schools
Dr. William Royster, Coordinator
Guidance and Testing Services, State Department of Education

Jobs and Job Training
Keith Aull, Director, S.C. Employment Service

Developing Economic Potentialities
J. Bonner Manly, Member, State Committee for Technical Education

Discussion by Consultants and Others

12:30 P.M. Adjournment

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

2:00 P.M. Workshop Groups will meet concurrently to set problems, review resources, seek solutions and applications. (All meeting rooms on second floor)

I. JOBS AND JOB TRAINING — Congaree Room

II. FITNESS AND THE SCHOOLS — Legion Room

III. COMMUNITY TASKS — Executive Room

4:00 P.M. Summary of Workshop Sessions

Adjournment

17 March, 1964

Mr. Courtney Siceloff
10 Community Services
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Courtney:

The following names are people I know of in the South Carolina area and principally in Columbia, South Carolina, who I believe would probably be of help to you in your project seeking compliance and acceptance of the attending Civil Rights Legislation.

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Council on Human Relations
Columbis, South Carolina

Mr. Ervin Dargan
Conway, South Carolina

Rev. John M. Barr
Wheat & Harley St.
Columbia, South Carolina

Rev. W.F. O'Neal
St. Luke's Church
Pine and Lady Sts.,
Columbia, South Carolina

Rev. James Sterling
Trinity Church
Sumter and Senate Sts.,
Columbia, South Carolina

You probably know Alice Spearman as well as I do. She will of course be a tremendous help to you. Mr. Ervin Dargan is a lay Episcopalian of considerable prominance and a great deal of ability and leadership. You will find him most helpful although he is a very busy person and probably won't be able to do much in the way of lay work. The three clergymen should be of help to you in Columbia, South Carolina. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Most sincerely,

Cornelius C. Tarplee

SC - LISTS

CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION DESEGREGATION

APRIL 2, 1966

SPONSORED BY

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TO THE

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

DREHER HIGH SCHOOL

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

E. R. McIver, CHAIRMAN
Conway

Thomas C. McFall, M.D., VICE CHAIRMAN
Charleston

Courtney P. Siceloff, SECRETARY
Frogmore

A. M. Secrest, PRESS SECRETARY
Cheraw

Austin V. Edwards
Orangeburg

Billy G. Henderson
Hampton

Jesse E. Lawrence
Kingstree

Rev. Walter Melfi
Cheraw

Earl M. Middleton
Orangeburg

Rev. James H. Nelson
Orangeburg

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
Columbia

George F. Townes
Greenville

Dr. Howard E. Wright
Columbia

Sinway Young
Columbia

PURPOSES

A. Explain and discuss the 1966-67 "Guidelines for Education Desegregation" issued by the Commissioner of Education.

B. Discuss various Federal statutes and administrative procedures relating to school desegregation.

C. Discuss problems, methods, and techniques involved in the desegregation of schools.

D. Discuss grants and other services made available by Federal Government and private agencies to aid schools and communities in desegregating schools.

PROGRAM

PLENARY SESSION 9:15 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.

Presiding

E. R. McIver
Chairman, South Carolina Advisory Committee
Conway

Greetings

Hon. Hyman Rubin
Mayor Pro Tem
Columbia

Remarks

Samuel J. Simmons
Director, Field Services Division
U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Washington, D.C.

Terrell L. Glenn
United States Attorney
District of South Carolina (Eastern)
Columbia

Keynote Address

F. Peter Libassi
Special Assistant to the Secretary
for Civil Rights
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D.C.

WORKSHOP SESSIONS 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 Noon
(see following pages)

LUNCH 12:00 Noon - 1:30 p.m.

WORKSHOP SESSIONS 1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.
(continue)

ADJOURNMENT 3:30 p.m.

PROBLEM CLINICS 3:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

WORKSHOP I

Central South Carolina Area*

CHAIRMAN

Dr. T. C. McFall
Charleston

PANELISTS

Lincoln Jenkins
Attorney at Law
Columbia

Dr. John W. Baucum
Superintendent, Richland School District No. 5
Eastover

Rev. J. Herbert Nelson
Orangeburg

William P. Marsh
Executive Director
Richland County Economic Opportunity Commission
Columbia

Miss Donna Shea
Program Assistant, Area #2
U.S. Office of Education
Equal Educational Opportunities Program
Washington, D.C.

*Counties: Aiken, Newberry, Fairfield, and Richland
City: Sumter

WORKSHOP II

Piedmont Area*

CHAIRMAN

Sinway Young
Columbia

PANELISTS

Willie T. Smith
Attorney at Law
Greenville

James T. McCain
Director, South Carolina CORE
Sumter

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
Columbia

Dr. Eugene Johns
Civil Rights Advisory Specialist, Area #2
U.S. Office of Education
Equal Educational Opportunities Program
Washington, D.C.

Dr. W. F. Loggins
Executive Director
Greenville Economic Opportunity Commission
Greenville

*Counties: Chester, Cherokee, Spartanburg, Union, Laurens, Greenwood, Abbeville, Anderson, Pickens, Oconee, York, and Saluda

WORKSHOP III

Pee Dee Area*

CHAIRMAN

Rev. Walter Melfi
Cheraw

PANELISTS

Ernest C. Finney, Jr.
Attorney at Law
Sumter

Mrs. C. E. Anderson
Department of General Studies and
Coordinator of Special Projects
University of South Carolina
Columbia

Benjamin J. Mack
Field Secretary, Southern Christian
Leadership Conference
Columbia

Dr. Howard Wright
Field Director, Atlanta Regional Office,
Office of Economic Development
Columbia

Elton Ridge
Education Program Specialist, Area #2
U.S. Office of Education
Equal Educational Opportunities Program
Washington, D.C.

*Counties: Chesterfield, Horry, Georgetown, Marlboro, Lee, Florence, Dillon, Marion, Lancaster, Williamsburg, and Kershaw

School District: Clarendon School District No. 3

WORKSHOP IV

Low Country Area*

CHAIRMAN

Jesse E. Lawrence
Kingstree

PANELISTS

Charles E. Washington
Professor of Law
South Carolina State College
Orangeburg

Dr. Florence Nelson
Assistant Professor of Education
University of South Carolina
Columbia

Mrs. Bernice Robinson
Field Supervisor
Citizenship Education Program
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Charleston

Lee Spratt
Executive Director
Carolinas Community Action, Inc.
Rock Hill

Mrs. Suzanne Price
Education Program Specialist, Area #2
U.S. Office of Education
Equal Educational Opportunities Program
Washington, D.C.

*Counties: Berkeley, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper, Beaufort, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Edgefield, and McCormick

School Districts: Calhoun School Districts Nos. 1 and 2.
Districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.

WORKSHOP V

Miscellaneous*

CHAIRMAN

Earl Middleton
Orangeburg

PANELISTS

Matthew Perry
Counsel for South Carolina Conference, NAACP
Columbia

Dr. Lawrence Giles
Professor of Education
University of South Carolina
Columbia

Rev. I. D. Newman
Executive Director
South Carolina Conference, NAACP
Columbia

Walker E. Solomon
Executive Director
Palmetto Education Association
Columbia

W. Stanley Kruger
Director, Area #2
U.S. Office of Education
Equal Educational Opportunities Program
Washington, D.C.

*Counties: Darlington, Greenville, and Sumter
Cities: Orangeburg and Charleston

School Districts: Clarendon Nos. 1 and 2, Dorchester No. 3, Lexington No. 1 and Calhoun No. 2

S.C. — LISTS

Attendance at Leadership Conference on School Desegregation
April 2, 1966
Columbia, South Carolina

ABBEVILLE COUNTY

Mrs. Carrie Mae Smith
109 Brown Street
Abbeville
S.C.L.C.

Miss Clyrissa Isom
729 Railroad Street
Calhoun Falls
S.C.L.C.

Mr. Olin L. Smith
Route 2, Box 264
Donalds

AIKEN COUNTY

Mrs. Ethel Conkle
130 Hampton Ave., N.W.
Aiken

Mrs. Josie Hazel
322 Fairfield Street, N.E.
Aiken
Exec. Dir., Service Council of Aiken Co.

Miss Lula F. Harper
General Delivery
Graniteville
Teacher

Mrs. Janie S. Hightower
Route 1, Box 173
Trenton

Mr. Willie B. Hightower
Route 1, Box 173
Trenton

Mr. Eddie L. Halloway
P.O. Box 238
Wagener
S.C.L.C.

ANDERSON COUNTY

Mr. Lester McDowell
418 Stewart Circle
Anderson

Mr. James O. Rich
324 West Reed Street
Anderson
Minister

ANDERSON COUNTY

Mr. Bowen M. Wakefield
401 Brown Street
Anderson
Principal, Westside High School

Mr. & Mrs. Cleo Leverette
206 Daniel Street
Anderson

Miss Sara N. Williford
1207 Stephens Street
Anderson

BAMBERG COUNTY

Mrs. Essie M. Carroll
416 Railroad Ave.
Bamberg
Teacher

Mrs. Julia C. Kennedy
South Honey Avenue
Denmark

BARNWELL COUNTY

Miss Juliet Brunson
Route 2, Box 322-B
Barnwell

Mrs. Mary Alice Duncan
1707 Perry Street
Barnwell

Rev. H. B. Johnson, Jr.
2117 Wall Street
Barnwell
Teacher

Mrs. P. S. Johnson
2117 Wall Street
Barnwell
Teacher

Mr. George W. Green
518 N. Clark
Blackville

Flaura Bell
Route 2, Box 252
Blackville

Mr. Aaron A. Bush, Jr.
206 East Elko Street
Williston

BARNWELL COUNTY

Miss Sarah B. Brown
P.O. Box 154
Williston

Mr. Joseph Lewis
314 Mill Street
Williston

Mr. George Stalling
Route 2, Box 110
Williston

BEAUFORT COUNTY

Mr. C. E. Washington, Jr.
905 North Street
Attorney

Mrs. Louise B. Jackson
2305 Prince Street
Beaufort
Teacher

Miss Nazarene Robinson
Box 104
Burton
Teacher

Miss Frieda Mitchell
Route 1, Box 108-A
Seabrook

BERKELEY COUNTY

Rev. Willie Brown
Huger

Elijah Wigfall
Route 1, Box 12
Huger

Mr. David A. Fashion
P.O. Box 434
Moncks Corner

Mrs. M. P. Simmons
Box 24
Pineville
S.C.L.C. President

Mr. Thomas Myers
P.O. Box 297
St. Stephen
Teacher

CALHOUN COUNTY

Mr. Henry Bonapart
Elloree

Mr. Arthur Thompson
Eloree

CHARLESTON COUNTY

Mr. Esau Jenkins
244 Spring Street
Charleston

Mr. J. Arthur Brown
1953 Camp Road
Charleston
Real Estate

Miss Emily Fueding
122 Logan Street
Charleston

Mrs. Septima P. Clark
17 Henrietta Street
Charleston
Teaching

Mother Mary Anselm
53 Society Street
Charleston
Principal

Sister Mary Anthony
77 America Street
Charleston

Mrs. Johnette G. Edwards
51 Poinsett Street
Charleston

Mr. John Edwards
51 Poinsett Street
Charleston
Supt. U.S. Post Office

Rev. Lonnie Hamilton
1942 Jacksonville Road
Charleston Heights
Minister

Rev. M. Washington, Jr.
P.O. Box 12
Edisto Island
Minister

Mr. William Wright
Route 1, Box 386
Edisto Island

CHARLESTON COUNTY

Rev. J. H. Washington
Route 1, Box 234
John's Island
Minister

CHESTER COUNTY

Rev. Preston Pendergrass
110 Marquis Street
Chester
Minister

Mr. John R. Hall
Great Falls

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

Mrs. Roseanna Hillian
Cheraw

Mr. C. Charles Cole
324 Second Street
Cheraw
Principal

Mr. James Crawford
3 Foundry Hill
Cheraw

Mr. John E. McCall
P.O. Box 449
Cheraw
Lawyer

Mr. Otis L. Ford
8 Zion Street
Cheraw
Principal

Mrs. Gladyce R. Cole
P.O. Box 462
Cheraw
Director, Christian Edu. United Presby.
Church, U.S.A.

Rev. U. S. Leverett
317 Second Street
Cheraw
Minister

Rev. R. A. William
R.F.D. 1, Box 190
Cheraw
Minister

Mr.Joseph L. Nicholson
Box 168-A
Mt. Croghan

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

Mr. Lester Murphy
Box 404
McBee

Mr. Richard Aldrich
McBee

Mr. Dave Thomas
Route 2
McBee

Rev. J. D. McManus
700 N. Oak Street
Pageland
C.O.R.E.

Mr. Douglas Huntley
Route 1, Box 41
Pageland

Rev. H. L. Nicholson
Route 3
Pageland
Pastor

CLARENDON COUNTY

Mr. Milton M. Walker
18 Garfield Street
Manning

Mrs. William H. Walker
18 Barfield Street
Manning

Mr. C. D. King, Jr.
West Main Street
Summerton

Rev. J. S. Hunter
P.O. Box 492
Summerton

Rev. J. W. Seals
P.O. Box 496
Summerton
Minister

COLLETON COUNTY

Mrs. Helen L. Davis
324 Colleton Loop
Walterboro

Mrs. Ruby Mae Brown
111 Spring Wood Dr.
Walterboro

COLLETON COUNTY

Mrs. Florence W. Miller
113 Springwood Dr.
Waterboro

DARLINGTON COUNTY

Mr. Andrew N. Norwood
261 Jefferson
Darlington
Teacher

Mr. W. J. Richardson
Pine Street
Darlington
Teacher

DORCHESTER COUNTY

Mr. John Henry Geddis
Route 1, Box 126
Adams Run

Miss Deloris Thomas
Route 1, Box 49
Dorchester

Mrs. Corine Thomas
Route 1, Box 49
Dorchester
CORE

Mrs. Victoria DeLee
Route 2, Box 142
Ridgeville

Mrs. Shirley Richardson
Route 1, Box 30
Ridgeville

Mr. Joe Clarence Pinchiney
Ridgeville

Mrs. J. W. Robinson
Box 236
St. George
Teacher

Mr. Berryman Waymer
St. George

Mr. John A. Zeigler
P.O. Box 571
St. George

Rev. J. W. Robinson
Box 236
St. George
Minister

EDGEFIELD COUNTY

Mr. Jerry Wilson
P.O. Box 386
Edgefield

Mr. John W. Rearden
Route 2, Box 62
Edgefield

Mrs. Sarah A. Anderson
114 May Street
Johnston

Mr. Elliott Harris
Route 1, Box 411
Johnston

Mr. T. C. Devins
204 Walker Street
Johnston
Teacher

Miss Nadin Harris
Route 1, Box 411
Johnston

Mr. Isaac McManus
Route 2, Box 215
Johnston

Mr. Frank Jenkins
Route 1, Box 65
North Augusta

Mr. J. R. McCain
Route 1,
North Augusta
Teacher

Rev. S. L. McCain
Route 140
North Augusta
Chrm. 3rd Congress District

FLORENCE COUNTY

Mr. Edward Thomas
701 N. McQueen
Florence

Mr. Freddie Williams
606 N. Dargan Street
Florence
Teacher

Mr. T. R. Freison
701 E. Chevis Street
Florence
Minister

FLORENCE COUNTY

Mr. T. H. Fisher
401 North Coit Street
Florence
Minister

Rev. Shem Ellis
P.O. Box 32
Poston

Mr. Willie H. Wright
410 New Street
Timmonsville
Police

GEORGETOWN COUNTY

Mr. Ruben Davis
Route 1, Box 353
Georgetown
Asst. Warden

Mr. Samuel B. Hudson
410 Wood Street
Georgetown
Real Estate

Mr. Willie A. Green
Route 1, Box 241
Georgetown

GREENVILLE COUNTY

Mr. Mark B. Tolbert
1000 Anderson Road
Greenville

Mr. James A. Holmes
109 Green Avenue
Greenville
District Superintendent

Mr. Harrison Rearden
625 Old Augusta Road
Greenville
District Mgr.,Pilgrim H. & H. Ins. Co.
NAACP

Mrs. Florence Simmons
Route 2, Piedmont
Greenville

Mrs. Harnitha Smith
Route 1, Box 63-A
Taylor,

Rev. D. C. Francis, Sr.
604 E. McBee Ave.
Greenville
Minister

GREENVILLE COUNTY

Mrs. Flora Ree Winstock
Route 4, Box 572
Greenville

Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks
6 Levman Drive
Greenville

Rev. N. J. Brockman
407 Green Ave.
Greenville
Minister
NAACP

Mrs. Lizzette S. Sullivon
Route 4, S. Fairfield Rd.
Greenville

Mr. Willie T. Smith, Jr.
125½ Falls Street
Greenville
Lawyer

Mr. James McJenkin
Route 1
Marietta

Mrs. Bertha P. Cobb
Route 2
Pelzer
S.C.L.C.

HAMPTON COUNTY

Rev. W. Williams
Route 2, Box 61
Brunson
Minister

Miss Bessie Singleton
Estill

Mrs. Annie Duncan
Route 1, Box 138
Garnett

Mrs. Annie G. Greene
Route 1, Box 177
Garnett

Rev. & Mrs. J. H. Hosey
Route 1, Box 133
Garnett
Minister

JASPER COUNTY

Mrs. Johnnie Mae Dapson
P.O. Box 86
Hardeeville
Teacher's Aid

Mr. Daniel L. Williams
Route 1, Box 208
Hardeeville

Mr. Henry C. Simmons
Route 1, Box 32
Hardeeville

Rev. M. B. Randall
P.O. Box 583
Hardeeville
Minister

Mrs. Richardine Gadson
Route 1, Box 27
Yemassee

Miss Ovella Fields
Route 1, Box 8
Yemassee

Mr. Robert Bryant, Jr.
P.O. Box 117
Pineland
Teacher

Mr. Samuel Mitchell
P.O. Box 385
Ridgeland

KERSHAW COUNTY

Miss Ellen Mungo
Route 2, Box 55
Bethune

Rev. James Alfred Curry
820 Chestnut Street
Camden,
Minister

Rev. J. S. Gadsden
709 W. DeKalb Street
Camden
Minister

Rev. George M. Wilson
814 Market Street
Camden
Minister

Mr. James A. Aiken
1110 Campbell
Camden
Principal

KERSHAW COUNTY

Mr. F. B. Drakeford
Route 1, Box 26
Cassott
Storekeeper

Mr. Roosevelt Rutherford
R.F.D. 1, Box 83
Cassott

Mrs. Bertha M. Grant
Route 1, Box 442
Legoff

LANCASTER COUNTY

Mr. G. L. Twitty
Route 2, Box 48
Health Springs

Rev. J. W. Calicutt
123 Pleasant Hill Street
Lancaster
Minister

NEWBERRY COUNTY

Rev. J. C. Copeland
79 Boundary Street
Newberry
Minister

LAURENS COUNTY

Rev. Wallace E. Crumlin
313 N. Bell Street
Clinton
Minister

Mr. J. W. Minn
232 S. Livingston Street
Clinton

Mr. Robert Lee Beasley
302 Cemetary Street
Laurens
Teacher

LEE COUNTY

Mr. W. W. Brooks
69 Woodward Street
Bishopville
Principal

Mr. Henry Benjamin
Route 3, Box 174
Bishopville

LEE COUNTY

Rev. J. C. McTeer
P.O. Box 173
Bishopville
Minister

Mr. P. M. McLeod
Route 1, Box 73
Rembert
Minister

LEXINGTON COUNTY

Mr. Albert Lee Williams
318 Williams Street
Batesbury

Rev. D. W. Roston
101 W. Howard
Batesburg
Minister
N.A.A.C.P.

Mrs. Florence Williams
318 Williams Street
Batesburg

Mr. Willie Smith
1422 Poplar Street
Cayce

Mrs. Ruth W. Wise
1818 Middle Street
Cayce

Mrs. Theodora Washington
1818 Middle Street
Cayce

Mr. James Anderson
1413 Pond Street
Cayce
S.C.L.C.

Mr. Canty Weston
1400 Poplar Street
Cayce
S.C.L.C.

Mr. Jasper Bowman
R.F.D. 2, Box 247
Columbia

Mrs. Mamie Lee Spead
Barr 17
Leesville

Mrs. Lula M. Kimpson
Swansea
V.E.P.

MARION COUNTY

Rev. Sid Davis
P.O. Box 929
Marion
Minister - Teacher

Mr. James A. Hodge
Mullins

MARLBORO COUNTY

Mr. Fram Carn, Jr.
Box 592
Bennettsville
Attorney

Mr. Prince Ellison
13 Marshall Street
Bennettsville
N.A.A.C.P.

Mr. Norman T. Robinson
400 West Market Street
Bennettsville
Teacher

McCORMICK COUNTY

Mrs. Dorothy Franklin
P.O. Box 307, Church Street
McCormick
S.C.L.C.

Mrs. Essie Banks
Collier
McCormick
Teacher

NEWBERRY COUNTY

Mrs. Essie Eichelberger
211 Boundry Street
Newberry
N.A.A.C.P.

Mr. George H. Williams, III
1718 Srayton Street
Newberry

Mrs. R. Koon
1109 Turner Street
Newberry
N.A.A.C.P.

Rev. A. Wicker
P.O. Box 55
Newberry
Minister

NEWBERRY COUNTY

Mrs. W. L. Scott, Sr.
1123 Long Street
Newberry
Teacher

Mr. Elmore F. Sikes
235 Calhoun Street
Whitman

OCONEE COUNTY

Mr. Walter Garrison
Route 5
Seneca

Mrs. Estelle B. Riley
Route 3, Box 80
Seneca

Dr. & Mrs. W. R. Hare
Route 3
Seneca
N.A.A.C.P.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY

Mr. Earl M. Middleton
211 Amelia Street, N.E.
Orangeburg
Real Estate

Mr. J. W. McPherson
496 Middleton Street, S.E.
Orangeburg

Mr. Raymond Anderson
Route 1, Box 2
Elloree

Mr. Edward Anderson
Route 1, Box 6
Elloree
N.A.A.C.P.

RICHLAND COUNTY

Mrs. W. Frederic Robinson
3019 School House Road
Columbia
Teacher

Mr. Richard Miles
1719 Taylor Street
Columbia

Rev. H. Mims
205 Crawford Rd.
Columbia

RICHLAND COUNTY

Mr. Robert Anderson
University of South Carolina
Columbia

Mr. J. W. Witherspoon, Jr.
3923 Brewer Street
Columbia
Principal

Mr. John H. Whitman
2322 Washington Street
Columbia

Mr. Howard E. Wright
2529 Cypress Street
Columbia
District Dir., C.A.P.

Mr. Jesse Johnson, Jr.
Route 2, Box 172
Hopkins

SALUDA COUNTY

Mr. J. W. Dozier
325 N. Bouk Night Road
Saluda
N.A.A.C.P.

SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Mr. M. L. Lane
122 Chasander Street
Spartanburg
Minister

Rev. A. C. Jones
309 Apper
Spartanburg
Minister

Rev. C. M. Johnson
199 W. Park Ave.
Spartanburg
Minister

Rev. Harold J. Cox
320 Piedmont Street
Spartanburg
Pastor

Rev. B. T. Sears, Sr.
555 Wofford Street
Spartanburg
Minister

Mr. John F. Stephens
Route 1,
Roebuck

SPARTANBURG COUNTY

Dr. W. L. Wilson
164 Fremont Ave.
Spartanburg
Minister

SUMTER COUNTY

Mr. R. J. Palmer
304 South Main
Sumter

Mr. J. Philip Rembert
Box 1465
Sumter
Teacher

Mrs. T. P. Palmer
308 South Main
Sumter
Executive Director
Y.W.C.A.

Mr. James T. McCain
317 W. Bartlette Street
Sumter
Director, S.C. CORE

Mr. William E. Brown
325 W. Bartlette Street
Sumter
CORE

WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY

Mrs. Carrie W. Gourdine
P.O. Box 114
Greeleyville
Teacher

Mr. Easley Purvis
Route Box 223
Greeleyville

Mr. Jesse E. Lawrence
906 Wilkerson Ave.
Kingstree

Mr. S.S. Bacote
P.O. Box 475
Kingstree

Mr. Marvin Nesmith
Route 1, Box 5
Nesmith
Branch President, N.A.A.C.P.

Mr. Philip D. Nesmith
Route 1, Box 78-A
Nesmith

WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY

Miss Dessie Pressley
Route 1, Box 4
Nesmith

Mr. Burley Leroy Joe
Route 1, Box 56
Salters

YORK COUNTY

Mrs. Lena Cockett
510-B Tom Hall Street
Ft. Mill

October 1966

S.C. - LISTS

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, S. C.

1966 LOCAL COUNCIL PRESIDENTS

AIKEN	Mr. David Karraker, 1600 Sherwood Place, S. E.
BARNWELL	Rev. Monroe Bush, Williston, S. C.
BEAUFORT	Not active. The Rev. Reuben Dicks, Mather School (acting chairman)
CHARLESTON	Mr. Joseph W. Cabaniss, 39 Broad St.
CHERAW	The Rev. Walter Melfi, P.O. Box 108
CLEMSON	The Rev. Richard Elliott, Jr., 103 Karen Drive
COLUMBIA	Mr. C. B. Bailey, 1628 McFadden St.
GREENVILLE	Dr. W. F. Gibson, 409 E. McBee St.
JASPER-HAMPTON	Mr. Joe Orr, Box 531, Ridgeland
HARTSVILLE	The Rev. Joseph Lucey, St. Joseph Academy
NORTH AUGUSTA	Mr. Tommie Johnson, 416 LeCompt Ave.
ROCK HILL	The Very Rev. Edward Wahl, P. O. Box 895
SUMTER	Mrs. J. M. Dabbs, Rt. 1, Rip Raps Plantation, Mayesville

Number 1 September, 1955

Issued by the

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1508 Lady Street Columbia, S. C.

What is the S. C. Council?

How many times have you asked this question? The Council is indebted to Mr. W. D. Workman, Jr. for answering this question in his story of the Council which appeared during August in the News and Courier, Charleston, S. C., in the Greenville Piedmont, and in the Charlotte Observer. The Observer heading read as follows:

Local Level Action Sought -
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS HELPING S. C. RACIAL AMITY.

The other papers featured his phrase:
Little Group with Big Mission.

Copies of this article are available upon request from the SCCHR Headquarters. Statement of the purpose of the Council as set forth in its By-Laws, copy of By-Laws, budget and/or other information will gladly be furnished any member desiring same. Write us!

Participation Is Essential

Plato said years and years ago, "In a Democracy, agreement is not essential, P A R T I C I P A T I O N is."

The effectiveness of the Council's program will depend largely upon how much each member translates into concrete action in his own community his faith in democracy and good will. How can the constructive forces of your community be mobilized to build U N I T Y I N C O M M U N I T Y?

Rock Hill Council

Mayor Emmett Jerome and the City Council of Rock Hill are pointing the way. In the spring of 1954, they appointed 18 citizens, white and Negro, as members of the Rock Hill Council on Human Relations and adopted a purpose and plan of work which is establishing that city as a planning city. To quote only one paragraph of the Council's purpose:

"It is important to our future development that all our problems are met and solved in a spirit of brotherly understanding and cooperation. Such an atmosphere can be accomplished with thoughtful planning and at the same time, provide an opportunity for all segments of our population to play a constructive and equitable part in the human and economic progress of our City."

The Anderson Council

This Council and its chairman, Dr. Carl R. Pritchett, have attracted national attention and have demonstrated the value of "substituting the findings of the research laboratory for the 'wailing wall'". Recently over a telecast from New York, on "Frontiers of Faith," Dr. Pritchett expressed the philosophy on which that Council operates. He has prepared a set of five mimeographed materials which describe the study group. They are available upon request to this office, at the above given address. Titles are as follows:

HOW TO ORGANIZE A COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

A DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

PROGRAMS FOR A COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

THE TEACHINGS OF THE BIBLE ON RACE AND RACE RELATIONS

RESOURCES FOR THE COUNCIL

What Each Member Can Do

1. Keep a positive approach and demonstrate your belief in every one's right to his own opinion.

2. Keep an open mind, seek to enlarge your own information and point of view. Help others to do so.

3. Study and discuss objectively with others current issues facing our communities.

4. Build membership in the S. C. Council on Human Relations by filling in and returning the enclosed form.

5. Let us hear from you about needs and developments in your community. What are the prospects for organizing a local council on human relations, for conducting workshops, and discussion groups, or for furnishing speakers, and study materials to local organizations?

6. Secure the publication in your local newspaper and/or the presentation over radio and TV of constructive points of view; e. g. ask your local editor to print the Workman' Article. We can supply you with copies of recently published communications to editors such as that by Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse, Rev. Albert Betts, and Mr. J. M. Dabbs. Better still, write your local editor and urge others to do so. Send us copies of articles published.

About the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the S. C. Council on Human Relations was elected by the membership on May 5, 1955. On May 29, the Board elected its officers. Then, as directed by the By-Laws, one-third of this first Board were chosen for a one-year term of office; another one-third, for a two-year term; and the final one-third, for a three-year term.

This was done at the first meeting of the Executive Committee, on June 22, 1955. Persons elected to the Board of Directors in the future will serve for a term of three years unless elected to fill an unexpired term.

Business Meetings to Be Held

At the first meeting of the Executive Committee on June 22, September 21 was set as the date for the next meeting and the third Wednesday of each month as the regular meeting time, from September through June.

The Board of Directors will meet quarterly. The fall

meeting is scheduled for October 5.

Members may submit items of business to either or both of these groups by writing to S. C. Council on Human Relations' Headquarters, or to the chairman, the Rev. J. Claude Evans, Methodist Center, 1420 Lady Street, Columbia, S. C.

Staff

The secretarial work is done by Mrs. Warren Greene. You are invited to come into the office any time, and share in the use of our library of many current books.

Those persons who can spare the time are urged to aid in office work, such as folding letters, affixing stamps, or otherwise participate.

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, as executive director has helped set up the Headquarters, the Board, and Committees. She carries a busy schedule of public relations, membership enlargement, and in currently focusing on key contacts in communities where local human relations councils may be formed.

Good News!

On August 15, 1955, Mr. James T. McCain, of Sumter, S. C., was added to the staff as associate director. Mr. McCain is well qualified for this position by training, experience, and personality. He has a master's degree from Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa. He has had twenty-three years' experience in community leadership as a school teacher and administrator in public and private schools in South Carolina.

Please return promptly to

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady St.,
Columbia, S. C.

To: Members and Friends

From: Mrs. Alice N. Spearman and
Mr. James T. McCain,
Directors

We are getting ready to conduct a membership campaign and we need prospect lists from different sections of the State. You can help us by sending lists of civic and educational groups in your community. Without mentioning your name, we will send these people information about the Council, and invite them to become members.

Please send us the names and addresses on the space below. Alsp, send us any lists you have which would contain likely prospects. Your cooperation will be deeply appreciated.

NAME ADDRESS

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____
Signature

CSM
HCF
JC
CSA
MET
RHA
file.

Number 2 **********April, 1956

Issued by the

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1508 Lady Street Columbia, S. C.

The Other Side

"Printers," Benjamin Franklin wrote, "are educated in the belief, that when men differ in opinion, both sides ought equally to have the advantage of being heard by the public; and that when truth and error have fair play, the former is always an overmatch for the latter."

There are available upon request to the Council, copies of editorials from daily and weekly newspapers published in South Carolina which show a trend to consider "the other side" in the present political and legal differences arising from the school segregation decisions.

The Council urges study and discussion of the issues involved, and planning in line with the democratic processes to which we, as an American people, are committed.

Hot Off the Press

"What the Supreme Court Said"--The School Segregation Decisions, with an analysis by Professor Robert A. Leflar. Mr. Leflar is pnofessor of law at the University of Arkansas and formerly at New York University, was associate justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas from 1949 to 1951, and dean of the law school at the University of Arkansas from 1943 to 1954. This leaflet sells for 10¢, and may be secured from the S. C. Council on Human Relations.

Suggested Reading

"Schools in Transition" - Margaret W. Ryan and Robin M. Williams, Jr., University of N. C. Press, Chapel Hill, N. C.,$3.00

"The Fears Men Live By" - Selma Hirsh, Harper & Brothers, New York, N. Y. $2.75

"The Strange Career of Jim Crow" - C. Vann Woodward,Oxford University Press, New York, N. Y. $2.50

Who Are the Extremists?

The terms "the moderates" and "the extremists" are being used frequently in describing persons with varying reactions to the Supreme Court's decision. Often the words are used loosely and without consistency. Might it not be well to continue to look for what is meant when the terms are applied?

The following is quoted from the Florence Morning News, Mar.15, 1956, and gives one analysis: "It is the extremes in attitude and action which must, at all costs, be avoided: The extreme, as advocated by some, that the most gradual application of the law must be implacably fought; and the extreme, as advocated by others, that the most precipitate application of the Supreme Court's decision must be pressed by force if necessary."

Moderates Challenged

"Recently in 'Life' magazine the most eminent and esteemed novelist of the South, William Faulkner, who holds 'discrimination by race' to be 'incontrovertably immoral' appealed to the North to pause to ponder, to make haste more slowly lest they immobilize and destroy the Southern moderates themselves.

"That is well and that can be acted upon if the moderates of the South will join in turning aside the other extreme of total resistance and nullification." (The Florence Morning News, 3-15-56)

Choice Erroneously Represented

"The choice before the South is erroneously represented as a choice between absolute segregation and immediate, all-out integration." (Taken from a letter sent by the Southern Regional Council, Inc., to State Chambers of Commerce presidents, in seven Southern states.)

Cloud on Economic Horizon

Charlotte Editor C. A. McKnight was reported in THE STATE, Columbia, S. C., March 14, 1956, under the caption Race Relations Held Threat to South's Economic Progress as saying,

"Yet none but an incurable optimist can fail to realize that the rapid deterioration of race relations in the wake of the Supreme Court's decision is already a large cloud on your regional economic horizon, one which blown by the strong winds of emotionalism and group hatreds could well darken for a long time our bright material future."

International Flavor of U. S. Race Relations

El Informador, one of the most powerful dailies in Mexico, commenting on the University of Ala.-Miss Autherine Lucy case said that the students and educators "are telling Latin America, which remembers Hitler, that they are emphatically in accord with such racial policies.

"As they have treated her, so they can treat us ..... .

"....they should be the defender of human rights within their country as well as outside."

In this connection also, read: "They Always Ask Me about Negroes" in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, (March 10, 1956) by Frank M. Snowden, who is a Negro and the American cultural attaché in Italy.

Membership Note

The promotional brochure, "the blue folder" lists all membership classifications. Mr. A. R. Suritz, South Carolina Council on Human Relation's chairman of the membership committee urges each member to make his own check for as large an amount as possible, to distribute these folders, to interpret the work of the Council, and to secure new members and donors.

Finance Campaign

The South Carolina Council on Human Relation's Finance committee under the chairmanship of Mr. James M. Dabbs is conducting an effective campaign. The goal is $6,000 for 1956. Members are asked to contact friends and acquaintances to give them the opportunity of contributing to the operational costs of the Council - an organization of South Carolinians of both races working together in the interest of all the people of South Carolina.

"We ..... are proud of the existence of an organization whose main effort is promoting brotherhood and understanding among all mankind, and that the wheels of democracy are still grinding."
(Excerpt from a contributor's letter to Mr. Dabbs.)

Board and Staff Workshop

Mr. John Hope, II, of Fisk University who is Southern Regional Council's associate director in charge of program, arranged a joint board and staff workshop for the South Carolina Council. This workshop was held in April at Benedict College and proved highly beneficial in charting the future program of the Council. Consultants assisting were Mr. Frederick B. Routh and Dr. C. H. Parrish, of the SRC staff, Dr. Lewis Killian, of Florida State College, and Dr. Harry Walker, of Howard University.

Mark Your Calendar

The 1956 annual meeting of the Council will be held in Columbia, on Wednesday, May 23. Program details will be sent members later. Plan now to attend.

Number 3 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *Summer Issue, 1956

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1508 Lady St. Columbia, S. C.

Reject Political Arguments Based on Prejudice

Six prominent church and synagogue leaders called on the voting public . . . to "reject political arguments based on racial or religious prejudices." . . .

The plea was issued jointly by the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, president of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.; the Most Rev. Edwin V. O'Hara, Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Kansas City, Mo.; Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman, president of the Synagogue Council of America; Mrs. Mildred McAfee Horton, chairman of the Division of Christian Life and Work of the National Council of Churches; George N. Shuster, president of Hunter College; and Irving M. Engel, president of the American Jewish Committee . . .

This proposal . . . has been forwarded to Leonard W. Hall and Paul M. Butler, national chairmen of the Republican and Democratic parties, respectively. They were asked to circulate copies of the entire statement to state chairmen and district party workers. The text of the statement follows:

"With the free world looking to American democracy for leadership and inspiration in the struggle against totalitarianism, all eyes are focused on our election compaign.

"Nothing is healthier for self-government than outspoken political discussion, but nothing is more harmful to a self-governing people than confusion of the issues by base appeals to racial and religious bigotry.

"In the light of the pre-eminent role which the United States is playing, it is incumbent upon us to prove that in our democracy men of all races, creeds, and national origins participate in our Government, to take all necessary measures to prevent any expression of racial or religious bias by their adherents and to condemn publicly and emphatically every occurrence thereof.

"We urge all citizens to reject political arguments based on racial or religious prejudices and to rebuke those who make such appeals.

"We suggest that in every community a nonpartisan and nonsectarian committee undertake to keep a watchful eye on campaign activities and call to the attention of political leaders any instances of appeals based on religious or racial prejudice. Let us make certain that our election campaigns are in every sense free and worthy of a nation founded on the principles of the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God."

Questions Should Be Separated

Dr. R. L. Hunt, a native Mississippian, and at one time superintendent of schools in Magnolia, wrote the following letter to the editor of the Methodist Advocate:

"The question of what should be done about public schools should be separated from the question of racial inter-marriage.

"The relationship between these questions first interested me several years ago when I was serving as chairman of the Mississippi Education Association's Committee on Negro Education. If we gave more educational opportunity to Negroes, would it increase mixture of the races?

"With the help of a couple of sociologists, I investigated every source I could find, reporting the results in the Nashville Christian Advocate, organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at the time, in December, of 1938.

"I don't know how to explain the facts, but they showed far more mixture of the races in the South than in the North where children went to school together. The increase of persons of mixed descent was nearly 20% more in the South than in the North over a 70-year period, according to figures of the U. S. Census, in proportion to the numbers of persons involved. I remember, too, a study of over 5,000 Negro college graduates - only two cases of intermarriage between races in the lot. Compare that with what happens in the way of racial mixture in any town of that population in the South. Figures showed fewer persons born of mixed blood in cities where childred were going to school together, like Detroit, and Chicago, than in towns in Mississippi such as Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Greenville.

"These facts I report to you because your daily newspaper today (Dec. 10) reports a contrast statement, to the effect that 'integration in the public schools would cause intermarriage.' That statement is contrary to the facts as I have been searching for them for the past fifteen years. I shall be grateful to any person who has information justifying such a statement if he will share such information with me. . . . . "

-- --- --

"There is nothing complicated about what we want. We just want the same things other Americans want -- the same opportunities, rights and responsibilities." -- A Negro teacher.

-- --- --

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS' ACTIVITIES

Highlights of the annual meeting of the S. C. Council on Human Relations held late in May, were the president's message by the Rev. J. Claude Evans and a symposium, "Come, Let Us Reason Together," participated in by Jack O'Dowd, executive editor of the Florence Morning News, Florence, S. C.; Dr. Geo. F. K. Naylor, visiting professor at Furman University, Greenville, S. C. from Australia; James T. McCain, associate director of the S. C. Council on Human Relations; Francis Nicholson, attorney of Greenwood, S. C.; and A. M. Secrest, publisher and editor of the Cheraw Chronicle, Cheraw, S. C.

Long Term Usefulness

Mr. Evans pointed out that "the impact of the Supreme Court's school decision upon the populace has produced a massive social reaction that even yet has not run its full course." . . ."our simple policy of work in the field of human relations, so well described in the folder written for us by Mr. James M. Dabbs, offers a far greater opportunity for long-term usefulness and service to our state, than does the espousal of any doctrinaire position." ....."I do believe that if responsible men of good will, of both races, sit down together on the local level, and in an atmosphere of friendliness with full freedom of expression without fear of punitive consequences, then the 'next best step' can be determined for the specific community involved."

Defend the Right of Dissent

Mr. Jack O'Dowd described what the sentiment concomitant to the Supreme Court's decision is doing to the Southland - to our people, our ideals and the freedoms that more ardent pro-segregationists say they are defending. "If everything fine in the South is to be destroyed in the name of segregation, What has been won? If we must destroy the South in order to preserve a social pattern of no positive value, what has been accomplished?", Mr. O'Dowd queried. He proceeded to discuss the nature, character and dangers of the opposition. Finally, he urged us to exercise the leadership expected of us and suggested that we start by defending the right of dissent. "Our section can go forward only by working together," he said. We have a personal responsibility to become a positive influence, and to speak out in defense of honor, truth, and reason, whether we find it uncomfortable or not, Mr. O'Dowd concluded. (Address available upon request.)

Evasion of Court Ruling Is Discussed

"Southern prospects of evading the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling are virtually hopeless." Mr. Francis Nicholson, a young law professor from South Carolina, declared in the current issue of the University of South Carolina Law Quarterly (Fall, 1954).* Mr. Nicholson shared the significant findings of his 1954 study and supplemented it with more recent legal developments which substantiated his earlier views.

*(Newspaper article by W. D. Workman, Jr.)

#4

Scientific Study of Race Urged

Dr. Naylor stated that race relations in Australia have improved markedly in recent years. A contributing factor has been that the aboriginees have proved their native intelligence and their ability to contribute.

"More scientific study of race and race relations is needed," Dr. Naylor said, "if prejudices and out-moded practices are to be replaced."

His experiences in South Carolina have convinced him that there is much more latent sentiment for compliance with the Supreme Court's ruling than is generally known. There are political and economic hinderances to be faced, Dr. Naylor stated.

Citizens Can Help Their Schools

Two important questions were raised by Mr. James T. McCain:

1 - Are the schools in South Carolina for Negroes and for whites equalized?

2 - Can South Carolina equalize her public school system without federal aid?

In discussing these issues, Mr. McCain urged serious study by all citizens. He quoted from annual reports of the State Superintendent of Education; from statements made by Dr. E. R. Crow, director of the Educational Finance Commission; and from the report of the Fiscal Survey Commission of S. C., headed by Mr. W. L. M. Wiggins, of Hartsville.

Strength of Purpose Needed

South Carolina was compared by Mr. Secrest to a mental patient undergoing shock treatment and experiencing convulsions -- but improving. His objection is not to the disagreeing in which S. C. is engaged, but rather to the methods being used.

Newspaper men must show more strength of purpose in their editorial policies, Mr. Secrest stated. He concluded his remarks with a comprehensive summary of significant events which have transpired in S. C. since the Supreme Court's decision was rendered.

Important Amendment to BY-LAWS

The following amendment recommended by the Rock Hill Chapter was adopted at the annual membership meeting of the S.C.C.H.R.: "In addition to the Board members elected by the membership, there shall serve on the Board also, two representatives from each local organization affiliated with the S.C. Council on Human Relations. These persons shall be the chairman and another member elected by the members of such local organization. This representation on the Board of Directors shall be bi-racial."

#5

Staff Attended Institute

The thirteenth annual Institute on Race Relations held at Fisk University during the summer was informative and helpful; significant findings will be shared through future issues of this bulletin. The theme of the institute was Statesmanship in National Crisis: THE MORAL CHALLENGE IN HUMAN RELATIONS. Dr. Chas. S. Johnson, president of Fisk, delivered the keynote address which will be available soon in printed form.

Grant for Next Year

Dr. Geo. S. Mitchell, director of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., has notified the Rev. J. Claude Evans that a grant will be available for the coming year beginning Oct., 1956 through Sept., 1957, to cover the salaries of the director and the associate director. It will be necessary to meet this year's goal of $3,500 and to match next year's grant by raising $6,500 to cover salary of the secretary and all operational costs.

Three Things You Can Do!

The goal of $3,500 which must be raised before Oct. 1, 1956 is in sight. To reach it, however, members are asked to do three things:

1 -Renew your own membership and add a contribution, if possible.
2 -Secure a new member and/or send list giving names and addresses of prospects.
3 -Secure contributions or inform us of prospective contributors.

Let's "go over the top" on this year's goal, and begin work early on the larger one for 1956-1957!

Keep Up Communications

Nothing is so vital at this time as communication between concerned persons who are sincere seekers for truth and who wish to make a constructive contribution to the development of our human resources and to the betterment of human relations. Therefore:

1 - Encourage informal conversational groups.

2 - Plan programs for your church group, club, or P-TA, for study and discussion of vital issues. The S.C.C.H.R's office will assist you by lending program materials, seeking program participants and in other possible ways.

3 - Visit the S.C.C.H.R.'s office when in Columbia, and acquaint yourself with our program services.

4 - Share widely "WHAT THE SUPREME COURT SAID" - - -. The School Segregation Decisions with an analysis by Prof. Robert A. Leflar," a copy of which is enclosed for your use.

- - - - -

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1508 Lady St.
Columbia, S. C.

January-
February 1957

"Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light"

WE CAN HAVE FREEDOM

The New Year--The officers and staff of SCCHR greet you in the faith that we can have an increase in freedom in 1957. In this hope, we share with you quotations, news items, copy of a sermon and a challenge, all of which have quickened our faith, and strengthened our resolve.

> "We can have freedom when we make the freedom of other men our concern, because nowhere in the world can some men be free until everywhere all men are free."
>
> --Ellis Arnall

> "The only limits of our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with active faith."
>
> --Franklin Roosevelt

Good Men Do Something--With apologies to Edmund Burke, British statesman of the eighteenth century, we paraphrase his famous statement, "All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing", by saying, "All that is necessary for the triumph of freedom is that good men do something."

The Ministerial Association and the Mayor of Rock Hill are pointing the way; they have taken public stands against cross-burnings in York County and in Rock Hill. The ministers have also made a public statement challenging supremacy views. In a formal statement they declared that the members of the Rock Hill Ministerial Association "do not believe that racial supremacy can be supported by the Bible."

"We feel that those who believe that the supremacy of one race of people over another is taught in or is substantiated by the Bible are in error," the statement said in part.

For their attitudes and efforts in support of law and order, the Mayor of Camden, the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, the Kershaw County Police Department and the Camden City Police deserve the expressed commendation of every thoughtful citizen. Governor George Bell Timmerman was reported in the January 4, 1957 issue of The State, Columbia, South Carolina, as having praised these law officers for their work on the 'Camden Case'. Their work led to the arrest of six men presumably connected with the beating on the night of December 27th of Guy Hutchins, Camden high school band director. Solicitor T. Pou Taylor has expressed the hope that these six men will be brought to trial in February.

Growing Trend Toward Violence--Some lay leaders, some members of the press and a few public officials are expressing genuine apprehension that the 'threat-of-violence' is becoming 'violence-in-

reality'. Until recently, relatively small space and little comment was given in the newspapers on the continuous activities of hooded and masked men who have taken the law into their own hands. Beatings, outbreak of church fires, cross-burnings, and firings into homes and businesses have been occurring in South Carolina recently.

Thought Control--In the January 10th issue of the Methodist Advocate, the Rev. J. Claude Evans wrote and published an editorial, which we share with you.

"South Carolina has been getting national and international publicity in recent days. Unfortunately, it has been the wrong kind. The recent flogging of Camden Band Director Guy Hutchins by a group of masked abductors has been front page copy with pictures and banner headlines around the world.

"This kind of violence is anti-law, anti-humane, anti-democratic, and anti-Christian. It is the germ of thought control at work in the community. If it is allowed to propagate itself, it will take over to itself the determination of what is legal, what is humane, what is democratic, and what is Christian.

"This is true regardless of the particular issue which may produce nightriding and flogging. In America, a man can be for or against segregation, for or against a particular interpretation of States' Rights. Yet his freedom must be respected and his personal safety a concern of all.

"For, make no mistake about it, the community that surrenders to this sort of extra-legal intimidation and coercion is at that moment surrendering the freedom of thought and expression of every individual in the community regardless of the emotional issue that may trigger the first act of violence. In a law-abiding, humane, democratic and Christian community, freedom is often taken for granted. But it can be lost in the thought control of terroristic acts by nightriders unless the community rallies its local law enforcement powers.

"True, the temptation to evil lies in the heart of every one of us. That is why we have laws for community life. This law serves as a guide and a guard and a schoolmaster. It guides us in the conflicts that arise between individuals and the community protecting the freedom of both without undue restriction of either. It guards against the more deadly forms of unbridled evil that erupt in undisciplined and untrained individuals and groups. And it serves as a schoolmaster for us all until the day comes when love reigns supreme and law is forgotten in the life of the Kingdom. But until that day comes, we shall need law and law enforcement lest the rights of all be lost in the dictation of the few.

"The Camden Community is already coming through this ordeal stronger than before. Its Mayor, the editor of the Camden Chronicle, its ministers, its law enforcement officers, and other leading citizens are united in determination to see full justice done. They recognize that in the freedom and safety of one citizen from dictatorial thought control lies the freedom and safety of all.

CALL TO CONCERTED, CONSTRUCTIVE ACTION

Get and Give the Facts--Trends of the times have left many of us confused, silent and inert. Faced with the facts and the choice between growing lawlessness and acts of violence on the one hand, and a firm stand for law and order on the other, most South Carolinians will overwhelmingly choose the latter. If you wish the South Carolina Council on Human Relations will provide you with facts about the acts of violence and lawlessness occurring in our state.

Clarify the Choices--Ours is a government based on law. If the law is not respected and upheld, a state of anarchy may gradually develop, in which men take the law into their own hands; indeed this is what is already beginning to happen. Presented these choices, South

Carolinians will rally to government based on law.

Mold Public Sentiment--All of us wield influence, in our homes, in our churches, in the organizations to which we belong and in our communities. Let's 'speak up' and 'speak out' and encourage others to do likewise.

"Letters to Editors", letters to law enforcement officials; those responsible for the administration of government, lawmakers--these and many more should hear from us and from others whom we have made aware.

Hold Meetings--This is no time to sit through inane programs or programs geared to the theoretical or the abstract. Some club, civic organization or religious group after study and discussion may plan a community meeting. If program participants are needed, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations will gladly assist you in securing persons who can present mature, objective messages, thus assuring effective meetings.

OUR CHALLENGE AND THEIRS

"They Were Afraid To Ask Him...." Are we, too, afraid? Will we get in too deep if we ask Him? What is demanded of us if we follow Him?

"Let all godly people rally to the cause. Let us in the power of Christ have done with injustice and intimidation. There are enough godly people in your community to transform it"--excerpts from a sermon preached by the Rev. Stiles B. Lines, Rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Camden, South Carolina, on December 30, 1956, following the incident in which a member of his congregation was severely beaten by (then) unknown assailants. A copy of the entire sermon, published by the Department of Christian Social Relations, Diocese of Upper South Carolina, the Episcopal Church, is enclosed.

Published by

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN
SOCIAL RELATIONS
Diocese of Upper South Carolina

Additional copies may be obtained from
Grace Church, Camden, S. C.

1 copy 5c. Additional copies at rate of
$3.00 per hundred.

"They Were Afraid To Ask Him"

(A sermon preached by the Rev. Stiles B. Lines, Rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Camden, S. C., on Dec. 30, 1956, following an incident in which a member of his congregation was severely beaten by unknown assailants).

"THEY WERE AFRAID TO ASK HIM"

TEXT: ". . . they were afraid to ask him." St. Mark 9:32.

Jesus had been teaching his disciples, "The Son of Man will be delivered into the hands of men, and they will kill him; and when he is killed, after three days he will rise."

"But the disciples did not understand the saying, and they were afraid to ask him."

I

We are living in a climate of fear. The starkness of it impresses any thoughtful and humane person. To ignore it can only result in more fear, and in more suffering.

Fear covers South Carolina like the frost. It kills tender shoots of new growth. It chills the hearts of men.

The conditions under which we are living are becoming increasingly repressive. As we say in the prayer of confession, "The remembrance of our misdoings is grievous unto us; the burden of them is intolerable. Have mercy upon us, most merciful Father: for thy Son our Lord Jesus Christ's sake . . ."

We are anxious and fearful, and the root of our anxiety and fearfulness is our sin.

The prevalence of fear is indisputable. I have too many mothers and fathers tell me directly and personally of their fears to have any doubt about this. If anyone thinks otherwise, I have to say that he is living in a dream world. The fact is that fear is prevalent.

Men are afraid of violence. Of violence from their own kind. We hear the words of Jesus to his disciples when he saw the gathering clouds of violence around him: "He that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one." (Lk. 22:36).

Men are fearful of the present. A great deal of our natural human sympathy is forced under cover because men are suspicious of one another.

Men are afraid to express righteous indignation. The loss of the capacity for indignation is the impoverishment and death of the human spirit. It is like admitting that the devil probably has a great deal of right on his side.

Men are fearful of the future. They keep telling me: "It is going to get worse before it gets better." It is bad enough now. We

had better go in penitence to God and ask Him to remember His mercies of old time, and not to afflict us so grievously.

Men are fearful of the opinions of their fellow men. Of course, evil men should be fearful of the opinions of their fellow men. But for men who want to follow Christ, and to show in positive and tangible ways their love and concern for their fellows—for them to be fearful of the opinions of others is a terrible condition. For Christians to fear social ostracism reminds us of the first centuries of the Church, when to love the Lord was to be hated of men.

Men are afraid to speak to one another. Not long ago an acquaintance said to me: "I would like to talk to you about a problem that is troubling me. Do you think I dare come to your house, or would that be dangerous for you?"

My friends, is this kind of Nazi or Communist tryranny over the freedom of men to be accepted here in South Carolina? A man should be free to choose his own associates, and we should not judge a man by his associates so long as he is himself moral and honorable. You remember that Jesus was violently criticized by the self-righteous Pharisees because he ate and drank and kept company with publicans and sinners. Yet men are afraid to speak to one another.

Men are afraid to speak. Freedom of speech is almost extinct in South Carolina, except for those who wish to speak in favor of, and in accord with the policies of, the pressure groups who self-righteously assume that they, and only they, have the answers.

All of this makes up the dense climate of fear. The dead hand of tradition has a claw grip on our vitals; and our spirits are bound to these earthen vessels which are our bodies. When the spirit suffers the body suffers. We are totally involved. This is our situation.

II

A mother called me yesterday and practically begged me to join with other ministers and provide leadership for our people in our present situation. Of course, ministers are fallible men. All we can do is what we are sworn to do—". . . give your faithful diligence always so to minister the Doctrine and Sacraments, and the Discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded . . ."

In doing this we point you to the only true Leader, Jesus Christ, and ask you on your knees to look on His face and listen to His voice.

The disciples of Jesus had ample opportunity to do this while He was in the flesh. And yet you will remember the setting of our text. He was teaching the disciples, and His teaching included the hard fact that He would be delivered into the hands of men, to be beaten and spit upon.

This was hard to take. The disciples did not understand how this man—the friend of the friendless, the friend of publicans and sinners, the lover of the unlovable, this perfect teacher, this royal lord and master, this humble servant, this man who was more than just because He was forgiving—how this Jesus whom they adored could come to such a fate because of the sinfulness and arrogance and fear of men. (That was it, you know, they feared he would disturb their way of life).

So the disciples were afraid to ask Him.

Are we, too, afraid? Will we get in too deep if we ask Him? What is demanded of us if we follow Him?

We have companied with Him along the way. From our youth we have heard His blessed words: "This is my commandment: That ye love one another, just as I have loved you . . . If the world hates you, remember that it hated me first."

Yet we forget those words.

We forget what St. Paul said in his first letter to the Corinthians: (I Cor. 4:12) "Men curse us, but we return a blessing: they make our lives miserable but we take it patiently. They ruin our reputations but we go on trying to win them for God. We are the world's rubbish, the scum of the earth, yes, up to this very day."

If you can accept that fact—the fact that the Church is different from the world, and cannot accept the world's standards, but must be true to her Lord and Master—then we may come to replace the fear in our hearts with love.

Perfect love casts out fear. As those who have been sealed with the cross of Christ, we shall no longer be afraid of the present, or the future; no longer afraid to be on friendly terms with any human being; no longer afraid of what men say; no longer afraid to speak.

Let all godly people rally to the cause. Let us in the power of Christ have done with injustice and intimidation. There are enough godly people in your community to transform it.

Let it not be said of us: "They were afraid to ask Him."

(Reprint from The Camden Chronicle, issue of Dec. 31, 1956)

Topic: Developing the Human Resources of South Carolina.

Moderator: Gren Seibels

Panelists: Dr. William H. Patterson
Dr. C. A. Johnson
Traugott Kern
Irving McNayr

This panel of specialists will represent a significant range of professional experience. It is composed of an educator, an economic researcher, those concerned with city planning and administration, and a news analyst.

RECEIVED MAR 0 1957

? Correspond.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1508 Lady Street Columbia, S. C.

March 1957

Announcing —

The annual meeting of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations will be held at the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), 1505 Blanding Street, Columbia, S. C., on Wednesday, March 27. Registration at 10:00 a.m. and call to order at 10:30 a.m.

You are urged —

To attend and to bring others with you. Why not arrange car pools with members and friends!

There will be —

Three sessions: in the morning, from 10:30 - 12:30, in the afternoon, from 2:15 - 5:15, and in the evening, from 7:30 - 9:00.

Morning session —

An important business session, the President's message and a discussion of human relations work at the community level will be featured.

Afternoon session —

A panel discussion, on "Developing the Human Resources of South Carolina", will be followed by small group discussion, reported to a closing assembly. Won't you share your ideas on this subject which is basic to the economic and cultural growth of South Carolina?

Evening session —

An address on "The Man Across the Table" by Mr. James McBride Dabbs will be followed by a forum discussion.

Mr. Dabbs, long a leader of constructive bi-racial activities, is writing a book which promises to make a significant contribution to the achievement of democratic advances. Come and get a preview.

Pending File

RECEIVED OCT 25 1957

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1508 Lady St., Columbia, S.C.

October 1957

THE NEW LOOK FOR 1957-1958

September 30, 1957 was the closing date for the three-year project financed by a grant made by the Southern Regional Council to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. On the same date also, affiliation with the Southern Regional Council ended.

October 1, 1957 began a new year with SCCHR set up as an independent agency. The Board of Directors voted at its quarterly meeting to continue operation, and to make such adjustments as may be required by a reduced budget.

Staff Arrangements - The staff will continue to be bi-racial, though reduced from three persons to two. Mr. James T. McCain, associate director has taken an out-of-state position.

Introducing Mrs. Ethel Fendergrass Ruff, new staff member - Mrs. Ruff was reared in Sumter, S.C., has lived in several South Carolina communities and in Columbia S.C. for the last eleven years. She is a graduate of State College, Orangeburg, S.C. and has taken graduate work at New York University. She will serve as assistant director, in which capacity she will be available for field work as time permits.

Mrs. Ruff's father was an AME minister and her mother was a school teacher and director of community services in Sumter.

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman will continue to serve as executive director of SCCHR.

Budget for 1957-1958 - A budget of $10,050.00 has been adopted as a minimum basis for operation. In view of the enlarging opportunities and needs, it is believed that members and friends will contribute more generously than ever before, in order to make possible the continuation of the SCCHR staff services.

BY-LAW REVISIONS

To Be Voted Upon At The Annual Fall Meeting, November 7, 1957 - Revisions are being recommended by the Committee on By-Laws, in the following areas:

(1) In order to strengthen SCCHR's position as an independent, non-profit organization in establishing a tax-exempt status;
(2) In order to provide for flexibility in amounts set for membership dues;
(3) To provide for the possibility of enlarging the number of members of the Board of Directors, if needed to broaden the representation;
(4) To eliminate the provisions proscribed for re-organization in 1954, which are no longer needed;
(5) To substitute for Article VII, Committees, provisions for a more complete committee set-up; and
(6) To eliminate Article X which provides for affiliation with the Southern Regional Council upon specified conditions which were necessary during the three-year grant period, Oct.1,1954-Sept.30,1957.

LAST - BUT BY NO MEANS LEAST

SCCHR's New President - Courtney Siceloff, director of the Penn Community Services and the Penn Conference Center was elected by the Board of Directors as its new chairman to succeed the Rev. J. Claude Evans, who accepted work at Southern Methodist University this fall. Mr. Siceloff brings many contributions to his role

S O U T H C A R O L I N A C O U N C I L

O N

H U M A N R E L A T I O N S

Annual Fall Meeting

WHERE? Bethel AME Church
1528 Sumter Street
Columbia, So. Car.

WHEN? Thursday Morning
10:15 to 11:30
November 7, 1957

WHO? Open to the interested public: members and friends

Address:
WHAT? CONSERVATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S HUMAN RESOURCES
Frederick Routh, Ass't Dir., So. Regional Council

Because people from all over South Carolina will be in Columbia attending the three-day annual conference of The South Carolina Conference of Social Work, this meeting is scheduled so that all persons wishing to do so may attend the general session which will be held in the ballroom of the Jefferson Hotel from 11:45-1:00. This meeting is co-sponsored by the South Carolina Association for Mental Health. It will feature an Address, "As the Twig is Bent", by Dr. Leon Eisenberg, Children's Psychiatric Service, The John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

PLAN A CAR POOL AND BRING INTERESTED FRIENDS WITH YOU

Number 2 **********April, 1958

Issued by the

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1508 Lady Street Columbia, S. C.

The Other Side

"Printers," Benjamin Franklin wrote, "are educated in the belief, that when men differ in opinion, both sides ought equally to have the advantage of being heard by the public; and that when truth and error have fair play, the former is always an overmatch for the latter."

There are available upon request to the Council, copies of editorials from daily and weekly newspapers published in South Carolina which show a trend to consider "the other side" in the present political and legal differences arising from the school segregation decisions.

The Council urges study and discussion of the issues involved, and planning in line with the democratic processes to which we, as an American people, are committed.

Hot Off the Press

"What the Supreme Court Said"--The School Segregation Decisions, with an analysis by Professor Robert A. Leflar. Mr. Leflar is professor of law at the University of Arkansas and formerly at New York University, was associate justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas from 1949 to 1951, and dean of the law school at the University of Arkansas from 1943 to 1954. This leaflet sells for 10¢, and may be secured from the S. C. Council on Human Relations.

Suggested Reading

"Schools in Transition" - Margaret W. Ryan and Robin M. Williams, Jr., University of N. C. Press, Chapel Hill, N. C.,$3.00

"The Fears Men Live By" - Selma Hirsh, Harper & Brothers, New York, N. Y. $2.75

"The Strange Career of Jim Crow" - C. Vann Woodward,Oxford University Press, New York, N. Y. $2.50

Who Are the Extremists?

The terms "the moderates" and "the extremists" are being used frequently in describing persons with varying reactions to the Supreme Court's decision. Often the words are used loosely and without consistency. Might it not be well to continue to look for what is meant when the terms are applied?

The following is quoted from the Florence Morning News, Mar.15, 1956, and gives one analysis: "It is the extremes in attitude and action which must, at all costs, be avoided: The extreme, as advocated by some, that the most gradual application of the law must be implacably fought; and the extreme, as advocated by others, that the most precipitate application of the Supreme Court's decision must be pressed by force if necessary."

Moderates Challenged

"Recently in 'Life' magazine the most eminent and esteemed novelist of the South, William Faulkner, who holds 'discrimination by race' to be 'incontrovertably immoral' appealed to the North to pause to ponder, to make haste more slowly lest they immobilize and destroy the Southern moderates themselves.

"That is well and that can be acted upon if the moderates of the South will join in turning aside the other extreme of total resistance and nullification." (The Florence Morning News, 3-15-56)

Choice Erroneously Represented

"The choice before the South is erroneously represented as a choice between absolute segregation and immediate, all-out integration." (Taken from a letter sent by the Southern Regional Council, Inc., to State Chambers of Commerce presidents, in seven Southern states.)

Cloud on Economic Horizon

Charlotte Editor C. A. McKnight was reported in THE STATE, Columbia, S. C., March 14, 1956, under the caption Race Relations Held Threat to South's Economic Progress as saying,

"Yet none but an incurable optimist can fail to realize that the rapid deterioration of race relations in the wake of the Supreme Court's decision is already a large cloud on your regional economic horizon, one which blown by the strong winds of emotionalism and group hatreds could well darken for a long time our bright material future."

International Flavor of U. S. Race Relations

El Informador, one of the most powerful dailies in Mexico, commenting on the University of Ala.-Miss Autherine Lucy case said that the students and educators "are telling Latin America, which remembers Hitler, that they are emphatically in accord with such racial policies.

"As they have treated her, so they can treat us ..... .

"....they should be the defender of human rights within their country as well as outside."

In this connection also, read: "They Always Ask Me about Negroes" in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, (March 10, 1956) by Frank M. Snowden, who is a Negro and the American cultural attaché in Italy.

Membership Note

The promotional brochure, "the blue folder" lists all membership classifications. Mr. A. R. Suritz, South Carolina Council on Human Relation's chairman of the membership committee urges each member to make his own check for as large an amount as possible, to distribute these folders, to interpret the work of the Council, and to secure new members and donors.

Finance Campaign

The South Carolina Council on Human Relation's Finance committee under the chairmanship of Mr. James M. Dabbs is conducting an effective campaign. The goal is $6,000 for 1956. Members are asked to contact friends and acquaintances to give them the opportunity of contributing to the operational costs of the Council - an organization of South Carolinians of both races working together in the interest of all the people of South Carolina.

"We ..... are proud of the existence of an organization whose main effort is promoting brotherhood and understanding among all mankind, and that the wheels of democracy are still grinding."
(Excerpt from a contributor's letter to Mr. Dabbs.)

Board and Staff Workshop

Mr. John Hope, II, of Fisk University who is Southern Regional Council's associate director in charge of program, arranged a joint board and staff workshop for the South Carolina Council. This workshop was held in April at Benedict College and proved highly beneficial in charting the future program of the Council. Consultants assisting were Mr. Frederick B. Routh and Dr. C. H. Parrish, of the SRC staff, Dr. Lewis Killian, of Florida State College, and Dr. Harry Walker, of Howard University.

Mark Your Calendar

The 1956 annual meeting of the Council will be held in Columbia, on Wednesday, May 23. Program details will be sent members later. Plan now to attend.

SC - Misc etc

S. C. C. H. R. REVIEW

March, 1964

A monthly news review issued by the Information Committee of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina

GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCILS MEET

"Education, A Prerequisite For Equal Employment," is the theme of a joint session of the Georgia and South Carolina Councils to be held March 20-21 at the A agusta Town House Motor Inn at Augusta.

Registration will be held from 3 to 7 p.m. at the Inn, with dinner at 7 p.m. The Rev. Fred M. Reese, S.C. Council chairman, will preside. Speaker will be Mr. Otis E. Finley Jr., Associate Director of the National Urban League.

Saturday, workshops will be held from 9-12 noon. Co-sponsoring the sessions will be the League of Women Voters of Augusta.

Workshop themes will be: 1. The role of citizens in desegregation of schools; 2. Role of Citizens in Implementing state and federal training and retraining programs; 3. Role of citizens in updating and upgrading local public school systems; and, 4. Role of citizens in recruiting people for jobs, and jobs for people.

Luncheon will be held at 12:30. Presiding will be Dr. Lionel Newsome, chairman of the Georgia Council.

Dr. Lucius Pitts, president of Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama, will be luncheon speaker.

+ + + + + +

TIME IS CREEPING IN, MEMBERS!

With a third of the year almost gone, many persons have not yet renewed membership in SCCHR. Time is slipping by and an enlarged program requires more support and members.

For many, $5 memberships constitute sacrifice. It is worth the effort, though, to realize that your Council is providing more vital information needed to upgrade employment and education for all citizens than any single organization in the state.

These are days of solid challenge and the need for deep commitment to the causes of justice and equality of opportunity.

Have you made your contribution yet?

+ + + + +

At a recent Executive Committee meeting, action was taken to relate Executive Committee members to local Council programs.

It was hoped that such a relationship would help to provide services for local councils to strengthen organization and programs.

Dr. Austin V. Edwards and Dr. Robert J. Moore were elected as members-at-large to serve on the Executive Committee.

+ + + + +

AUGUSTA CONFERENCE LEADERS TOLD

Meet these interesting people at the Georgia-South Carolina joint conference March 20-21:

Mr. Otis Finley, Associate Director of the National Urban League. He directs the Urban League program on Education and Youth incentives.

, Dr. Lucius Pitts, President of Miles College, Birmingham, Ala., a former director of the Georgia Teachers Education Association and a long time officer of the Georgia Council, now Chairman of the Alabama Council on Human Relations.

Mr. John Wheeler, President of the Southern Regional Council, President of the Mechanics & Farmers Bank, Durham, N.C., and member of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Mr. R. L. Cousins, Assistant Director of Southern Education Foundation, Inc., formerly with the Georgia Department of Education.

Mr. Vernon Jordan, Assistant Director of Southern Regional Council, former Field Representative of NAACP.

Mr. H. M. Sweatt, Assistant Director of the Southern Regional Office, who is working with the Skill Bank division of the Employment Program of the National Urban League. (Mr. Sweatt of Sweatt vs. Texas.)

Mr. George McMillan, Free Lance Writer.

The Rev. Fred M. Reese, Pastor of Bethel Methodist Church, Columbia, S.C., holds various positions on state and national Boards of the Methodist Church, Chairman of the South Carolina Council.

Dr. Lionel Newsom, Chairman of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, President of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Professor of Sociology, Morehouse College.

Mr. George Butler, a staff member of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Plan to meet these outstanding men. Plan to attend the conference at:

Augusta Town House Motor Inn
MARCH 20 - 21, 1964
AUGUSTA, GA.

+ + + + +

SPRING STUDENT CONFERENCE, with emphasis on projects in education, exchange and local programs, has been set for April 10-12 at Penn Center, Frogmore.

Included will be an emphasis on African affairs and their relation to the civil rights and other movements in the U.S. Dr. I.William Zartman, professor of African Studies at USC will speak and direct the program section on Africa.

+ + + + +

WILL STATE PARKS BE LOST?

On Jan. 30 the State Park Bill (H.1959) passed the 3rd reading of the House. On the same day it received first reading in the Senate and was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is to be reported March 10 to a meeting of the full committee.

The crucial question now is: will the Senate pass the bill, or will it by not passing the bill keep the state parks closed and permit the reversal clause in many parks to be implemented?

It is urgent that your Senators hear from you now. Members of the Judiciary Committee are:

Chairman, Gressette, Calhoun; 1st vice chairman, Morrah, Greenville; 2nd vice chairman, Williams, Orangeburg; Long, Union; West, Kershaw; Stevens, Horry; Gasque, Marion; Bristow, Richland; Cushman, Aiken; Nicholson, Greenwood; Grimes, Georgetown; Harrelson, Colleton; Leppard, Chesterfield; Lindsay, Marlboro; and Morris, Clarendon.

(From 'Your State House,' a publication of the Christian Action Council.)

+ + + + +

SCSCHR TUTORS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
By Mrs. Fannie Phelps Adams,
Guidance Counselor

The Guidance Department of Booker T. Washington High, Columbia, uses various techniques which tend to enable every student to realize his maximum potential. Thus, there was an enthusiastic acceptance of tutoring services offered by members of the Columbia Student Human Relations group. The plan was designed to provide additional help for a number of students who possess good academic ability, but who are presently considered by their teachers as underachievers.

Serving as tutors for these students are persons from Benedict College and the University of South Carolina who are active members of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations.

Subjects include Algebra, Biology, Chemistry, English, French, Spanish, and U. . History.

The services are on a voluntary basis, and students await each session with great enthusiasm. The inter-personal relationship experienced between students and tutors is most noteworthy.

The administration, faculty, and students of Booker T. Washington High are grateful for the services these tutors are rendering, and feel confident that the results achieved will prove invaluable to both students and tutors.

The S.C. Student Council on Human Relations has great reason to be proud of this work.

+ + + + +

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS IMMEDIATELY

Attend the Georgia - South Carolina Councils Conference for all or part of the program.

( )	Room(s) at Paine College	$2.00 - $ 3.00
( )	Hotel or Motel (Several are available)	$8.00 - $15.00
( )	Dinner, March 20	$3.00
( )	Luncheon, March 21	$2.00

Send registrations to Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, 3021 Fox Spring Road, Augusta, Georgia. Dr. Vaughan will make reservations at Paine College or at hotel or motel.

A few scholarships are available. If needed, apply immediately at SCCHR office, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S.C.

S.C.C.H.R. REVIEW

A monthly news review by the Information Committee of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia South Carolina, United States of America.

ATTACK ON POVERTY BEGINS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

by Dr. Edwin Culpepper
Co-ordinator, State of South Carolina
Office of Economic Opportunity
300 Gervais Street Columbia, S. C.

Poverty is a network of social ills like illiteracy, unemployment, poor health and dilapidated housing. To relieve them requires a varied and coordinated attack. Remedial reading, literacy courses, job training, employment counseling, homemaking service, job development and training, vocational rehabilitation and health services are some of the many areas that must be involved.

Already in existence are programs of one kind or another that deal in a restricted way with the problems of poverty. The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 is designed to try and fill in some of the gaps so that each existing program--along with each new program--becomes a component part of a whole coordinated effort.

This means that the attack on poverty must be well planned and organized if it is to have any chance for success. It also means that it must be broad in scope and may not be entered into too hastily.

At this point, nationally as well as in South Carolina, the program is in a condition of ferment. The search is on for the best ways and means that can be found to utilize in the most effective manner the funds that are available. Each new day brings forth new ideas, and with each new idea there is apt to be a revision in policy or procedure with the result that what may be acceptable today may not be acceptable tomorrow.

With few notable exceptions, communities in South Carolina and in other states are not completely organized to take full advantage of the program even as it becomes more stabilized. In the first place, the community itself must be identified with a major political jurisdiction exercising responsibility for related public programs. A community should cover a geographical area of sufficient size and population to allow for effective utilization of human, physical and financial resources. In South Carolina this means that an area no smaller than a county is likely to be considered as a basic unit for planning and development of a community action program. In counties containing major urban areas it is possible cities within the county that meet the urban classification may be considered communities provided programs planned and developed are acceptable to and coordinated with these official agencies responsible for the development of the county as a whole. Smaller counties will find it necessary in many cases to combine their efforts with adjoining counties.

As a second consideration, it is unlikely that many communities have immediately available the facilities, the personnel or the incentives to objectively analyze the complex factors which contribute to conditions of low income and substandard human performance. Among the factors that must be considered are:

(1) The extent ot persistent unemployment and underemployment.
(2) The number and proportion of persons receiving cash or assistance on a needs basis from public agencies or private organizations.
(3) School drop-outs.
(4) Military service rejection rates.
(5) Other evidence of low educational attainment.
(6) The incidence of disease, disability and infant mortality.
(7) Housing conditions.
(8) Adequacy of community facilities and services.
(9) The incidence of crime and juvenile delinquency.

Only after a careful comparison of the data on poverty with the data on performance under existing programs will it be possible to identify major areas of other apparent program needs.

The time gained during this period of ferment can best be spent in the organizational and planning process. To assist in this, the State has set up an Office of Economic Opportunity ot provide technical and consultative assistance. One of the first objectives of the Office of Economic Opportunity will be to utilize the leadership and the research facilities of the State institutions of higher learning to pull together all of the available data on poverty in the state and to institute new research that may be helpful in trying to solve these perplexing problems. These resources, plus the resources of existing State and Federal agencies, will be available to local communities as they go about the task of completing these preliminary stages.

1965 MEMBERSHIP DUES

are now payable for the current calendar year. Please remit renewals and memberships to:

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street Columbia, S. C.

VIRGINIA TUITION AID GRANTS RULED OUT BY U. S. COURT

The U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in Richmond, Virginia, recently held that Virginia's system of paying tax-financed tuition grants to white students in segregated white schools is "a transparent evasion of the 14th Amendment."

Though the decision applied directly to only two of 10 school districts that opened hastily organized "private academies" to avoid or limit "race mixing" in classrooms, the language of the opinion was widely regarded in Richmond as striking at the whole system of tuition grants as a means of evading public school integration.

Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina have somewhat similar tuition-grant plans.

* * * * *

TV SERIES ON UNITED NATIONS SCHEDULED

A Carol for Another Christmas, shown Monday, December 28, 9:30-11 P.M., on ABC network, and Who Has Seen the Wind? to be shown Friday, Feb. 19, ABC Network, 9:30-11 P.M. (check local listings) are two in a series of four TV programs on the United Nations sponsored by Xerox Corporation. If you have seen or see either or both of these programs, which present an intelligent, responsible approach to the United Nations efforts, you may want to write personal approval to: Mr. Joseph C.Wilson, President, Xerox Corp., 6 Haloid St., Rochester, N.Y.; Mr. Leonard Goldensen, President, ABC, 7 West 66th St., New York, N.Y., and to your local station.

* * * * *

INTERRACIAL YOUNG MINISTERS DISCUSSION FELLOWSHIP IN COLUMBIA

An interracial discussion group of young ministers in Columbia has been meeting every two weeks in connection with S.C.C.H.R. Committee on the Church and Human Relations.

Dynamic discussions have revolved around chapters of Will D. Campbell's book, Race and the Renewal of the Church. Ministers from A.M.E., Baptist, C.M.E., Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Seventh Day Adventist, and other denominations have met since last fall in a continuing interaction.

Other groups of young ministers may wish to engage in similar discussions throughout the state and may want to utilize the paperback book mentioned above. Write SCCHR, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C., for information.

* * * * *

STUDENT COUNCIL TRAINS PANELISTS

The South Carolina Student Council is offering to campus, church or community groups student panelists who will speak or lead discussions in the area of the Church and Race Relations. The student leaders prefer an informal discussion approach with small groups but will accept invitations when possible for larger meetings. If your organization is interested in Student Panelists, please make your request directly to SCCHR office or to Miss Marsha Martin (Student Chairman), Box 1123, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S.C. Please make your request as far in advance as possible and state the time, place and type of group desiring leadership panel.

* * * * *

STUDENT COUNCIL HOLDS SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE AT CAMP GRAVATT, AIKEN

A total of 87 students from 15 colleges of the state, with faculty advisors and a corps of leaders, met for a working conference Dec. 4-6 at Camp Gravatt, Episcopal Camp and Conference Center near Aiken. The keynote speaker, Mr. Randolph Blackwell of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, confronted conference MEMbers with the drastic changes in our social and economic life, chief among these being cybernation, and challended students to become involved now in the processes of shaping the future. Workshops dealt seriously with Poverty in South Carolina; Political Issues confronting Citizens; Tutorial Programs; and for newcomers a discussion group on Feelings and Fears. A workshop for training Panelists to speak and lead discussions, especially in the area of the Church and Race was led by Mr. Joseph Hendricks, Dean of Students from Mercer University. The Conference accepted a recommendation to focus on educating citizens of the State to the need for a compulsory school attendance law in South Carolina. This will be a major effort during the coming semester. The conference was ably directed by Chairman, Miss Mary Ann Eaddy of Benedict College, and Vice-chairman Brad Poston of the University of South Carolina.

* * * * *

SPEAKERS AVAILABLE FOR CHURCHES AND OTHER GROUPS THROUGH COUNCIL COMMITTEE

The Committee on the Church and Human Relations has a list of recommended speakers and discussants for church and other organizations desiring programs that would focus on the responsibility of the Church in race relations.

Address all requests to:
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ledeen, S.C. Council
1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.

* * * * *

REQUESTS For Aid Are Proving That Columbus Was Wrong: The World Is Flat.

Of the six states carried by the Democratic Party Nov. 3, four (Arkansas, Florida, Tennessee and Virginia) would have gone Republican had it not been for Negro votes. Another, North Carolina, might have. Republicans might not have carried Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina if those states allowed Negroes access to registration lists. Only Texas gave Democrats a majority of white votes cast.

The Southern states that voted Democratic have the highest Negro registration in the region; Republicans carried those states with less than 45% of the eligible Negroes registered.

In Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina, Republican Senator Barry Goldwater carried 54%, 57% and 59% of the vote respectively; heavy Negro votes for the Democratic ticket prevented bigger margins. In Mississippi and Alabama, where Republicans took 87% and 69% of the vote, Negro registration is abnormally low because of the state-inspired difficulties Negroes have in registering to vote.

Thus, in the five states of the deep South--Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana -- most notorious as seats of racism, white voters supported Senator Goldwater almost unanimously. The rejection of Negroes from the traditionally integrated Republican party, the lack of support the Democratic ticket received from local and state Democratic party figures in the deep South, and the clear delineation of Senator Goldwater's position favoring states rights and "local option" of segregation all contributed toward a Republican victory.

The Goldwater states had never in recent years (except Louisiana) supported Republican Presidential candidates. All--except Georgia--had supported the racist Dixie-crat slates in 1948.

Goldwater lost three states--Florida, Tennessee and Virginia--that had voted Republican in 1952, 1956, and 1960, because sizeable Negro votes wielded the balance of power.

A study by the Southern Regional Council--assuming that 95% of the voting Negroes voted Democratic--reveals the following voting patterns throughout the South: (Negro vote totals are estimates)

I. In Florida, Tennessee, Arkansas and Virginia Democrats could not have won without the heavy Negro support they received.

Florida -- Johnson margin: 37,800 votes.
Negro votes: 211,800

Virginia -- Johnson margin: 77,000 votes
Negro votes: 166,600

Tennessee -- Johnson margin: 126,000.
Negro votes: 165,200

Arkansas -- Johnson margin: 65,400
Negro votes: 67,600

II. In North Carolina, Democrats probably would not have won without Negro support.

Johnson margin: 173,900
Negro vote: 168,400

III. In Texas, Democrats clearly carried a majority of white voters.

Johnson margin: 684,100
Negro votes: 325,500

IV. Republican victories in Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina would have been greater had it not been for Negro votes.

Georgia -- Goldwater, 578,509;
Johnson, 487,581.
Margin: 90,900
Negro votes: 178,700.

There are more eligible unregistered Negroes (343,000) than registered Negroes (270,000) in Georgia. If 40% of the eligible unregistered Negroes had been registered, and had followed similar voting patterns, Georgia would have been carried by the Democrats.

Louisiana -- Goldwater, 503,545;
Johnson, 387,811
Margin 115,700
Negro votes: 122,000.

In Louisiana also, unregistered eligible Negroes (350,000) outnumber registered Negroes (164,800). Had only 45% of the unregistered Negroes been allowed to vote, and had they followed similar turnout and voting patterns, Louisiana would have gone Democratic.

South Carolina -- Goldwater, 311,144
Johnson, 219,613
Margin: 91,500
Negro votes: 90,300

Again, registration of 65% of the state's eligible unregistered Negroes (227,000) would have changed the election results here.

V. In Alabama and Mississippi, where Negro disenfranchisement is greatest, Goldwater received the highest totals of all votes cast.

Alabama -- Goldwater, 454,313;
unpledged Democrats, 200,355
Margin: 240,000.
Negro votes: 68,100.

In Alabama, only 110,000 of the state's 370,000 eligible Negroes are registered to vote.

Mississippi -- Goldwater, 359,693
Johnson, 53,063
Margin: 306,600
Negro vote: 21,200

In Mississippi, not more than 28,000 Negroes are registered. Another 394,000 are eligible.

In Georgia, Johnson carried North Georgia counties with low Negro populations, one urban center (Atlanta- Fulton County) and some south Georgia counties with large Negro registration. In Louisiana, rural areas stayed Democratic, while urban areas voted Republican. In Tennessee, Negro votes beat down Republican challenges on the state level, and in Arkansas, Negroes -- who split their tickets between Democrat Johnson and Republican gubernatorial candidate Winthrop Rockefeller -- and labor combined to place the state in the Democratic column, although the national Republican ticket received strong support from the state's segregationist Delta area. Significantly, winning gubernatorial candidate Orval Faubus soft-pedaled the race issue in his campaign against the more moderate Rockefeller.

The "Freedom Vote" conducted in Mississippi dramatically demonstrated the potential power of the Negro vote. In 37 Mississippi counties, "Freedom Votes" (unofficial ballots cast over three days by local Negroes) outnumbered votes the regular Democratic ticket received.

REVIEWING Those Errors I'll Own As Such,
I'll Say Of My Worst Offenses;
It's Not My Mistakes I Regret So Much
As Their Troublesome Consequences —

INTERESTED IN WAR ON POVERTY?

JOB CORPS -- For youth 16-21, lacking schooling and skills for jobs, for coordinated program of basic education, skill training and constructive work experience.
WRITE: Job Corps, Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C. Cards to register your interest in the Job Corps are available at S.C.C.H.R., 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S.C.

WORKING-TRAINING PROGRAM -- For full or part-time work experience and training for youths, 16 through 21, enabling them to stay in or return to school, or increase employability.
WRITE: Manpower Administration, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

WORK-STUDY PROGRAM -- Provides part-time employment of college, university students from low-income families, through on-and-off- campus part-time jobs.
WRITE: Commissioner of Education, HEW, Washington, D. C.

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS -- Provides financial support for local anti-poverty campaigns, in urban and rural areas. Possible projects in local anti-poverty programs include: remedial reading, literacy instruction, job training, employment counseling, homemaker services, job development, rehabilitation, health services, etc.
WRITE: Community Action, Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C.

VISTA VOLUNTEERS (Volunteers in Service to America) -- Opportunity for those, 18 and over, to join the War on Poverty. Volunteers will work with migrant laborers, on Indian reservations, in urban and rural community action programs, in slum areas, hospitals, schools and in institutions for mentally ill and retarded. Plans call for 5,000 VISTA Volunteers.
WRITE: VISTA Volunteers, Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C.

ADULT BASIC EDUCATION PROGRAM -- Provides assistance to states for special programs of literacy instruction.
WRITE: Commissioner of Education, HEW, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS TO COMBAT POVERTY IN RURAL AREAS -- Provides loans and technical assistance to help very low income farm families increase their income from farming or in other ways.
WRITE: Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANCE FOR MIGRANT AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES -- Provides grants, loans, and loan guarantees to assist States and localities for special needs in housing, sanitation, education, and the day care of children.
WRITE: Community Action, Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C.

AN EMPLOYMENT AND INVESTMENT INCENTIVES PROGRAM -- Provides up to $25,000 for small businesses not eligible under other loan programs, including: retail and service enterprises employing three or fewer persons, such as luncheonettes, filling stations, drug stores, barber shops, delicatessens, beauty parlors, furniture movers, cleaning shops, etc.
WRITE: Small Business Administration, 1801 Assembly St., Columbia, S. C.

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
REVIEW, JANUARY, 1965
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, S. C.

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
COLUMBIA, S. C.
PERMIT NO. 758

SC. PUBLICATIONS

SCCHR REVIEW

December

1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S.C.

OVER 350 ATTEND ANNUAL MEETING

At the afternoon session, Mr. Paul Anthony, Director of Southern Regional Council, congratulated SCCHR on the consistently high quality of its program and noted the fact that S.C. is one of two states in the South which has been continuously staffed since 1954. Mr. Anthony stated that the two areas of work in which state councils must become involved--rural and youth--had been pioneered in South Carolina with the Rural Advancement Project and the S.C. Student Council on Human Relations.

Mr. Philip Hammer gave the banquet address on current economic trends in the South, with a focus on S.C. Mr. Hammer noted the need for training and educating people for the jobs that will be available or continue to be available in the future rather than concentrating on skills that will be obsolete or will have been replaced by machines in ten or fifteen years.

Thousands of workers--many of them Negroes in unskilled and semi-skilled jobs--are being replaced by machinery. A real concern should be the shortage of training programs for these jobless workers. This is a contributing factor in the widening of the gap between Negro and white income to the extent that this gap is now wider than ever before.

In closing, Mr. Hammer said he sees real hope for S.C. because it does have the resources and potential to meet the problem of unemployment--if we will only begin to find ways to begin to utilize them.

NEW OFFICERS FOR '65

At the SCCHR Annual Meeting, Mr. John Hills, Director of the Division of Technical Services of the State Committee for Technical Education, was elected chairman.

The Rev. M.D. McCollom, District Superintendent of the Walterboro District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dr. William H. Wesson, USC economics department, were elected as vice-chairmen.

Mrs. R. B. Cunningham, an active YWCA leader, was re-elected as secretary and Mr. I. Mayo Read, Jr., Certified Public Accountant, is the new treasurer.

Members-at-large are Mrs. John F. Potts, Chairman of Humanities Division at Voorhees College, and Dr. Robert J. Moore, history professor at Columbia College.

NEW ADDITIONS TO THE STAFF

Mr. George Anderson will be working as Field Representative for the Rural Advancement Program. Mr. Anderson was born in Ohio, but he has spent most of his life in S.C. where he attended S.C. State College and received his LL.B. Degree from the S.C. State College School of Law in 1965.

During the summer of 1965, he participated in Project Cause-II, which was a "crash" program to aid disadvantaged youth. Mr. Anderson has also worked in the Youth Opportunity Center in Charleston as well as the STEP center there.

* * * * *

THE VALUE OF AN INTEGRATED INSTITUION

Whenever one makes a transition from one place to another or from one situation to another, in order to be successful, there are certain conditions that have to be met and certain adjustments made.

This applies as well to a student entering a new institution, whether it's a recently desegregated one like the Univ. of S.C. or one that doesn't fit into this classification.

I'm certain that in the case of Carolina and similar schools one of the perplexing questions that is of primary concern to a Negro student coming here for the first time is what will it be like? How will the students treat me? Will they annoy me, will they become friends, or will they be indifferent?

Attending an integrated institution helps both races to get a better understanding of one another. Some previously held beliefs might be disproved or substantiated. But for those concerned both sides will no doubt be on the receiving as well as the giving end. Each has something to learn which will probably lead to better race relationships.

At present Carolina is more open than before, in that you find the colored students participating in many extracurricular activities, though there are some organizations, such as the sororities and fraternities, that haven't accepted Negroes, as of yet. But the 70 to 80 of us there are fitting more and more into the campus life as regular students.

In the near future I feel that each student at Carolina and all other desegregated institutions will be treated as an individual, regardless of his beliefs, ethnic background, the texture of his hair, or the color of his skin.

Edna Smith
Univ. of S.C.

Staff Additions (Cont.)

An earlier addition to the SCCHR staff is the Rev. Eugene Hagans who is a Field Representative with the Rural Advancement Program. Mr. Hagans, a native of Jacksonville, Florida, has lived in S.C. for the past fifteen years. While here, he has received his B.D. and B.A. degrees from Benedict College. Mr. Hagans has been very effective in helping organize Improvement Associations throughout the state.

Mr. Ulysses Chambers, a student at USC, will be working part-time on Operation Search, which is a program to urge Negro students to attend college in S.C. Mr. Chambers graduated from Booker T. Washington High School in Columbia and then attended the Univ. of Arizona for two years. Last year he was a member of "The Crucible" (the USc literary magazine) staff.

If you have any poems, articles, or news stories that you would like published, please send them at once. Local councils are reminded to send their programs and activities in each month.

YOU--A DELINQUENT?

Yes, you can be a delinquent. But no one wants to fall into this category; therefore, become a "calendar watcher" and as soon as Dec. 31 rolls around (and the Christmas bills are paid), renew your membership in the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. If you are not a member, now is the time to join the Council and become an active participant in securing a better S.C. for everyone.

NEW BOARD MEMBERS

The following were elected at the Annual Meeting for three-year terms on the Board of Directors of SCCHR:

Sister Mary Anthony-Charleston
Mr. Hudson L. Barksdale-Columbia
Mr. Sanford P. Bradby-Aiken
Mr. Ervin Dargan-Florence
Mr. John Hills-Columbia
Rev. James M. Hinton-Columbia
Dr. Robert J. Moore-Columbia
Dr. H.D. Monteith-Columbia
Dr. Joseph D. Novak-Columbia
Mrs. John F. Potts-Denmark
Mr. I. Mayo Read- Columbia
Rev. James O. Rich-Anderson
Mrs. Dorothy D. Robertson-Anderson
Dr. C.H. Thomas-Orangeburg
Dr. James T. Womack-Columbia

Congratulations and best wishes for a successful and fruitful three years.

* * * * * *

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIPS ARE FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

JOIN OR RENEW NOW

SC - PUBLICATIONS

SCCHR REVIEW

January-February

1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S.C.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

It is not often that one joins an organization with the long history of good work that the Council boasts and is immediately appointed to the top job. The one so selected might consider that no other candidate would accept the post; however, I choose to think--rather immodestly perhaps---that this was not the case. At any rate, I view my present responsibility with regard to the Council as an opportunity to take an active part in accelerating South Carolina's forward progress.

As one who is involved with the state's new Technical Education program, I must confess that I am highly oriented along educational lines. Moreover, I believe firmly that education is the solution to most of our economic and social shortcomings. Every citizen of our state must not only be afforded an opportunity to be exposed to the finest education we can provide but must be influenced and persuaded to take advantage of those opportunities.

I view the Council with its many contacts and its influence throughout South Carolina as a valuable device in exercising the persuasion needed to motivate thousands of our citizens to take advantage of the many educational opportunities which even now exist.

(cont. on page 2)

THE STUDENT COUNCIL AT WORK

Fifteen members of the Student Council on Human Relations will participate in a work-study weekend at the Neighborhood House in Charleston from Feb. 4-6. The center is located between two railroads and is near the county jail and city dump. The disease and crime rate in this section is the highest in the county.

Some of the students will be involved in recreation with sixty boys from 12-16 years of age, but the majority will be working to help organize and strengthen a Neighborhood Improvement Council.

* * *

THE CHURCH AND RACE

On January 24 in Columbia, S.C., an informal group of church-men met with representatives of denominational boards who carry major responsibility in the area of Christian social concerns. The Rev. Robert J. Stone of the United Presbyterian Church; Rev. Cornelius Tarplee of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Rev. Henri Stines of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity came as representatives of a united effort of the major church groups in a Christian witness in the area of race relations.

It was the consensus of the group present that there was now in the state a real need for a direct confrontation in the area of Race and Religion. To this end a second exploratory committee meeting to which other church lay and clerical leaders would be invited was set for March 17. Co-chairmen---the Rev. Arthur M. Martin and the Rev. Fred M. Reese were named. This program will be of real interest to many of the members of SCCHR and will merit our closest cooperation.

RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Many rural families and farm families are being helped through the activities of the Field Representative. Information has been given to families enabling them to obtain nonagricultural loans, as well as FHA loans for home improvements and to increase their incomes.

All federal programs of value are being interpreted to low-income families. Through these efforts one family was able to purchase an acre of land to build a snack bar; another family borrowed enough money to build and equip an auto body shop. Several families have been able to drill wells and add water conveniences in their homes.

Another important part of the program has involved fact-finding. For instance, in one area where 382 families were interviewed, 370 of these families earned less than $2,000 per year.

LOCAL COUNCIL NEWS

Aiken--Mr. Homer Coker, Area Superintendent of the Graniteville Schools, spoke on the Elementary and Secondary Education Act at the December meeting. The 1966 chairman of the Aiken Council is Mr. David Karraker.

Cheraw--Mr. Trevis Medlock, Rep. from Richland County, will be the speaker at the February meeting. Mr. Medlock will speak on the immediate need for a compulsory school attendance law. Father Walter Melfi has been re-elected as chairman.

Columbia--The January speaker was Dr. Juliette Burstermann, professor at Willimantic State College, who was a consultant to the Institute on Problems of Integration and Desegregation held at New York University last summer. Mr. C.B. Bailey is the new chairman of the Columbia Council.

Greenville--Seventy-four Furman students are participating in a tutorial in conjunction with the Greenville Council. Miss Sara Lowery is chairman of the Council.

Hartsville--A word of welcome to the new Hartsville Council. The officers are:

Chairman - The Rev. Joseph Lucey
1st V. Chairman - The Rev. John Prior
2nd V. Chairman-Mr. Harold Young
Treas.- Mr. Robert Simpson
Sec.- The Rev. Otis Nelson

BOARD MEETING

The SCCHR Board of Directors will have its organizational meeting on February 5 from 1:00-4:30 at the Wade Hampton Hotel in Columbia.

? ? ? ? ?

On Schools. . .

Do you know what plans will be used this coming year for school desegregation in your district?
Is your school making plans to use funds available through the Elementary and Secondary Education Act that enable children to receive clothes, textbooks, and lunches?
Is your school submitting a project for pre-school children?

On OEO. . .

Has an Economic Opportunity Commission been set up in your county? If so, is your commission in association with any other counties?
Who is representing you on this commission?

The Answers. . .

Have you invited your school superintendent and/or school board chairman to explain the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to your church, lodge, organization, or committee of concerned citizens? If further information is needed write:

Mr. Harris A. Marshall
Assistant State Supt.
of Education
Rutledge Building
Senate Street
Columbia, S.C.

Information from the Office of Economic Opportunity can be obtained by writing:

Mr. Townes Holland
State OEO Coordinator
300 Gervais Street
Columbia, S.C.

From the President (cont.)

I am aware, of course, of the other aspects of the principal problem which concerns us, and it is my intent to stimulate and support those actions which will serve to enhance the well-being of all S.C. citizens.

S.C. Council On
Human Relations
1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S.C.

Non-Profit Org.
Postage Paid
Columbia, S.C.
Permit No. 758

SCCHR REVIEW

Sept.-Oct.

1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S.C.

MARK THE CALENDAR!

The SCCHR Annual Meeting will be November 30, 1965, at the Columbia Hotel. Mr. Philip Hammer, nationally known economist, will be the banquet speaker. More information and tickets to the banquet will be available shortly.

STUDENT CONFERENCE

Over one-hundred students from fourteen colleges attended the Fall conference of the S. C. Student Council on Human Relations. The conference, held at Penn Community Center, centered around Poverty in South Carolina.

William Marsh, Director of Richland County OEO, was the featured speaker. Not only did the students hear speakers on Poverty, but there were tours through some of the economically deprived areas in which the Penn staff has been working. Through talking with some of the people and seeing community initiated projects such as school bus waiting stations, a water development system, and outside facilities, many students gained insight into a world they had forgotten even existed.

Mrs. Modjeska Simkins and the Rev. Matthew McCollom were special guest speakers.

In addition to Poverty, there were workshops on Peace and Capital Punishment. Such interest was shown in these areas that the conference elected state chairmen to work on these issues.

COLUMBIA FORUM ON WORLD AFFAIRS

"Approaches to Chinese-American Relations" will be the first forum of the Columbia Forum on World Affairs. This is a citizens committee which is non-partisan and expresses all points of view. The Columbia Council on Human Relations and Columbia Intercollegiate are among the sponsoring groups.

Speakers on the November 18th program at the Jefferson Hotel include Dr. Rhodes Murphey, an expert on Asian affairs from the Univ. of Michigan, and Prof. Donald Weatherbee of the USC International Studies department.

SCHEDULE

3:30-4:15--Registration
4:15-6:30--Dr. Rhodes Murphey
Prof. Donald Weatherbee
6:30-7:45--Supper (Optional) Buffet in cafeteria for $1.50
7:45-9:30--Guest Panel:
Dr. Rhodes Murphey
Prof. Donald Weatherbee
Dr. Raymond Moore
Prof. John Sullivan
Prof. Urban Whitaker
Dr. Robert Foster
(moderator)

Registration is $1.00. Students may register for $.25. If you are planning to attend dinner, please place reservations with Dr. Harold Miller, 2009 Hampton St., Columbia, S.C. No advance registration is necessary except for dinner.

The Columbia Forum will have dialogue on current issues throughout the year.

THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

The purpose of this law is to strengthen educational programs for the educationally deprived children in low-income areas. It will provide for additional library books, free text books, free lunches, supplementary education centers and services, and research.

Anyone desiring aid through this program should apply to the district shcool superintendent. Copies of the act can be secured by sending 10 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

NAIRO APPOINTMENT TO SCCHR

The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO) has assigned Brad Poston to work in South Carolina with SCCHR for a year.

Mr. Poston, a native South Carolinian, graduated from USC where he was president of the Baptist Student Union, the YMCA, and Chairman of Religious Emphasis Week. In addition to being state vice-president of the Student Council on Human Relations, he was also a member of Omicron Delta Kappa national honorary fraternity and Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

THE FARM LABOR COUNSELING PROGRAM OF SOUTH CAROLINA

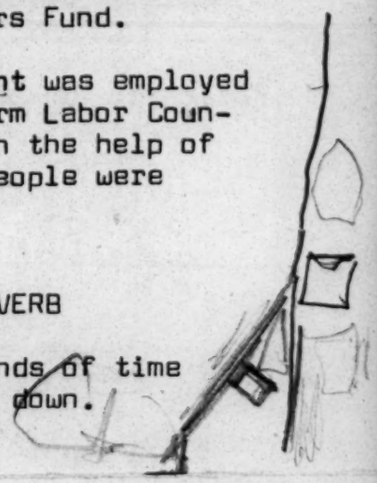
After Congress repealed the law that permitted hiring seasonal laborers from other areas outside of the continental boundaries of the United States, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, in cooperation with the National Sharecroppers Fund, sponsored a Farm Labor Counseling Program to assist in locating workers for employment on contract farm labor jobs with specific criteria. The two main criteria orders were from Michigan for hand harvesting vegetables and from Florida for cultivating and harvesting sugar cane.

This program encouraged cooperation from the United States Labor Department, State Employment Offices, and the leaders of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and the National Sharecroppers Fund.

A Counseling Assistant was employed to supervise this Farm Labor Counseling Program. With the help of eight aides, 1,939 people were counseled.

ANCIENT PROVERB

Footprints on the sands of time are not made sitting down.



South Carolina Council
On Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S.C.

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Columbia, S. C.
Permit No. 758

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsythe St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

mm

SCCHR REVIEW

November

1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S.C.

ANNUAL MEETING ON NOVEMBER 30

Mr. Philip Gibbon Hammer, nationally known economist, will be the banquet speaker at the SCCHR Annual Meeting in Columbia, S.C., on November 30. His topic will be "The Shape of the Great Society." Mr. Hammer was once introduced by an imminent sociologist as "the economist in America who knows most about sociology and the sociologist who knows most about economics."

The afternoon speaker will be Mr. Paul Anthony, recently elected director of Southern Regional Council. Mr. Anthony's subject, "Expanding Roles of Human Relations Councils," should be of interest to all council members.

Please see the attatched sheets for additional information. You are urged to get your reservations in early--before November 28.

RURAL TRAINING PROJECT

Mr. L.S. James will complete the last nine months of the two-year Southern Rural Training Project in the staff position formerly held by Mr. Paul Webber, Jr. Mr. Webber is now working with the State Office of Economic Opportunity. Mr. Benjamin Mack and the Reverend Eugene Hagans will continue to develop the Rural Advancement Project of SCCHR.

* * * *

OUTSTANDING EDUCATOR DIES

Dr. J.A. Bacoats, President of Benedict College and for many years a member of SCCHR's Board of Directors, died on September 25, 1965. He was buried on the college campus in front of Antisdell Chapel.

During the twenty-one years Dr. Bacoats was at Benedict College, the enrollment and faculty tripled and the college was accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

- -

Name _____

Address _____

__ I plan to attend the business session.

__ Please reserve __ ticket(s) @ $2.65 each.

__ Payment enclosed __ Will pay at banquet

Please return to Ticket Sales, SCCHR, 1330 Laurel St., Columbia, S.C., by November 28, 1965.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INCORPORATED

1965 Annual Conference

Columbia Hotel, Columbia, S.C., Tuesday, November 30th

PROGRAM

2:00 - 3:15 p.m. Pre-conference meeting of the Board of Directors (Town Room)

2:45 - 3:15 p.m. Registration (Mezzanine)

Afternoon Session (3:30 - 6:15 p.m.) Terrace Room

REPORTS OF OFFICERS, COMMITTEES, AND LOCAL COUNCILS

ELECTION OF BOARD MEMBERS

ADDRESS: Mr. Paul Anthony, recently elected Director of Southern Regional Council

6:00 - 6:30 p.m. Registration (Mezzanine)

Evening Session (6:30 p.m.) Ball Room

DINNER

SPECIAL PROGRAM FEATURES

ADDRESS: Mr. Philip Hammer, President, Hammer, Greene, and Siler Associates

Brief Notes on . . .

PHILIP GIBBON HAMMER

Philip Gibbon Hammer will address a dinner meeting on Tuesday, November 30, 1965, in the Ball Room of the Columbia Hotel in Columbia, S.C., at 6:30 p.m.

. . . President of Hammer, Greene, and Siler Associates, economic and business research, Atlanta, Washington, and New York City; Economic consultants to major Southern banks, retail chains, and local governments; Conducts development studies for industrial site locations, etc.

. . . During 1950-1953, as Director of the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Atlanta, he attracted regional and national attention by laying sound basis for Atlanta's subsequent growth.

. . . Under the auspices of the Richland County and the city of Columbia planning boards, Mr. Hammer conducted a study entitled The Columbia Area: Development Potentials (A Report on the Economy of Metropolitan Columbia, S.C. and its Prospects for Expanded Industrial Development in the Future), which was published September 1959.

. . . Mr. Hammer is one of the best informed persons in the nation on problems caused and related to poverty. In 1964, he served as consultant for a workshop conducted by the National League of Women Voters in Washington, D.C., for state chairmen conducting two-year studies of the development of the human resources of the nation, and specifically, of enabling legislation which provides needed resources.

. . . Currently the firm of Hammer, Greene and Siler Associates is completing an economic base study of Richland and Lexington Counties through the Joint Planning Commission.

* * * * * *

Reared in Wilmington, North Carolina, graduated from the University of North Carolina, Mr. Hammer has since the early fifties been in the forefront of Southern economic and social planning and progress; in recent years he has become nationally known and sought after as a consultant and as a speaker.

The interested public is cordially invited to hear Mr. Hammer's address at 8 o'clock. Dinner reservations must be made not later than November 28. Tickets @ $2.65 (including tax and gratuities) may be purchased from Brad Poston. Phone 256-8808 from 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday through Friday

Lady from Athens - outsiders
want to have feet better making

get people to do -
not do yourself -

Membership -

Federal involvement -

Great Society - Good Society?

Eli Whitney [redacted] Collins gin
mass production line

[redacted]

Atlanta progress [redacted]

open land

S.C- PUBLICATIONS

SCCHR REVIEW

September - October 1966

1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S.C. 29201

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING WILL FEATURE PROGRAMS OPEN TO PUBLIC

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations invites all citizens who have faith in the future of the state to participate in one of the seven (7) workshops which will meet for two hours on Tuesday morning, December sixth, at the Wade Hampton Hotel in Columbia, S. C. There they may pool information, share insights, discuss problems and opportunities and make plans for concerted citizen action. Workshops will run concurrently from 10:15 a.m. to 12:15 noon and will focus on the following areas of concern:

I The Administration of Justice
II Economics and Employment
III Education and the Schools
IV The Anti-Poverty Program
V Welfare
VI Housing
VII The Church and Human Relations

A group of resource leaders is already working with committees preparing for the workshops which will provide an up-to-date overview and allow time for planning local and statewide programs, as needed.

At six o'clock a banquet will be served in the ballroom of the hotel. A variety program portraying a colorful panorama of progress will be followed by an address on Lessons From Atlanta by Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, who is president of Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia, and also an eminent economist.

The annual membership business meeting will be held in the afternoon. Reports will be heard from committees and from local councils, the annual budget adopted, and an election held to select members of the board of directors to serve for a three-year period, 1967-1969. After this session an important speaker will be presented (to be announced).

A RED LETTER DAY ... DECEMBER 6 ... SCCHR ANNUAL MEETING

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

ABOUT THIS ISSUE OF SCCHR REVIEW

The 1966 annual report of the executive director will appear in this and the next issue of SCCHR Review which members and friends of the Council will receive prior to the annual membership meeting on December sixth. In this issue Mrs. Spearman will give significant briefs concerning the administration of SCCHR. In the November issue materials will deal primarily with programs and projects. Hopefully receipt of the report in these two installments prior to the annual meeting will make possible a maximum of participation by all.

OVER THE DAM

Although SPEED-UP (Student Program for Educational and Economic Development) the crash 1966 summer program, which ran for twelve (12) weeks, officially ended on September first, a lot of water went over the dam to irrigate many of the state's arid areas in the process. If you have not seen any of the illustrated publications of the project and would like one, they will be available upon request as long as the supply lasts.

Brad Poston, director of the project, has been accepted for training by the Peace Corps and is now at Syracuse University. He will be at home for ten days in December and will be an honored guest at the annual meeting on the sixth of December.

Bill Roberts, assistant director, has taken a job as director of the Southern Project of the National Student Association, with his headquarters in Atlanta. He is close enough to pay frequent visits. Directors of county Head Start projects in the summer of 1965 will remember Bill as project finance coordinator.

Misses Henri Monteith and Sally Bruton, and Peter Lee are serving as acting director, office manager, and tutorial organizer respectively of SPEED-UP while funds are being sought for the 1967 phases of the project.

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC., EXPANDED ITS GRANT-IN-AID IN 1966

To the 1966 grant of $4,600.00 has been added to date an additional amount of $6,750.00 which is helping to open up virgin territory, where lines of communication had not previously been open. Bi-racial advisory committees functioned not only statewide but also at local levels with SPEED-UP as the common bond which held them together this past summer. College students and neighborhood workers worked together in thirteen (13) counties and in twenty-eight (28) neighborhoods. Two thousand (2,000) children were taught and tutored. They, their friends and parents were involved in afternoon and evening activities -- more about SPEED-UP at the SCCHR annual meeting on December 6th. For special student projects a total of $1,612.50 has been granted also -- for Operation Search, for work week-ends, and for the fall conference.

THE FIELD FOUNDATION, INC., HAS RENEWED ITS GRANT

Without the confidence and faith in SCCHR which the board and staff of The Field Foundation have consistently showed since a first small grant of $3 500.00 was made to SCCHR in June 1961, the Council would not have been able to pioneer as it has in developing the Student Council on Human Relations which has functioned continuously, in operating the statewide rural projects from February 1963 through December 1964 * , in holding Citizen's Consultations on rural and on urban problems, and on many other immediate and long range needs; in involving responsible citizens in the summer of 1965 in making applications for Head Start projects in thirty counties which were approved for federal grants totaling $1,428,114.00; and in securing a demonstration grant in May 1966 from the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) for $137,454.00 for SPEED-UP.

One hears a lot of talk about "seed money" these days -- pump priming is too out-of-date for moderns to understand. Whatever you choose to call the Field grants to SCCHR, we know you agree that they have helped to make more than water flow and more than crops to grow!

Not to keep you in suspense any longer, it is hereby announced that The Field Foundation has renewed its grant for a period of one year -- July 1966-June 1967 -- in the amount of $17,000.00. We believe that at least some of our members will take time to express gratitude, and we hope that they won't wait until Thanksgiving to do so: You may write to The Field Foundation, Inc. Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Vice President, 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM (RAP)

In January 1965, The New World Foundation made a grant to the Southern Regional Council for rural work. Since SCCHR had been the state council to originate a rural program, it was given the first annual grant of $12,000.00 for the continuation and growth of the work, which has since that time been called the Rural Advancement Program (RAP). The Foundation's grant will run for three years, 1965, 1966 and 1967.

---

* Mr. L. S. James served during the period referred to above as a field representative of SCCHR and of the National Sharecroppers Fund (NSF). His salary was paid jointly; SCCHR's half was made possible by the Field Foundation grant.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT INTERNSHIP

The Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation, of which the late Honorable Adlai Stevenson was chairman, set up an internship program through the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO) by which SCCHR was accredited as a training center both in 1964-65 and in 1965-66. Because of financial limitations, it was not until 1965-66 that SCCHR could afford to match the $2,500.00 grant from The Foundation provided for salary and to budget other expenses required by an additional staff member.

In July 1965 interns who had been selected by the NAIRO Career Service Board and the twenty-six (26) agencies approved for their training began their one-year service which ended in June 1966.

Of the twenty-six (26) interns assigned, only four were placed in the South, two of whom were southerners. Brad Poston filled his internship with SCCHR with credit to himself and to the Council.

FRIENDS IN NEED

Members and friends of the Council have been generous indeed in helping to provide additional funds required by the continually expanding program service. Thanks again to each of you who have made contributions beyond membership dues. As opportunities for service multiply, so must local and statewide support. SCCHR members and friends must carry the message and seek the participation of the countless other South Carolinians who may also be eager to work for a future which is brighter than the past.

Last year local financial support of the Council (SCCHR) from October 1964 - September 1965 was $5,568.70. This year for the same period, local support has amounted to $9,283.59 - an increase of approximately 67 per cent. This is good but we can and must do better if we are to grow and to serve.

EXPANSION OF SCCHR

There are now twelve (12) active local councils on human relations. This time last year there were only eight (8). Members-at-large lived in eighty (80) communities across South Carolina. Today there are SCCHR members in one hundred and fifty-three (153) communities. There were nine hundred and fifty-seven (957) members who were in good standing at the end of September 1965, having paid their annual dues. At the end of September 1966 the paid membership stands at one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight (1,178) persons.

There remain many faithful, loyal members who have not yet paid their 1966 dues. Surely this is an oversight and each delinquent member will want to "pay up" and be in good standing by the time of the 1966 annual meeting to be able to vote and to be a full participant. If you have not been reminded as

often as you might have wished, please remember that the SCCHR staff is made up of about the hardest working folk you'll ever meet -- but there aren't enough hours in the day, or days in the week. That's why each member is urged to find his nook in which to work toward the goals to which we've set ourselves as Citizens of South Carolina. She, our State, is on the move. We can keep her moving. We, too, must keep doing and learning and growing; and growing and learning and doing some more. Educators tell us we never grow too old to learn. Let's not get too old to do!

In addition to the presently operating local councils on human relations, there are ten affiliated RAP groups which meet monthly and draw attendance from thirty (30) of South Carolina's forty-six (46) counties.

There are also eight (8) affiliated student councils which operate on the following campuses: Allen, Benedict, Claflin, Erskine, Morris, Newberry, Presbyterian, and Voorhees colleges. The intercollegiate council in Columbia is made up of participants from Columbia College, The University of South Carolina, The Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, as well as from Benedict College and Allen University. There is a high school group, also in Columbia -- making a total of ten (10) youth groups affiliated with SCCHR. Participants in the two statewide student conferences which are held annually for long week-ends, Friday supper through Sunday dinner, have come from twenty-three South Carolina colleges and universities in 1966.

THE STAFF IS GROWING TOO

In November 1965 the Southern Rural Training Program (SRTP) requested an eight-month leave of absence for Mr. L. S. James to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Paul Webber who had accepted work with the South Carolina State Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). Already in RAP, Mr. James had been giving considerable attention to the urgent need of displaced agricultural workers. SCCHR was assured that unless an able and experienced man of Mr. James's caliber were found, South Carolina would not have the benefit of additional training opportunities. The leave was granted and the Reverend Eugene W. Hagans was employed as acting director of RAP. Mr. Hagans was ably assisted by several different persons, each for brief periods to meet special needs: e.g. Mr. George Anderson, attorney of Orangeburg, did some legal work which was sorely needed; Mr. Hayes Mizell, a former member of the student council, SCSCHR, and more recently director of the Southern Project of the National Student Association, worked with Mr. Hagans to survey needs of families in rural areas which might be met by a project such as SPEED-UP -- plans for the 1966 student summer project were in the making and it was important to know the felt needs of those with whom the project was to be planned.

As a member of the SRTP staff, Mr. James was instrumental in setting up a program for the training of seasonal farm workers in Dorchester, Dillon, and in Orangeburg and Calhoun counties.

Although Mr. James returned to the SCCHR staff in July, Mr. Hagans remained until the middle of September to work jointly with Mr. James to secure Negro participation in ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) elections. He was needed too to clinch plans -in-the-making for two credit unions.

A number of college students and adults were employed temporarily in making needed community contacts with mayors, economic and financial leaders, college administrators and faculty members, persons in a variety of professions, merchants, civic and religious leaders, and also with the culturally and economically deprived. They laid the groundwork of public relations for the acceptance of "SPEED-UPPERS," for their housing arrangements, and for the advisory committees which assisted them locally. Bill Roberts and Cathy Tyler, then students at the University of South Carolina and of Columbia College respectively; Clark Roof, a former member of SCSCHR, who is now a graduate student at Duke University; Virginia Waddell of Charleston, and Mrs. Iola Jones of Florence all did vital spade work.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ledeen, who has given most of her time to developing SCSCHR, transferred to the new program funded by the SRC Expanded-Grant-in-Aid early in June. Her new title is Extension Director. The strengthening of local councils and establishing of new ones, work with committees to enlarge SCCHR membership and increase local financial support, although a function of all members, board and committee members, and of the staff will be a special responsibility carried by Mrs. Ledeen.

It is recommended that Miss Edna Smith, a recent graduate of the University of South Carolina, who was elected president of SCSCHR for 1966-67, be made the director of student work. Fortified as the Student Council will be by its project arm (SPEED-UP), we predict for it a year of fruitful activity.

As the opportunities for meaningful program development increase astronomically, SCCHR is looking hard for an assistant director as the staff person most needed to launch it into orbit as a full-blown citizen movement. After twelve years of serving as executive director, Mrs. Alice N. Spearman is urging that someone else be put at the helm of our unique and important public service.

WATCH FOR

THE NOVEMBER 1966 ISSUE OF THE SCCHR REVIEW WHICH WILL PRESENT

THE 1966 REPORT ON PROGRAM: PAST -- PRESENT -- PROPOSED

and

MORE ABOUT THE 1966 ANNUAL MEETING

Alice N. Spearman (Mrs. E. H.)
SCCHR Executive Director

SCCHR REVIEW

November
1966

1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S.C..29201

* *

YOU ARE INVITED

to the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Tuesday, December 6, 1966 Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia, S.C.

9:30 Registration
10:15 Workshops in the following areas:

I. The Administration of Justice
II. Economics and Employment
III. Education and the Schools
IV. The Anti-Poverty Program
V. Welfare
VI. Housing
VII. The Church and Human Relations

12:30 Lunch - everyone on his own

2:15 Registration
2:30 Afternoon session will feature Paul Anthony as speaker, special reports and the annual business meeting.

6:00 Registration
Dinner - Ballroom of the hotel
Address: LESSONS FROM ATLANTA, Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, President of Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia

* *

Please detach and return not later than December 2, 1966, to

S. C. Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S.C. 29201

Name _____

Address _____

_____ I plan to attend Workshop No.

_____ Please reserve ____ tickets for the dinner at $3.25 each.

_____ Payment enclosed _____ Will pay at banquet

MORE ABOUT THE ANNUAL MEETING

Citizen Involvement in growth and development is basic to continuing and increasing the tempo of progress in South Carolina. This challenge will underlie all aspects of the 1966 annual meeting on December sixth.

Plan Car Pools of SCCHR members and other alert citizens from your community. Arrange to spend the entire day and to participate in the workshops, the afternoon session and the evening dinner meeting! Please send in your reservations for dinner promptly.

THE 1966 REPORT OF PROGRAM: PAST -- PRESENT -- PROPOSED

The report for this year is appearing in two parts prior to the annual meeting so that informed member participation may be increased. For the report on such administrative matters as finance, membership, organization, and staffing see the September-October issue of SCCHR REVIEW.

Workshops to be held on Tuesday morning, December 6 from 10:15 to 12:15 o'clock will highlight and detail the program emphases of SCCGR and a growing number of other agencies, organizations and individuals. Proposed new study and action programs will be projected around the following concerns: The Administration of Justice and Law Enforcement; Anti-Poverty Programs; Welfare; and Housing.

Workshop programs in any of the areas scheduled I through VII will be mailed to those requesting same.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Special Surveys to determine conditions and number of low-income families have been conducted during 1966 in Holly Hill, Elloree, St. George, and in Dillon and Calhoun counties.

Delegations to the South Carolina General Assembly have been approached by special committees of Council members and urged to institute county-wide food distribution programs in several counties.

To Determine Compliance with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, a survey was made this year of leading industries in nine (9) counties.

Farmer Cooperatives and Credit Unions are being encouraged, and a few are being organized.

Participation in ASCS Elections (Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service) by farm operators was actively promoted prior to the September elections.

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECTS VITAL

Program Activities of the Rural Advancement Project have included reorganization of county groups for better attendance. The number of counties served increased from twenty-four (24) to thirty (30). Ten meeting centers were established convenient to three-county groups. Emphasis has been placed on informational and referral services, and on leadership training.

Projected Programs include efforts at continuous economic development with added emphasis upon 1) low-income housing at minimal costs under FHA (Farmers Home Administration), 2) diversified farming and assistance available for its increase.

UPGRADING EDUCATION AT ALL LEVELS: AN EMPHASIS IN SCCHR

SCCHR and Local Councils have a long standing and continuing involvement in educational programs and projects. Basic has been the process of defining needs and problems and keeping abreast of the bold new programs designed to meet them.

Implementation of Programs such as work-study for college students; work-training for high school youth; summer job opportunities for youth, which emphasize training; the Neighborhood Youth Corps which engages school drop-outs in a combination of work and study etc., have been given priority.

Recruitment of Trainees continues for job training at all levels through adult education, technical and vocational education and the STEP program (Special Training for Economic Progress).

Special Preparation Through RAP (SCCHR's Rural Advancement Program) and its tri-county organizations is being made for recruitment of under-employed and unemployed rural people in the massive training program proposed for Project T-Square hopefully to be launched in South Carolina soon.

Dissemination of Information through group meetings, mass mailings, inter-organizational cooperation and support focus upon informed citizen participation in implementation, especially of the following acts:

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (P.L. 89-253)

The Higher Education Act (P.L. 89-329)

1965 extensions of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 to provide up to 2 years on-the-job or classroom training for persons unemployed because they lack education or skills; and

The educational provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act extended by P.L. 89-253 to June 30, 1968.

Study of needs for effective Compulsory School Attendance legislation and of complementary services is receiving priority.

Cooperation and Support have been given to numerous special projects in education, such as the Southern Rural Training Project; The Southern Teaching Project; the American Friends Service Committee's summer tutoring project for transferees to desegregated schools in three (3) rural counties, and The Southern Christian Leadership Conference's citizenship education program.

School Desegregation - Tutoring projects of SCSCHR and SPEED-UP work with parents, assistance given in the planning and execution of two (2) statewide conferences on school desegregation, an in-depth study of the pattern of desegregation in one school district, and efforts to recruit white teachers for school transfers indicate the scope of the Council's work in this important area. Mr. Hayes Mizell, formerly with SCCHR, is now doing full-time work in this area with A.F.S.C.

Recommendations for Future Educational Programs include: 1) development of an intensified and coordinated citizen effort in support for an adequate compulsory school attendance law; 2) inclusion of qualified Negroes on educational committees, college trustee and school boards and at other policy-making levels; and 3) involvement of more volunteers in tutorials and other projects related to upgrading education at all levels.

THE CHURCH AND HUMAN RELATIONS

This continuing concern in the SCCHR program received new impetus as a result of the outstanding statewide conference on "The Racial Revolution in Christian Perspective," held in Columbia on October 18. This conference was planned and carried out through the efforts of an ecumenical committee of churchmen. SCCHR leaders and staff were instrumental in initiating this effort and worked in key committee assignments. Over three hundred churchmen assembled to confront crucial issues, to increase understanding and to consider the implications of the Christian faith for contemporary life. A follow-up committee is now at work to continue the process begun at this conference at state and local levels.

The Council distributed information and encouraged participation in denominational regional summer conferences focusing on social concerns. Thirteen council members attended the very outstanding Presbyterian conference on Poverty, the Church and Race in Montreat in mid-August.

Program assistance is now being given in conjunction with the current mission study for major denominations on "Poverty and Affluence." Speakers have been provided and packets of material on the economic situation in South Carolina and on anti-poverty programs are being distributed from the Council office. This packet may be had upon request to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations office as long as the supply of materials lasts, for use in conjunction with the Poverty and Affluence study.

STUDENT INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY

The Program of the South Carolina Student Council this year has found student members involved in significant ways in community action. Specifically these are ways in which the students have been involved --

A Work Week-end, held in February at Our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center in Charleston, proved to be a significant experience for the students and the community people with whom they worked.

Operation Search, a year-round project, seeks out and encourages qualified Negro high school students to continue their education. Through visits to high schools or to community meetings set up for high school students, through mailings to National Achievement Scholars and other recommended high school students, and a wide distribution of materials, students have been informed and encouraged to continue their education. Emphasis has been placed on these students enrolling in one of the recently desegregated colleges of the state.

A Committee on Compulsory School Attendance Law (Co-Co-Sal) has existed for two years. It informs and solicits citizens' support for such a measure, a definite need to undergird all that is done in education in the state.

Tutoring has continued with five student tutoring projects under the auspices of SCSCHR. In February five tutorial training workshops were held in five colleges of the state under the leadership of Lowell Dodge, director of Youth Education Services (YES) in North Carolina. These workshops opened up new techniques in tutoring and gave valuable guidelines for the Student Project for Educational and Economic Development for Underprivileged People (SPEED-UP), a tutoring and community development arm of the Student Council.

Two Conferences, one in the spring and another in the fall, have been held during the year. Southern Justice was the theme of the spring conference and the fall conference focus was on the Role of the Student in the Educational System. Students from 23 of the colleges of the state have participated in some phase of the SCSCHR program.

Plans for the Future include a continuation of all of the areas of work listed above with a more intensive effort. Students will try to bring about needed changes on their own campuses and in the community, as discussed at the conferences of the year, through work in poverty areas, citizenship education, exchange programs, academic freedom and related campus issues. As we look to the future a greater coordination of the student work with the total program of SCCHR is indicated, with a full time staff person who will spend a great deal of time in campus visitation. College students can have a major role in upgrading this state and helping to solve some of its pressing problems. This is the objective of the student council.

SPEED-UP DECLARED ONE OF TOP STUDENT PROGRAMS IN NATION

SPEED-UP, the Student Project for Educational and Economic Development for Underprivileged People is a tutoring and community development service which utilizes South Carolina students, working in their own state in poverty areas, helping people to help themselves. It has been evaluated by staff members working with student demonstration projects under the Office of Economic Opportunity as one of the outstanding student projects in the nation.

This Past Summer the full-time SPEED-UP program involved one hundred and fifty South Carolina college students and neighborhood workers in twenty-eight communities in thirteen counties. They taught and tutored children and adults; they also provided programs of recreation, information and cultural enrichment. This was a learning experience for South Carolina's participating college students and for the staff which worked with them.

At Present, SPEED-UP is continuing a tutoring and community development program in a number of the communities, enlisting college students as volunteers who work under the guidance of a small staff of three. SPEED-UP is requesting VISTA volunteers and hopes to place them in ten of the poorer counties of the state. Paperback books, secured through the Southern Regional Council, are being placed in five counties. The SPEED-UP staff has spent much time in drawing up a proposal for a continuing program which is being presented to the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, D. C.

The Future of SPEED-UP looks - - - -
to the involvement of many more indigenous persons in tutoring and community development programs;
to the establishment of credit unions by assisting the Rural Advancement Project (RAP);
to work with drop-outs as well as the in-school child, developing programs which may apprentice to local businessmen the drop-out who has no desire to return to school;
in general to community action programs which will generate feelings of community pride and self-confidence.

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 LADY STREET COLUMBIA, S. C.

An organization of Southernerns of both races working together in the interest of all the people of South Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA IS TRADITIONALLY A state the blandness of whose climate is matched by the courtesy and neighborliness of its people. In recent years, however, the summers have been growing hotter and the tempers of the people shorter. Why?

We can omit the weather since we're not going to do anything about it; but we are the people, and we can profitably ask, what is happening to us?

Courtesy and neighborliness, though fundamental things, are fragile. Civilized, not barbaric virtues. They grow in a certain climate of opinion. They are the fruit of peace, not conflict.

TODAY THERE ARE SHARP DIFFERences of opinion among the citizens of South Carolina. The decision of the Supreme Court in regard to segregation has challenged an established custom, and citizens differ as to the course of action to pursue. The threatened breakdown of any custom disturbs a traditional society, and in the disturbance other customs are endangered. Especially such civilized customs as courtesy and neighborliness.

YET ALL THOUGHTFUL SOUTH CAROlinians, white and Negroes, agree that, regardless of our differences on the issue of segregation, we must preserve our traditional and civilized virtues of courtesy and neighborliness. But how preserve them? How defend such fragile things?

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS IS THE BEST ANSWER.

WHAT IS THE COUNCIL? Its history is long and honorable. It originated in the troubled days of 1919 as the South Carolina Committee of the Commission on Interracial cooperation. It became, in 1943, the South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council, and, in 1954, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. It is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, of Atlanta. Its membership is unrestricted as to race or creed. It aims at a better life for all South Carolinians. If the racial issue concerns it most at present, that is because the racial issue concerns South Carolinians most at present.

WHAT DOES THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS PROPOSE TO DO ABOUT THIS PROBLEM? In the first place, it has no final answer. That answer lies with the people, and with time, and will change as people change and time passes. The South Carolina Council on Human Relations proposes merely to make the problem easier of solution by calling into full play the traditional virtues of courtesy and neighborliness. Relying upon these accepted values, South Carolinians will cooperate to solve the problem which now seems so difficult.

HOW DOES THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS PROPOSE TO DO THIS? By using its influence, through its paid staff and through its membership, to persuade the leading citizens, white and Negro, of individual South Carolina Communities to confer and consider their problems; to give authoritative information and professional service when requested; and to keep such groups, and all others which may be interested, informed as to the progress of interracial understanding and cooperation in the South.

WHAT ARE THE RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS? First, and most important, the respect and trust which this organization and its affiliate, the Southern Regional Council, composed of Southerners working for the South, have won in the South through years of service. Second, a paid professional staff, composed of an executive director, an associate executive director, and an office secretary; third, professional studies on the problems of the South, financed and guided by the Southern Regional Council, and available from that organization.

WHAT DOES THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS NEED? The support, both financial and moral, of all South Carolinians who believe that we have, within our hearts and customs, the resources for solving even the difficult problems of today. The Council can serve only as the instrument for clarifying and organizing this strength. **The strength is in South Carolinians**, native to us, as much a part of us as the landscape through which we move.

But the organization of these resources takes money. Fortunately, this year the salaries of the South Carolina Council's staff will be paid through the Southern Regional Council. However, all operating expenses must be raised by the South Carolina Council. These funds will come from both memberships and contributions. All contributions are tax-exempt. The several types of membership are listed below.

FINALLY. No matter how problems arise, they are settled at last only by the people involved; our school problems by all the citizens of the many communities of South Carolina. In a democratic society like ours, this means through the representative citizens, white and Negro, of each community. All-white groups and all-Negro groups may have their part to play; but the matter will be finally settled only by white and Negroes conferring together in the give-and-take of the democratic process.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS IS THE ONE ORGANIZATION in the State today whose purpose it is to exemplify the method which will be used. It therefore unhesitatingly asks the support of all South Carolinians who cherish for their State a future even more splendid than its past.

OFFICERS

Chairman

The Rev. J. Claude Evans, Columbia, S. C.

First Vice-Chairman

Mr. John F. Potts, Denmark, S. C.

Second Vice-Chairman

Mr. A. R. Suritz, Rock Hill, S. C.

Secretary

Miss Rebecca Reid, Sumter, S. C.

Treasurer

The Rev. Howard G. McClain, Columbia, S. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, S. C.

I want to be enrolled as checked below:

☐ Member ☐ Donor

Individual member $3.50
Joint members (at same address) $5.00
Student member $1.00
Contributing member $10.00
Sustaining member $25.00
Supporting member $50.00
Patron ..... $100. and over

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

NEW SOUTH and other publications of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., will be sent members and donors.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

★

Affiliated with the
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

★

Office:
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

COMMITTEE FOR A COMPULSORY
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAW
Box U-3277
Columbia, S. C.

January 25, 1965

Dear Friend:

You were recently recommended to us as a person who is interested in our children and their education; therefore we would like to introduce you to our committee, The Committee for a Compulsory School Attendance Law, an ad hoc committee composed of interested citizens and students. We feel that America's welfare and especially that of South Carolina depends on the education of our children. If they are to be leaders of tomorrow then we must see that they have an education today!

Since South Carolina is near the bottom inmmany phases of its education efforts, our committee is interested in working to educate South Carolinians to the need of a compulsory school attendance law with provisions for enforcement. We realize that this will not eliminate all of our educational problems, but it will be a first step towards bringing our educational standards up to those of the nation!

A bill for such a law was introduced into the South Carolina House of Representatives and inclosed in this letter is some information on this Bill. If all concerned citizens will work together South Carolina can make this first step towards better schools for all our children.

If you are interested in working with us and remaining on our mailing list, please send us your name and address. We would also appreciate the names and addresses of community or campus organizations which might share our interest in this law. The names of contacts within these organizations would also be helpful.

Sincerely,

Wm. F. Roberts, Chairman
Committee for a Compulsory School Attendance Law

- -

Please clip and return:
Wm. F. Roberts, Chairman
Committee for a Compulsory School Attendance Law
Box U-3277
Columbia, S.C.

Your Name:

Address:

Additional Names and Addresses:

_____

_____

_____

```
*****************
*  COMMITTEE FOR A  *
*                   *
*COMPULSORY SCHOOL*
*                   *
*   ATTENDANCE LAW  *
*****************
```

Box U-3277
Columbia, South Carolina
February 5, 1965.

Dear Friend:

You are, no doubt, aware of the fact that a bill for a compulsory school attendance law for South Carolina has recently been introduced into the House of Representatives. This bill is now under study by the House Education Committee. In past years similar bills have not been reported out favorably and have therefore died in committee.

As you see this is a crucial time for the expressions of opinion from those who are concerned to see a compulsory school attendance law in South Carolina. We are writing to a number of outstanding citizens in various communities of the state who are especially interested in upgrading education at all levels. We urge you to get in touch immediately with the Representatives from your county who are on the House Education Committee and to request other individuals or groups such as PTAs or civic clubs to do likewise.

Enclosed is a list of the members of this committee, a copy of the Bill as introduced and other related materials. We shall greatly appreciate knowing of any action which you or others in your community may take concerning this.

Sincerely,

William F. Roberts

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FACT SHEET

. . . All 50 States in the U. S. have had compulsory school attendance laws, 48 states having enacted such a law by 1918. Alaska enacted a compulsory school attendance in 1929 and Hawaii enacted one in 1896. The South Carolina Compulsory school attendance law was enacted in 1915.

. . . This law, admittedly, was inadequate and was never enforced very effectively, but it was used when necessary in some school districts in order to assure the attendance of the child.

. . . In 1955 South Carolina and Mississippi repealed the Compulsory school attendance law. Virginia repealed its law in 1959, but later adopted a local option law which makes it possible for local districts to enact such a law. These three states are the only ones at present which do not have a compulsory school attendance law on a state-wide basis.

. . . . Dropouts in South Carolina Schools between 1952-53 and 1963-64 totaled 49,467 or 64.21% of those entering the first grade in 1952. Only 27,638 of the 77,213 first graders who entered school in 1952 made it through to graduation in 1964.

. . . 54.6% of the 49,467 dropped out before reaching high school, grade 8 or below.

. . . States with the greatest holding power, such as Wisconsin or Utah graduate from 92-98% of the pupils entering their schools. These states have an excellent school systemn at all levels and a rigidly enforced public school attendance law.

. . . The holding power of the South Carolina Schools has increased during the past decade, but the ranking of the state in relation to other states remains the same as a decade age, 38th in average daily attendance.

. . . A Compulsory Attendance law and an improved, broader curriculum are both essential for keeping children in school.

. . . A Compulsory Attendance Law would serve to undergird all other attempts to improve education in this state.

. . . A Bill for the re-enactment of a compulsory school attendance law has been introduced in the S.C. legislature for the past two years and has been introduced again this year.

. . . In this decade, South Carolina surely cannot afford continuing illiteracy. Many steps are being taken to improve education, but the state must increase its efforts if we are to move rapidly enough for the demands of the present.

CITIZENS SUPPORT FOR THE PASSAGE OF A COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAW IN SOUTH CAROLINA IS ESSENTIAL.

CO-CO-SAL

- NEWS RELEASE -

ROADBLOCKS STILL HAMPER S.C.'s INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

A specialist in the locating of industrial plants, L. Clinton Hoch, vice president of The Fantas Company of New York, a leading firm in assisting plants to select new locations, spoke at a State Chamber of Commerce forum in Columbia on Thursday, January 7, 1965, before some 200 business-men and chamber officials.

In reporting this meeting, THE STATE, Columbia, S. C., in its issue of January 8, 1965, says:

> "In regard to labor force quality and education, Hoch told the group: 'South Carolina falls short on quality of job applicants, particularly high school graduates.
>
> "South Carolina has the lowest number of median school years completed among its adult population, almost two full years behind the national average.
>
> "The state needs to increase its high school enrollment in order to reach the U. S. norm. Meanwhile, the acute shortage of qualified applicants will inhibit the growth of diversified industry.'"

Would this have been different if South Carolina had a Compulsory School Attendance Law?

- -

In January of 1945, while South Carolina still had a compulsory school attendance law (which, admittedly, was not well enforced), Henry Sims, the President of Winthrop College, is quoted from "Yesteryear in The State," January 19, 1965

> "From The State, January 19, 1945--
> "We should aspire to the time when we would have an attendance Law with teeth in it that would require every boy and girl in South Carolina to finish high school,' said Henry Sims, President of Winthrop College."

Ten years after Dr. Sims made this statement, South Carolina repealed its compulsory school attendance law.

Now twenty years later, will we be able to give this state an adequate compulsory school attendance law?

Concerned citizens of South Carolina who speak out on the need for such a law may be the only channels to implement this long sought goal in the state.

COMMITTEE FOR A COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAW

Box U 3277
Columbia, South Carolina

PROGRESS REPORT

The Committee for a Compulsory School Attendance Law has been in existence since December 7, 1964. Co-Co-Sal, as the Committee is called, was originated by students from the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations in an effort to make a first step in raising the state's educational standards by arousing public support for the passage of the Compulsory School Attendance Law.

Co-Co-Sal has functioned as a resource agency, answering questions and supplying information; a reference organization, which has handled inquiries from South Carolina citizens; and as a processing center for related activities, such as panel discussions. The mailing list for the Committee is composed of approximately 300 sincerely interested citizens; however, many more people than this have been contacted.

At present Co-Co-Sal is attempting to collect statements from influential citizens in relation to the Compulsory School Attendance Law.

The Committee has also been infleuntial in the publication of editorials and articles in various College newspapers and daily city newspapers.

PROGRESS OF THE BILL

The Compulsory School Attendance Bill is presently under the consideration of the House Education and Public Works Committee, which is chaired by the Honorable Harold D. Breazeale of Pickens County. The Honorable Arthur C. Baker of Charleston is the Chairman of a sub-committee of the House education and public works committee, which is investigating the opinions of the citizens of South Carolina concerning this matter. These two men are the most important people to contact in relation to the Bill. Both pf these men have observed that there is growing interest in the passage of the Bill.

Co-Co-Sal has come far since that day that it was formed, but it has not reached its goal, and even if the Compulsory School Attendance Law is passed Co-Co-Sal will not have reached its goal. Co-Co-Sal will have a function as long a South Carolina lags behind in its educational endeavors, and each citizens concern until there are adequate schools, adequete texts and adequate teachers, is essential to the future of South Carolina.

Co-Co-Sal

TELEPHONE 480
P. O. BOX 563

D. D. CARROLL
ATTORNEY & MGR.

CARROLL ESTATES

REALTY RENTALS AND PROMOTION

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.

JAN 11 1955

January 8, 1954

Mr. George Mitchell
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I planned to be in Atlanta between the 10th and 12th of January, as we discussed in New York, but have so many complications here in Bennettsville that I will be unable to get away at this time. I regret this has happened and hope to see you at a later date.

Yours very truly,

David D. Carroll

David D. Carroll

DDC/nph

December 23, 1954

Mr. David Carroll
Bennetsville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Carroll:

I am not forgetting that you promised to be in Atlanta sometime quite early in January. I shan't be back in town myself until about the 6th, but from the 6th of January forward, we will most of us be here and be expecting the opportunity to meet with you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

S. e.

December 23, 1954

To: Ruth Alexander

Mr. David Carroll of Bennettsville, South Carolina, did verbally to me subscribe to New South at $2.00 a year, beginning with the November '54 issue.

Will you see that he begins to get the magzio and gets a bill.

January 12, 1955

Mr. David D. Carroll
Carroll Estates
Bennettsville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Carroll:

I had you on my calendar, and looked forward to your being here. But your letter came instead.

Do come when you can; it would be a special pleasure to talk. Meanwhile try to see Alice Spearman, at 3315 Colin Kelly Drive, Columbia (3-2713).

I need some more swapping of views with you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

September 20, 1955

Mr. David D. Carroll
P. O. Box 564
Bennettsville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Carroll:

I have only today seen your letter in the September 14th issue of the New York Times. Brave! So very right that if the leadership of the two groups can sit down together they can find a statesmanlike solution.

Such a joy to see someone that really understands what is up.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
(Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.)

I wish you would tell the NAACP to let me help this cause. Mr. Wilkins is very fine - I like him very much - but I suspect sometimes that his staff may wonder about me.

Carocrafts
D. D. CARROLL
Sportswear and Innovations

Bennettsville
South Carolina

224 East 38th Street
New York 16, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 7-4210

SEP 29 1955

Sept. 27, 1955.

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

I'm answering this on my knee as I get a little sun. That accounts for the feeble scrawl. I imagined you might think I had been beaten up — but not yet. I understand they're lining up to give me a thrashing in my home county.

Thanks for your letter. It would be easy to lick this outburst in the South. Somehow I'm gaining the impression that the NAACP itself isn't too eager to reach the white Southern thinkers, at least not yet. That is a disquieting speculation because none of <u>us</u> can profit by this division. However, I'm deeply impressed by the soundness of public and private NAACP utterances.

I hope we'll meet again soon. I'm here for a while yet. Thanks again.

Sincerely,
David D. Carroll

Mrs. St. Julien R. Childs - 73 King Street - Charleston 4, South Carolina

March 2, '53

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

very probably you had a hand in the making of this great museum, but anyway I thought if you hadn't seen it, it would be of interest.

Am glad the congressional — Comm. the apparently has absolved the

great foundations of "Communist"
control, and hope their ~~footsteps~~ F.F.
will feel free to do a little
something in the South. We could
use a little morale-boosting.

The almost unparalleled
success of the hysterical persecution
of Owen Lattimore, one of this country's
more great scholars, is profoundly
disturbing and really alarming.
We sent Baltimore Sun Chicago
to a reporter who has a family liberal point of view
to the News & Courier telling true

Mrs. St. Julien R. Childs - 73 King Street - Charleston 4, South Carolina

dry facts of the Defense Fund with its
three eminent & highly respectable
trustees and the booklet "Fellowship
for Scholars" with the request for
a mention at least in the paper here.
There was no acknowledgement, and
not even a return of the clippings &
photostats we asked if they were not to
be used. Mrs. Albert Simons also
hashed so many opportunities to
meet and appreciate different,

cosmopolitan, informed points of view, chooses to follow a Colliers ed: dr who believes that Lutherdan there is smoke, there must be fire, & that La Hunire's propaganda, or error, or confusion about whether or not he handled Currie's mail, & whether or not he had been at such a White House conference. Perhaps he came to have been familiar, on boxing terms, with his work since I was an undergraduate, I am

Mrs. St. Julien R. Childs - 73 King Street - Charleston 4, South Carolina

unreasonable in judging others' reservations. But if one does not trouble to know, or know something of this decade of study and writing (even in such obvious places as the H Hamlet), why trouble to have an opinion? The good respectable people turning their eyes they disclaim Sabbat McCarthy, and they follow right behind.

We have just decided to have

an open discussion in April – "Charleston looks at race relations", or some such topic. There was such a good attendance at the February musical meeting, about 1400, that Mr. Harris feels much encouraged and wants to revive the International Committee, and change for a while the type of meeting. As we were at a complete stand still any change will be for the better.

Cordially yours

Marguerite

September 30, 1953

My dear Mrs. Childs:

You have an excellent woman in Mrs. A. D. Kelly at your YW on Coming Street. She is doing a pioneering thing on a discussion group about the schools and the courts. I am trying to do all over the South what she is trying to do in Charleston. She wrote me in some blueness today, saying she is up against timidity and the deep-freeze. Smile. That is my language, not hers.

Maybe you are already working with her hand and glove.

I have got a notion though, that if you would go and see her and advise her some, and encourage her some it would be a good thing.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM/allo

December 18, 1953

Mrs St Julian Childs
73 King Street
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Mrs Childs:

You and Mr Childs and all the Child-ren were as kind to me as could be and I am very grateful. That was a most delightful company to be with. It warms any man's sould to go to Charleston and to be part of so pleasing occasion. You made mine a very special visit indeed.

I got a long, slow, hardly dozy bus trip to Knoxville and did arrive there in ample time for my Monday morning occasion.

By the way, there was a meeting with a not dissimilar group in Knoxville and I think they will follow through and try to get something really prepared in that city for changes to come.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

Mrs. St. Julien R. Childs - 73 King Street - Charleston, South Carolina

RECEIVED
MAR 3 1954
Southern Regional Council

3-2-54

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

Would like to have five copies of the number of "Color Line in New South" for our Library. As usual, it is very interesting.

Regards

Marguerite Childs

Specialty Nekoosa BOND
MADE IN U.S.A.

TO: GSM

I did send a copy of this letter to Morris Mitchell, % John C. Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, N.C. on March 22.

THIS IS NEKOOSA BOND SALMON SUBSTANCE 20

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1954
Southern Regional Council

3-17-54
93 King St.
Charleston

Dear Dr. Mitchell

have just returned from the Ezekiels' place on the Ashley River, and am happy report that it looks suitable & pleasant for the party from Putney.

I take it they come from Augusta? If so, let them hold to S.C. State Highway 61 after Summerville known as this

RECEIVED
MAR 18 1954
Southern Regional Council

3-17-54
73 King St.
Charleston

Dear Dr. Mitchell

have just returned from the Ezekiels' place on the Ashley River, and am happy report that it looks suitable & pleasant for the party from Putney.

I take it they come from Augusta? If so, let them hold to S.C. State Highway 61 after Summerville known as this

section as the Old Summerville
Road, or the Ashley River Road.
On this road five miles from
Charleston there is an intersection
with a County road marked by
a batch of arrows, one saying Charleston 5 miles. At this
intersection before you would notice
the signs, you would see an
old white wooden Negro church
on the left on the
Just beyond the intersection, is
a large new Mt. Vernon Style
furniture store, called Town &
(Mrs. Ezekiel & S)
County. We thought that would
be a good place to meet the
travellers and from there

conduct them the desirous half-mile on a dirt road through the old-fashioned Settlement of Maryville to the Ezekiels' place. It is about two acres, right on the river — fine old trees, out door grills. The only water is in the house, but the Ezekiels are most hospitable and will give the keys to whoever — Mr. Morris. Mrs. Ezekiel thinks the crabbing is very superior off their dock, so if the travellers will just arrive early enough in the

afternoon they can catch their supper. ~~Pat~~ ~~Could~~ Of Mr. Morris, could telephone my home 3-0948 when they are within 15 or 20 miles of the City, they would not have to wait at Town & Country. But there is a filling station next to T. & C. if he came along & fast. Summerville is the only place I think of to phone from.

If they are coming here straight from the North, they had better just come by 13 King, & from there we would go ~~south~~ west & south across to Maryville.

Am afraid I have not written lucidly but perhaps there will be time to write questions! Wish I were coming, too.

Cordially

Marguerite Clifton

May 24, 1954

Mrs. St. Julien R. Childs
73 King Street
Charleston 4, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Childs:

Nice to have your letter. I feel sorry for Mr. Olivier and his friends. You got his story exactly right. A tradegy builds up because his people are thus blind. Interesting isn't it that the blindness is slant-eyed because of nationalism and they can't see the truth.

I continue to be grateful for all the wise things you and your friends do.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Mrs. St. Julien R. Childs - 73 King Street - Charleston 4, South Carolina

RECEIVED
MAY 14 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

We found Olivier most likeable. His brief discourse on the languages & varying number & clicks was most amusing. It was regretful though how impossible it was for him to consider that America had anything to offer

South Africa. The hatred of the English-speaking minority is so deep, & the whole disastrous history of the English conquest is so recent & alive in the Boers' minds that I tend to the opinion that the black man is really only a pawn in the Boers' struggle to overtake & overcome the English. At least it provides opportunities for kindly & practical anthropologists.

Have just heard of the unanimous decision, & am much more pleased than

Pleased & reassured

clip to A.H.

October 5, 1954

Mrs. St. Julien R. Childs
73 King Street
Charleston 4, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Childs:

Thanks for the clip. Sorry the N & C ran it. I am sure it touches not you, but for your info here's the background.

The Augusta Courier is a weekly political sheet, circulated by Roy Harris, Georgia reputed kingmaker in politics. Several months ago he announced in his sheet that he would run a series of articles "exposing" SRC, and then began to unlimber the sort of charges Mr. Morse retailed. Respectable papers in Georgia treated it as either libellous or not news, and ignored it. One U.P. story went out noticing the charges, and carrying a strong answer from us, and except for that story, which appeared in the Macon papers and in a scattered few in non-Georgia cities the whole noise went unheard. We thought Mr. Harris was after nothing so much as getting a rise out of us during the hot Georgia Gubernatorial campaign, and let it all pass.

We think now that in an annual report which we hope to get out at the end of this year, notice will be taken of the charges, and fitting answer given.

It's all poppycock. Sure, I was on the Board of the SCHW, along with a whole lot of good and useful and patriotic people. And perhaps eleven out of the present members of the Board of the SRC were active in the old SCHW -- eleven out of sixty-five or so. The Courier kept bleating that SRC was the "successor, in fact" to SCHW, whereas SRC was always of a quite different stripe, was successor to nothing but the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and the SCHW had its own formal and actual successor in the Southern Conference Educational Fund, which continues. The New South business is an absurd imagining. Somebody has dug up the alleged fact that the Communists ran for a while in Birmin ham a sheet (of the existence of which none of us had ever previously h ard) which had the name New South. Hence, 'tis alleged, obviously our magzie is the Communist one continued!

Bosh! All I know to do is trust that the truth will out, and dumb scandalmongers will be in turn exposed by history and public opinion.

An answer for Charleston does not seem to us called for, but there is no reason for one not to appear.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

10-4-54

RECEIVED
10/5/54
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell,

this poor old fellow Morse, an ex-Yankee

is more or less generally

regarded as crackpot &

extremist. I have not written

an answer as I thought

possibly it was wise to

ignore his vaporings than to

try to straighten out the

record through the Letters-to-

the-Editor column.

The News & Courier is

giving us a day by day, play-by-
play account of the horrors &
disorders in the integrated
schools. Mr. Waring should be
congratulated on the complete-
ness of the coverage — small,
remote places. No one in the
incidents ever seems to ask
why the police confine
themselves to protecting
Negro students on the way out.
The molesters are to be deplored,
but apparently not checked or
punished.

It will be an most interesting
panel, ~~[illegible]~~ & Luther on denting
some of the editors —

Margaret A. P. Childs

JC - ?? HCF

29 E. Calhoun St.
Sumter, S.C.
Feb. 3, 1957

Clips to FBI.

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Flemiog:

The enclosed publicity is carried in this Sunday morning issue of The State.

This advertised speaker speaker, following Mr. Eastland, Mr. Talmedge, Mr. Rivers and others of like mind and character, sponsored by the Citizens Council, will fan a flame that we had hoped was beginning to smoulder . here in Sumter and in the state. He will be heard in a climate suitable by inclination and education, with never a thought of "a pinch of aslt" or the suggestion that there might be another side.

That "other side", of course, should be facts- documented- Have you got them? Could you have such releases in The State, Charlotte Observer (wjich is widely read in S.C. and Sumter,) and, if possible, in the Item on Wdenesday or, at latest, Thursday morning?

I gave just talked with Mr. Dabbs on the phone, and he agrees it would be better coming from your office than for us to try to do it locally. Besides, as he says, we haven't the facts. Please help us. Even at best, we will be "Rabble-roused" again, but it might be modified.

I am sending a copy of this appeal to Alice Spearman. I know she will approve, and no time should be lost consulting her.

Hoping and believing,

Faithfully yours,

R. R.

Rebecca Reid

FILE COPY

February 5, 1957

Miss Rebecca Reid
29 East Calhoun Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Miss Reid:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to Mr. Van Arkel in Washington. We thought this would be the best approach to the matter. I have written Mrs. Spearman asking that she supply Mr. Van Arkel with any news clipping or other material on Rep. Williams speech.

Perhaps this will help.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

Enclosure

JC/bsc

February 5, 1957

Mr. J. T. McCain
317 W. Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Mr. McCain:

A copy of a recent letter to Mr. Van Arkel is enclosed for your information. I have written both Mrs. Spearman and Miss Rebecca Reid concerning the matter. I presume if the committee does a news release, that the wire services would bring it to the South Carolina area; otherwise, we would suggest that a little press relation on the part of the South CarolinaCouncil concerning the release might help.

We will keep in touch with you on further developments.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

Enclosure

JC/bsc

February 5, 1957

Mrs. A. N. Spearman
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to Mr. Van Arkel concerning the forthcoming speech of Rep. Williams. We thought this might be the best approach.

Could you supply Mr. Van Arkel with news clips or a copy of the speech?

I do hope this works.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

Enclosure

JC/bsc

March 10, 1960

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

We have had several requests for copies of your Brotherhood Sunday speech in Little Rock entitled, "The Tragic Fellowship of Southerners." Nat does not seem to have a copy to spare. Do you have a copy available?

It was good to see you in Columbia last Sunday. I think we did a good day's work.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
March 11, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is the address you asked for, so happily named by you, or by somebody else, "The Tragic Fellowship of Southerners." I'm supposed to have sent Nat Griswold a copy, and I think I did. You might return this to me when youRe through with it.

There isn't but one thing I have against the recent meeting in Columbia: somewhere over theee I lost my $20 hat--it is true I got it for 12--bought at Miller and Rhodes, during that flying Thunderbird trip I made to Virginia. I'm almost inclined to say, no meeting is worth a $20 hat! I lost the last one at Pleasantville, N. Y. That place always was suspect: it publishes the Reader's Digest!

Sincerely,

Dabbs.

J. M. Dabbs.

MEMO TO GSM June 16, 1952

Re: South Carolina Personnel

Mrs. Childs says at Darlington the best influence there is Mr. LeRoy Want. He would help with names. His father is a well-to-do and respected lawyer. Mr. Want (Jewish) is an ex-newspaper man, youngish, a veteran, well worth trying to reach as an advisor or as the SRC person himself. He is local chairman of the Red Cross and Mrs. Childs considers him a grand person.

P. S. Emily Calhoun tells me we just wrote him about delinquent dues.

April 27, 1954

Dr. Lewis K. McMillan
State Agricultural and Mechanical College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Dr. McMillan:

Mr. Richard Foster of Greenville, South Carolina, has sent me the letter from Dean Green. Foster said that if I had an application blank I should sent it on to you. The truth is that we haven't gotten application blanks at all. It will be a matter of picking out people by interview and inquiry.

I rather expect that one associate executive will have to be shared between North Carolina and South Carolina, which means that the job of employing the associate would be up to Dick Foster and the chairman in North Carolina, who is the Reverend Leon C. Russell, First Methodist Church, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.

I think what you really ought to do is to take some early opportunity to be in touch with Dick Foster at Greenville.

I am not giving you a run around but picking the state people is not really my job. It will be the two state organizations that will have to live with the people chosen, and it is needful for the state offices to know exactly whom they are getting.

Sincerely,

George Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mr. Richard J. Foster

South Carolina

12/54

State Chairman -- Mr. Richard J. Foster, Greenville (Prominent attorney, Juvenile Court judge, Colonel in the Army Reserve, well respected in South Carolina, dedicated to a democratic society.)

Executive Secretary -- Mrs. E.H. Spearman, Columbia (Prominent Baptist laywoman, former member of the Board of SRC, long time worker in the field of race relations, well accepted in both Negro and white community.)

The first big problem facing the South Carolina group is the broadening of the repesentativeness of the Board of Directors. There are several operating local interracial groups in the state and their leadership may be utilised on the Board. The Executive Committee met November 21st and decided to seek a more representative Board. They further appointed an interim Executive Committee with two whites and two Negroes from the Greenville area, the Columbia area and the Charleston area. The South Carolina division still operates under the old bylaws and uses the name South Carolina Division of the SRC. An annual meeting, the date for which has not yet been set up, is being planned and new bylaws will be submitted to the group at this time for their approval.

[illegible] attitudes. The Little Mountain [illegible] Piedmont Strip are far more liberal than the Black Belt and sea coast area. The Governor of the state, James Byrnes, has been one of the strong spokesmen for the pro-segregation forces of the South. The up-state people, however, do not agree with their Governor and when the implementation decision from the Court is handed down we may expect progress in this area. The Executive Secretary has been traveling about the state finding out what the attitudes of the leadership is in the various areas and has been working to bring new blood and life into the state organization. The central office in Atlanta is well aware of the difficulties faced in Southe Carolina and will work closely with the state group in its program.

January 14, 1955
(Dictated January 12)

TO: STAFF

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations has now established an office at 1508 Lady Street, Columbia, South Carolina. The telephone number is 6-8808. The address we formerly had for Mrs. Spearman is her residence address. Mrs. Spearman wishes her mail sent to the office.

GSM
GTH
FBR
HCF
AH
KS
MET
RA
RMF
EAB

June 7, 1955

CHP

Alice Spearman at Chapel Hill said that she was finding it helpful to invigorate local and expecially colored PTAs.

In my experience, colored PTAs are flops. And the white ones are traditionally timid.

Let's talk about what could be done.

GSM

eab/

Dupe file
S.C.

June 25, 1956

HCF:

An arrangement approvable with South Carolina would be an offer to South Carolina under which for so many weeks or months as we absorb virtually the full-time services of Mr. McCain on the fact-finding program, South Carolina will be entitled week for week and month for month to payment by SRC of Mc. McCain's salary in the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1956.

The South Carolina Council would be relieved, of course, of the travel expense incident to Mr. McCain's travel on the fact-finding program.

The fact-finding program or the SRC, as may be determined, will pay Mr. McCain for the weeks or months of his service to the fact-finding program at approximately Mr. McCain's present salary rate.

eab/

September 21, 1956

FBR:

On Page 2 of Mrs. Spearman's report for August, 1956, I note that Mrs. Spearman says that she made a trip tp Elloree, South Carolina, after "Hugo Sims, of Orangeburg, gave the insight into the political situation in Elloree."

I am not suspicious, but I would think the Bureau of Internal Revenue might be.

What advice do you give me about a general policy on situations such as that described in the last paragraph of Mrs. Spearman's report?

gm

Dear George,

The secy. is making a copy of Mrs. Morris Young's statement to me re her training, experience & present employment & hopes to forward, as promised.

Also, sending copy to Williamsburg —

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

11/14/56

RECEIVED NOV 15 1956

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 LADY STREET - COLUMBIA, S. C.

Mrs. Morris Young Served on Teaching Staff-
Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital
December, 1943-August, 1946(inclusive)

I will let you know about my experience in psychiatric nursing. I taught psychiatric nursing to affiliating students at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, for 3 years immediately following graduation from nursing school--September 1943 to September 1946. My degree, from Hunter College, New York City, is in Nursing Education, graduated February, 1947. I was in school at the same time I was teaching the nurses at Bellevue (college, that is). My R. N. I received from Lincoln School for Nurses, Bronx, New York City, September 1943. My psychiatric affiliation was at Bellevue during the time I was at Lincoln, then I received the appointment on the teaching staff at Bellevue after graduation. Actually, I went to work at Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital in September, 1943, and began teaching psychiatric nursing in December. That is the only nursing I had done since graduation until I came here and started working in the office. (Her husband's, Dr. Morris Young, M.D., Anderson, S. C.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

November 9, 1956

RECEIVED NOV 12 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Mrs. Morris Young is a graduate nurse and her husband is an M.D. She is professionally employed now but I'm not sure be whom--by her husband or by Anderson County as a public health nurse.

Mrs. Young told me recently that she did lecture work and supervisory training of nurses working with pschiatric patients at Bellevue in N. Y. C. before her marriage. I wrote her on November 6th that I shall attempt to get her on the Board or some committee of the South Carolina Association for Mental Hygiene when she furnishes me with her personnell record. If this arrives within the next few days, we'll forward a copy to you.

Mrs. Young is very active in church and community work. She was secretary of the Anderson Christian Council on Human Relation. As a member of the SCCHR Board of Directors. she is invaluable,

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman
(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/sw

Dupe file S.C.

WHAT'S NEXT IN CLARENDON COUNTY?

In order for Negroes to be hired as teachers in Clarendon County 1955-56 the attached questionnaire must be filled out with stress being placed on question number 15.

It is said that teachers not holding college degrees are now being rehired; the reason given for such action is that they want local professional workers. Mr. J. T. McCain, former principal of the Scotts Branch High School 1954-55 was ousted without being given a reason, in spite of the fact that it is conceded that he is one of the best school men in the state. He was urged this past spring by the Summerton superintendent not to accept another position (offering him more money) in view of the fact that he had done such a fine job at Scotts Branch.

The combined PTA groups of Clarendon County have asked for a hearing before the local school board (at Summerton) in regards to the firing of Mr. McCain but, the board has not consented to meet with them.

DATE_____1955

1. NAME_____ FOR: Permanent Position_____
Substitute Work_____
2. Temporary Address:_____Telephone_____
3. Permanent Address:_____
4. Marital Status: Single____ Married____ Widowed____ Divorced_____
5. Number of Children_____Age of Youngest_____ Other Dependents_____
6. Physical Condition:_____Weight_____Height_____ft. _____inches
7. TRAINING:

	SCHOOL	PLACE	DEGREE
ELEMENTARY			
HIGH			
COLLEGE			
GRADUATE SCHOOL			
EXTENSION COURSES			

8. Total Semester Hours earned in Education: GRADUATE_____
9. Plans, if any, for further study_____
10. CERTIFICATE STATUE: S. C. Certificate:
Group_____ Class_____ Grade_____/ Time expires
Years of experience_____ subjects or area_____
11. Name subjects or grades applying for in order of preference_____
High School Grades:_____
Elementary Grades:_____
12. Date of Birth_____ Place of Birth_____
Age_____ Race_____ Church Affiliation_____
13. Teaching Experience:

PLACE	NATURE OF WORK	DATES

14. Of what professional organizations are you a member?_____
15. Are you a member of NAACP?_____ If so what chapter?_____
16. If we should request a personal interview when would it be possible for you to come to this office? _____
17. REFERENCES:

NAME	ADDRESS	POSITION

_____
Legal Signature

Husband's/Wife's occupation_____his/her residence

****

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER, SECRETARY-TREASURER
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern R[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AV[illegible] [illegible]ORGIA
[illegible]2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date March 10, 1960

To: Harold Fleming and PAnthony From: Paul Rilling

Subject: Report on visit to South Carolina Sunday & Monday, Mar 6 & 7

I attended what was advertised to me as a board meeting Sunday afternoon. However, Alice had invited a great many general members on the basis of my presence. In the meantime, the sit-down situation had blown up in six South Carolina communities with the result that about 100 people were present from across the state and a general spirit of excitement and activity was manifest. The group included approximately 20 whites.

Mr. Dabbs presented the financial situation of the SCCHR and made good use of our incentive plan for the special funds. Pledge cards were passed out and $1,400 in cash and pledges payable by June 1 was forthcoming. S.C. Council needs raise only approximately $1,000 more to qualify for the full special assistance by June.

Alice indicated that there will be no special effort to raise this amount, that she does not approve of "competing" with the many organizations pressing her members for funds, i.e., the NAACP, CORE, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, etc.

A resolution on the sit-down situation was hastily prepared for presentation at the afternoon meeting and the place blew up. For the first time on this job I saw one of our groups split along racial lines,with the Negro group extremely militant and insistent upon a strong statement of support; the white people, while favoring the sit-down demonstrations, apprehensive of the effect of a statement on white membership within the group. By using Quaker tactics, Courtney, in the chair, prevented a show-down vote which would have emphasized this racial split. A moderate, but helpful support statement was approved by the board and issued to the press. They are supposed to be mailing us a copy.

It is increasingly clear that the sit-down situation has been a tremendous shot in the arm for Negro morale, spirit and militancy like nothing since the Montgomery boycott. This was quite clear in Columbia,

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER, SECRETARY-TREASURER
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern R[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN A[illegible] [illegible]ORGIA
[illegible]2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date March 10, 1960

To: HF & PA From: PR

Subject: page 2, SC visit

although few, if any, students were present.

It would only be candid to state that the South Carolina Council as an interracial movement is definitely in jeopardy at the present time. Negroes are no longer interested in participating in any interracial agency which is not clearly and openly in favor of the ends they seek. There is doubt, however, that any but a few token whites in South Carolina can be openly related to this kind of interracial group. It should be noted, however, that the board of the SCCHR is 50% white and the whites involved seem to be persons of prestige and standing. Many of them, however, are retired persons, feeling themselves fairly invulnerable.

This is the only state where I have noted a state council playing a definite role in the power structure of Negro organizations. The Council seems to have the complete trust and loyalty of Negroes in S.C., reaching into top leadership. As a result of this fact and the large per cent of Negro leadership, Alice sits in on most meetings of Negro agencies and the Council finds itself appealed to by one Negro group against the other from time to time. There is some evidence that the Council has played a fairly constructive coordinating role with Negro organizations. There is every indication that Negroes are extremely appreciative of the Council's existence and find it valuable as a morale and support factor.

The immediate plans of the South Carolina Council include:

1. A detailed survey of Negro registration and voting in Orangeburg by Negro students of Claflin College, a private church supported institution.

2. A consultation of Negro college presidents to examine curricula and note what changes are needed to meet the emerging opportunities for Negro employment. Alice wants consultant service help on this in the form of educational advisors at the meeting.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER, SECRETARY-TREASURER
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

Southern R[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN A[illegible] [illegible]ORGIA
[illegible]2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date March 10, 1960

To: HF & PA From: PR

Subject: page 3 S. C. trip

3. An intensive drive during 1960-61 on merit employment in the form of direct counsel with outstanding Negro college students. Sarah Herbin of AFSC Merit Employment Program has agreed to assist with this emphasis.

It is also felt that the S.C. Council may be able to act as a moderating agency in the sit-down situations and there may be a request for an interracial consultant team in Columbia if the demonstrations continue. Alice feels that she is in touch with white people of standing who would take the initiative in suggesting negotiation in almost all of the communities involved.

****

MARION A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY
DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
FLORENCE B. IRVING, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern R[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AV[illegible] ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date July 25, 1960

To: _____ From: PRilling

Subject: South Carolina

1. The SCHR has been notified that it has received two foundation grants for next year, one of $5,000 from the Swartzkopf Foundation and one of $3,500 from the Field Foundation. This may amount to some confusion inasmuch as both proposals were for the same purpose. The situation is somewhat further complicated by the fact that Penn received a grant of only $2,600 from Swartzkopf which has created some sense of competition and jealousy between the president and the director of the South Carolina Council.

2. A somewhat confused interagency picture has developed in South Carolina recently. SCEF has announced that it is placing 3 students expelled recently in connection with sit-in activities in S. C. to work in Orangeburg and Columbia on a registration and voting project. Frank Robinson, a Sumter contractor, has been employed to supervise the students, presumably on a full-time basis. He is Negro. The students are a Miss Wright, Mr. Thomas Gaither, and a 3rd student. To further complicate the picture, Alice reports that Mr. Newman, the new staff director of NAACP operations in South Carolina is using Miss Wright as his "assistant." Newman is reported as rather reluctant to engage in meaningful interagency activities and claims that the NAACP has an across the board program in all areas of The Problem. Although much of this activity exists only on paper, Newman tends to be jealous of any activities by other agencies.

   To further complicate all this, Jim McCain has told several people in S. C. that he will be working for most of the coming year in South Carolina.

3. The S.C. Council in Columbia is now cooperating with an active intercollegiate group and has initiated the organization of a regular young married type discussion group, interracial, meeting at a local church. Alice has plans underway with Howard McClain of the state Council of Churches for a state-wide interracial college student meeting which will be informally arranged and sponsored by no one.

CONFIDENTIAL

May 17, 1962

LWD, BM, A. Spearman

Paul Rilling

Field report on Charleston, S.C., Visit of May 14 - 16, 1962.

The Negro boycott of King Street merchants is now in its eighth week. The Rev. Ben Glover, Chairman of the local NAACP and of the boycott, estimates effectiveness at 50 to 60%. Other estimates range somewhat lower, but there seems little doubt that the boycott is hurting the merchants. This was confirmed by second hand reports from several white persons. The boycott is aimed only at King Street merchants, and will continue until the bulk of the merchants have agreed to go along with some changes in employment patterns. Around 8 stores have already made some adjustments, and approximately 3 or 4 others have promised to do so soon. As the stores come into line, pickets are withdrawn from those particular stores, but Negroes are still encouraged to stay off the entire street. Boycotting is carried on Friday and Saturday by approximately half and half teen-agers and adults. Flyers are printed every week and circulated at meetings and churches. The leadership of the Negro community seems to be fairly well united behind the effort, although there is at least some criticism of Glover's management and direction from a technical standpoint. Esau Jenkins, particularly, is critical of Glover, probably reflecting the competition for leadership between the NAACP and the Citizens Committee.

The major push in the Negro community seems to be on Merit Employment and Voter Registration; the NAACP is heading up the job push, the Citizens Committee the Voter effort. Prior to the boycott there were several months of effort concerning Federal employment and contract industries. Help was received from the President's Committee and Glover reports 76 Negroes employed in non-traditional occupations in those offices. The Citizens Committee continues program of voter education schools and Esau Jenkins donates four hours a day to the work of the office. Results of the voter drive are somewhat hard to come by, however. Jenkins is somewhat discouraged and feels that the major barrier is apathy. He reports that the registrars are reasonably good. Glover concedes that the Citizens Committee is handling the voter education effort,

[Jenkins is pleased that he has been able to carry on without outside help. He feels that the NAACP should have first chance" to assist progress. This indicates that any voter funds probably should go through the NAACP to Charleston. Both groups would accept this and some or all the money would be channeled through the Citizens Committee.

Esau Jenkinsemphasized that he is "not yet" affiliated with the SCLC, even though their recent publicity concerning King's tour identifies him as "SCLC's man in Charleston." He indicated he had been under heavy pressure from SCLC and had been offered money for voter work. He is a great admirer of King and recently brought him to Charleston, but is a little cautious about this kind of affiliation. Glover is strongly counseling him against affiliation and states that he is "somewhat worried about" SCLC's method of operation. In case SCLC is claiming an operation in Charleston it should be noted that they have none at present, except to the extent that Mrs. Septima Clark is residing in Charleston and somewhat active in between assignments at the Dorchester Citizenship School.

Late last fall a small interracial committee was formed. The white persons on it are primarily those referred to in Ben Muse's last report (Rabbi Padoll; Mrs. Thomas Tobias; de Rosset Meyers; Rev. Osborne,Unitarian). Most of the recognized Negro leaders were related to this group although Glover did not personally attend any of the meetings. The group was somewhat helpful in arranging for the employment of Negro bus drivers and then addressed itself to the task of persuading the Mayor to appoint an official body. They were in communication with us and others at that time. They tried to get Tom Waring and the Mayor to go along with them. Waring refused and the Mayor likewise. They then went to the Merchants Association and tried to set up some form of negotiation of the employment picture on King Street, where patronage is predominantly Negro. This failed. At this time the Committee, somewhat discouraged, disbanded and the white members agreed that the time had come for more direct action by the Negroes. The boycott was launched approximately one week later.

Like all situations that in Charleston is unique in some ways. The Negro leaders are unusually reasonable, moderate, and responsible. They evidence very little bitterness or hatred. Jenkins, particularly, is almost unbelievably patient and trustful of appeals to reason and good will. The white powers are unyielding, but in a sophisticated and responsible manner. The police force has been correct and fair, according to the Negro leaders, and has permitted the picketing. There seems to be little violence potential in the situation. The local press, of course, completely omits any mention of current activities. The current effort seems to have attained some results on King Street, but none of the big establishments have as yet cooperated and there is certainly some doubt as to whether the boycott can be maintained until effective results are achieved. Several white persons with whom I talked expressed the opinion that the general

community was almost unaware of the effort
community was almost unaware of the effort and that the only
one really concerned were the merchants on King Street them-
selves.

There seems to be virtually no activity on the school front and no case pending. Five Negroes did try to register some time ago. They were not accepted by the board on various individual reasons. They went through the administrative appeals but did not go to court. Several white liberals expressed some irritation that they were not too well selected and could not pass individual evaluation. There seem to be no plans afoot for the coming fall. Hallinan, before coming to Atlanta, had announced desegregation of Catholic schools next fall. No one I spoke with seemed to know the status of this or what will happen.

There seem to be woefully few forces for support in the white community. The Chamber of Commerce will do nothing. The Ministerial Association likewise; the Ministerial Association is completely inactive on such matters, so are the United Churchwomen, the YWCA, etc.. There are the usual group of well meaning liberal and sympathetic whites, some of them fairly well placed. Even more than in most Deep South cities, they seem to be out of touch with each other and with the Negro community. My contacts were as follows; 1. The Rev. Ben J. Glover, minister, AME Emanuel Church, 110 Calhoun Street, office phone; Raymond 2-2561, residence; Raymond 2-6301. Glover is President of the Charleston branch, NAACP. He appears to be an extremely able, sharp, balanced individual and the key Negro leader in Charleston at the moment. He impressed me as knowing exactly what he is doing and his work indicates a good degree of planning and organization. He is a sick man, suffering from hernia difficulties/. Just prior to the boycott he returned from John Hopkins Hospital, where they wanted to hospitalize him for a year. He indicated he was "too busy" and came home. He recently told his friends he was giving himself three hours a day therapy because he could not afford the fees for therapy at the nearby hospital. All of this information came from others.

2. Esau Jenkins, chairman of the Citizens Committee. Jenkins is well known in the Civil Rights field. He is also a successful businessman, operating a motel and restaurant for Negroes in Charleston and several other restaurants on St. John's Island. He is from the Islands and has the difficult Island accent. He is a man of very little formal training, and this is somewhat evident in his manner of talk. He is a man of great heart and total commitment, surprisingly trusting and optimistic. He sees his role and that of the Citizens Committee as assuming greater importance than does Glover. The nearest thing he has to an office is the Registration Information center at 41 Cannon Street, Telephone Number; Raymond 3-2908. His business is the J & T Cafe and Motel, Telephone Number; Raymond 2-9621.

3. Rabbi Burton Padoll, leader of the Reform Jewish Congregation, address/ of study; 90 Hazel Street; Office; Raymond 3-1090; Residence; 723-1086. Padoll is from Boston and has been in Charleston about one year. He worked hard on the interracial committee and has spoken on racial issues to his congregation.

He has received more criticism than support from within the congregation. He is currently somewhat discouraged and disillusioned. He feels that he has little influence anywhere, and is a little touchy that Negro leaders have not kept him closely informed since the boycott began. A young man, late thirties, he seems to be able and committed, somewhat impatient and idealistic.

4. Mrs Thomas Tobias (Rowena). Mrs. Tobias operates a public relations-advertising business at 121 Church Street, telephone number: Raymond 2-4438; Residence: Raymond 3-2414. Mrs. Tobias is Jewish, old Charleston, well placed in the business life of the city. She is fortish, vivacious, energetic, balanced, optimistic. Has well placed contacts throughout the white community and makes no secret of her views.

5. Herbert U. Fielding. Mr. Fielding is chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Negro PTA. He is a businessman, fairly affluent, operates a funeral home, etc. Considered, although fairly young, representative of the more conservative school of the Negro leadership, seeking accommodation, etc.. He is, however, working with the Citizens Committee on the Voter effort. He is quite defensive about a recent PTA project which resulted in the construction of a new Negro school because of over-crowding. Emphasizes that this was not because the PTA was opposed to desegregation, but...etc.

6. The Rev. William Kirkland, Rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in suburban Oakland, study telephone: Snow 6-6231, home: 766-3466. Kirkland is fortyish, quiet, extremely concerned, feels somewhat helpless. He is well thought of by Jenkins and Glover, seems not to know most of the other white liberals. Has been in Charleston less than a year. Indicates he would just as soon get out because of the repressive atmosphere which cuts across all fields. Was quite eager to talk with me. Suggested that some sort of one or two day workshop be organized quietly to pull together white and Negro leadership for some mutual planning and discussion with the help of outside consultants. I gave him encouragement on this. He will check it out with others. Was formerly in Milledgeville, Georgia, where he was involved with the Georgia Council and was smeared and isolated, he says, because of public identification with Guy Wells. Is anxious to make a greater contribution in Charleston if he could but see how.

Southern R[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN A[illegible] ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
[illegible]-3764

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date June 22, 1962

To: LWD From: Pr

Subject: Field Report on Visit to Charleston, S.C., June 12-14.

cc: Mrs. Alice Spearman
Ben Muse

CONFIDENTIAL

Contacts included Bill Kirkland, Episcopal minister, and the Rev. B. J. Glover, Chairman of the local branch, NAACP. New contacts included John Wrighten, 230 Coming Street, Negro attorney; de Rosset Mayers, 58 Broad Street, liberal white attorney; Dewey James and Jay Bass, editors of the West Ashley Journal in suburban Charleston; Morris Rosen, Corporation Counsel or City Attorney for Charleston, 45 Broad Street; and Gray Temple, Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina.

A school desegregation suit had been filed shortly before this trip. Although the suit has stirred wide-spread interest, there are no indications that the community is making any efforts to consider its future action. It is general expectation that the city will not be confronted with the need to act until the fall of '63 at the earliest. De Rosset Mayers, however, stated that he thought it not at all impossible that the courts might move with dispatch and require some desegregation this fall. The federal district judgeship in that area is currently vacant. Several persons indicated to me that they felt with Senator Olin Johnston's reelection, a "good" man would be appointed. There is a common belief that such a commitment was made some time ago.

My visit coincided with the election. There was general satisfaction among Negroes and white liberals in the results, particularly the reelection of Senator Johnston. I did meet some white liberals who had supported Maybank against the victor, Russell, in the governor's race. A most interesting thing about the governor's election was the surprisingly low vote received by Bethea, who ran a racist campaign.

The Negro boycott of King Street merchants seems to

be proceeding as previously. Concessions by way of the employment of Negro personnel have been won from twelve King Street businesses. These include the West End Dairy, the Goodyear Tire Company, Sears Roebuck, Ward's Five and Ten Cent Store, Lane Vane's Appliances; Kay Bee's, Moskins, The Shoe Box, Leon's Men's Wear, Kay's Drugs, the Farmers' Market, and the Piggly Wiggly Grocery Store. Rosen admitted to me that the merchants on King Street were "hurting," and had been talking among themselves in search of a solution. He indicated, however, that the boycott is causing very little stir in the city generally.

There is a general expectation among whites and Negroes that I met that the school crisis will not culminate in school closing or major disorders. Everyone seems to assume that the major powers of the city will rally to the law and order front at the proper time. An exception is Bishop Temple, who protests that he is new and inexperienced in Charleston, and who clearly expects major disorder and conflict over the school issue. He also said in passing that he expected that he and the clergy generally would be in the thick of the fight to save the schools. Bishop Temple spoke sadly of the "erosion of influence of the clergy in Charleston," a comment I had heard before. It is the Bishop's feeling that the campaign by the News and Courier and the rightists generally against meddling clergy and the National Council of Churches has rather effectively limited the influence of the clergy in Charleston.

Morris Rosen, Corporation Counsel for Charleston, is an affable, extroverted attorney of around 40. He seems to be widely respected in the city by all factions. He is at least a sophisticated moderate and quite possibly a liberal on race relations. He interprets the Mayor as being a very responsible and moderate man and points out that the Mayor refused a direct appeal by the Governor to arrest sitters-in on breach of peace charges. They were arrested on trespass charges. Rosen claims some credit for the peaceful desegregation of terminal facilities, indicating that he simply "advised the Mayor" that the law required the removal of discriminatory signs and the Mayor had them removed. He indicated that he and the Mayor would do all they could to gradually and carefully move along in compliance with the law.

It now appears that there were perhaps two interracial groups operating in Charleston some months ago or that they were perhaps two sections of the same over-all effort. It all seems somewhat fuzzy. The Rev. Bill Kirkland and an Episcopal minister named Ronald Woodruff were active

in one committee, along with a Negro minister and others. This group seems not to have been the same group that Mrs. Tobias, Rabbi Padoll, and others were involved with. Padoll and Esau Jenkins, however, seem to have maintained liaison with both groups and they may have been two sub-committees of the same over-all effort. Even the participants are not sure. They did not, in fact, work together and Mrs. Tobias, for example, did not even know of the involvement of Mr. Kirkland. Kirkland and Glover and I talked about the problem of communications. Both Kirkland and Glover feel strongly that some effort should be made to initiate a new channel or to reorganize the older interracial group which was active some months ago. Glover was not involved in these earlier efforts, being sick at the time last fall. The two of them agreed to consider what initiatives they should take and in what way.

In talking to Dewey James and Jay Bass, of the West Ashley Journal, I was pleased to find them concerned and moderate. Their paper carried an editorial criticizing the news black-out of the News and Courier on the boycott matter. They have not personally had many contacts with Negro leadership. Both are fairly recent graduates of the school of journalism of the University of South Carolina. James worked last year on the News and Courier and tells interesting stories about the race policy of that paper. It seems, for example, that the word "Negro" can never be used in the News and Courier in the headlines unless employed in a favorable context. The paper's style sheet provides that white ministers are referred to as "the Rev. Mr. So and So.," Negro ministers as "Rev. So and So." The paper just recently used a picture of a Negro boy scout winning an award in the regular news section. This was a significant departure from tradition, according to James.

PR:mm

A. I. BOTNICK

41 Exchange Place, S. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia

June 27, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Paul:

Thank you very much for sharing with me the two field reports relating to your recent visits to Charleston, S. C.

Your evaluation and analysis of certain individuals with whom I came in contact are the same as mine.

Thanks again.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

A. I. Botnick

aib/tg

Clips + info SCHOOL DESEG.

STATUS OF SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

IN SOUTHERN AND BORDER STATES

Under the Civil Rights Act of 1964

SOURCE:

Office of Education
U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D.C.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Washington, D.C.

SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE WITH TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

MARCH 1966

	DISTRICTS RECEIVING FEDERAL FUNDS FROM THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION	VOLUNTARY PLAN NOT REQUIRED	VOLUNTARY PLAN REQUIRED	REQUIRED PLANS SUBMITTED	PLANS ACCEPTED	PLANS PROVISIONALLY ACCEPTED	UNDER NEGOTIATION	STALEMATE: HEARING REQUIRED	HEARING OPPORTUNITY NOTICE SERVED	NOT YET APPROPRIATELY SUBMITTING PLANS, 441's OR COURT ORDERS	HEARING HELD (HEARING OPPORTUNITY NOTICE SERVED)
ALABAMA	118	17(A,C)	101	98	94	0	0	4	4	7(A,C)	3 (1)C
ARKANSAS	407	203	204	199	199	0	0	0	0	5	5
DELAWARE	59	25	34	34	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	67	19	48	48	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
GEORGIA	197	15(A)	182	180	180	0	0	0	0	2	2
KENTUCKY	204	145	59	59	59	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	67	39(A)	28	5	5	0	0	0	0	27(A)	25 (1)
MARYLAND	24	6	18	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI	149	24(A)	125	113	108	0	0	5(D,B)	2	12	14 (E)
MISSOURI	685	671	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	169	14	155	155	155	0	0	0	0	0	0
OKLAHOMA	1046	939	107	106	104	0	0	2	2	1	0 (1)
SOUTH CAROLINA	108	8(A)	100	99	97	0	0	2	2	3(A)	1
TENNESSEE	151	32(A)	119	119	119	0	0	0	0	1(A)	0
TEXAS	1308	720	588	588	586	0	0	2(B)	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	136	18	118	117	117	0	0	0	0	1(F)	0
WEST VIRGINIA	55	50	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4950	2945	2005	1957	1942	0	0	15	10	59	50 (3)
% of total districts	100%	59.6%	40.4%	39.2%	38.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	1.2%	1.2% Total

(A) Included are 4 districts in Louisiana, 4 in Mississippi, 3 in Alabama, 2 in South Carolina and 1 each in Georgia and Tennessee that are in litigation but either have not yet submitted court orders (columns 2 & 10) or have submitted court orders not yet acceptable (column 2 only)

(B) Includes 2 d stricts in Texas and 2 in Mississippi where hearing warning sent or hearing notice under preparation

(C) Includes 1 district, which could appropriately submit an assurance by HEW form 441 (columns 2, 10, 11) but has not yet done so (Alabama)

(D) Includes 1 hearing held on unacceptable plan (Mississippi)

(E) Includes 1 unacceptable court order and 1 unacceptable plan (Mississippi)

(F) Includes 1 unacceptable court order; voluntary plan required (Virginia)

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
TITLE VI, CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

MARCH 1966

	DISTS. RECEIVING FED. FUNDS FROM THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION	#441's ACCEPTED	# DISTRICTS IN LITIGATION	# COURT ORDERS ACCEPTED	# DISTRICTS SUBMITTING PLANS	# PLANS ACCEPTED	TYPE OF PLAN ACCEPTED: # FREEDOM OF CHOICE	# GEOGRAPHIC ZONING	# CLOSING NEGRO SCHOOLS	# CEASING TRANSFERRING OUT	OTHER	ALL GRADES Affected by: (accepted plans) 1965	1966	1967	#NEWLY DESEG. BY ACCEPTED PLAN	# PLANS, CT. ORDERS AND 441's ACCEPTED	% TOTAL DISTRICTS ACCEPTED	% TOTAL ACCEPTED 2/11/66
ALABAMA	118	1	15	12	98	94	88	1	0	0	5	62	3	29	92	107	90%	88%
ARKANSAS	407	198	5	5	199	199	124	15	3	28	29	96	14	89	194	402	99%	99%
DELAWARE	59	25	0	0	34	34	1	2	0	1	30	34	0	0	17	59	100%	100%
FLORIDA	67	2	17	17	48	48	42	0	1	0	5	43	3	2	48	67	100%	100%
GEORGIA	197	5	10	9	180	180	165	6	1	0	8	128	15	37	175	194	99%	99%
KENTUCKY	204	140	5	5	59	59	10	15	12	4	18	53	6	0	38	204	100%	100%
LOUISIANA	67	0	39	35	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	40	60%	58%
MARYLAND	24	6	0	0	18	18	9	2	4	0	3	18	0	0	5	24	100%	100%
MISSISSIPPI	149	0	24	20	113	108	104	2	0	0	2	5	2	101	97	128	85%	85%
MISSOURI	685	669	2	2	14	14	2	3	1	0	8	9	4	1	10	685	100%	100%
NORTH CAROLINA	169	4	10	10	155	155	123	16	4	0	12	130	22	3	113	169	100%	100%
OKLAHOMA	1046	938	1	1	106	104	11	34	4	2	53	102	1	1	57	1043	99%	99%
SOUTH CAROLINA	108	0	8	6	99	97	92	4	0	1	0	95	2	0	83	103	94%	92%
TENNESSEE	151	14	18	17	119	119	54	19	6	4	36	115	4	0	89	150	99%	99%
TEXAS	1308	705	15	15	588	586	208	106	19	23	230	540	37	9	484	1306	99%	99%
VIRGINIA	136	7	12	11	117	117	74	8	8	0	27	81	23	13	64	135	99%	95%
WEST VIRGINIA	55	48	2	2	5	5	1	1	0	0	3	5	0	0	2	55	100%	100%
TOTAL	4950	2762	183	167	1957	1942	1113	234	63	63	469	1521	136	285	1573	4871	98%	98%
TOTAL AS OF 2/11/66	4950	2761	180	165	1959	1930	1108	231	63	62	466	1517	130	283	1573	4856	98%	98%

This table reflects the most recent information on school district consolidation, inactive districts, and on districts newly submitting court orders, 441's and voluntary plans. The figures relate to the total number of school districts in each state given in the extreme left hand column, which are participants in Federally assisted programs administered by the Office of Education.

STATUS OF NON-COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES - PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS
UNDER TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964
MARCH, 1966

1. Hearings Held - Examiner's Initial Decision to Terminate Funds - 32 cases

Alabama (3)

Barbour County
Bibb County
Tarrant City

Georgia (1)

Toombs County

Mississippi (5)

Amite County
Copiah County
Sunflower County
Warren County
Wilkinson County

Louisiana (23)

Avoyelles Parish
Cameron Parish
Catahoula Parish
DeSoto Parish
E. Carroll Parish
Franklin Parish
Grant Parish
Lafourche Parish
LaSalle Parish
Lincoln Parish
Morehouse Parish
Ouachita Parish
Plaquemines Parish
Red River Parish
Richland Parish
Sabine Parish
St. Bernard Parish
St. James Parish
Tensas Parish
Union Parish
Vermillion Parish
West Carroll Parish
Winn Parish

2. Hearings Held - Examiner's Initial Decisions Awaited - 18 cases

Arkansas (5)

Bright Star
Crawfordsville
Hazen
Humnoke
Junction City

Louisiana (2)

Bienville Parish
Caldwell Parish

South Carolina (1)

Calhoun County #2 (Cameron)

Georgia (1)

Glascock County

Mississippi (9)

Covington County
Greenwood Mun. Sep.
Grenada Mun. Sep.
Hazelhurst Mun. Sep.
Humphreys County
Jefferson County
LeFlore County
Natchez Mun. Sep.
Noxubee County

3. Notice of Opportunity for Hearing Served - 13 cases

Alabama (5)

Attalla
Conecuh County
Jasper
Mountain Brook
Perry County

Louisiana (1)

West Feliciana Parish

Mississippi (2)

Hinds County
South Pike Cons.

Oklahoma (3)

Dubois
Helmar
Hendrix

South Carolina (2)

Hampton County #1 (North)
Hampton County #2 (South)

STATUS OF NON-COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES - PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS (CONTINUED)
UNDER TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964
MARCH, 1966

4. Dismissed on Coming Into Compliance - 17 cases

Alabama (1)

Atmore - annexed to accepted plan district

Arkansas (4)

Bearden - voluntary plan
Turrell - " "
Tyronza - " "
Union County- " "

Georgia (1)

Lincoln County - voluntary plan

Louisiana (8)

Ascension Parish - court order
Assumption Parish - voluntary plan
Claiborne Parish - court order
Concordia Parish - " "
Monroe City - " "
St. Charles Parish - voluntary plan
Washington Parish - court order
Webster Parish - " "

Mississippi (3)

Carroll County - court order
Tunica County - voluntary plan
West Jasper - " "

THE 79 PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS NOT SUBMITTING ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTATION
TITLE VI, CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964
SOUTHERN AND BORDER STATES
MARCH 1966

Code:
1 = Desegregation plan submitted but not yet acceptable.
2 = No desegregation plan submitted as yet.
3 = In litigation; may submit acceptable court order.
*H = Hearing held.
h = Hearing opportunity notice served.
(h)= Hearing warning or notice preparation.

ALABAMA (11)

1. Attalla - 1h
2. Barbour Co. - 2H
3. Bibb Co. - 2H
4. Conecuh Co. - 1h
5. Greene Co. - 3
6. Hale Co. - 3
7. Jasper - 1h
8. Mountain Brook - 2h (441 ?)
9. Perry Co. - 1h
10. Tarrant - 2H
11. Wilcox Co. - 3

ARKANSAS (5)

1. Bright Star - 2H
2. Crawfordsville - 2H
3. Hazen - 2H
4. Humnoke - 2H
5. Junction City - 2H

GEORGIA (3)

1. Glascock Co. - 2H
2. Taliaferro Co. - 3
3. Toombs Co. - 2H

LOUISIANA (27)

1. Avoyelles Parish - 2H
2. Bienville Parish - 2H
3. Caldwell Parish - 2H
4. Cameron Parish - 2H
5. Catahoula Parish - 2H
6. DeSoto Parish - 2H
7. E. Carroll Parish - 2H
8. Franklin Parish - 2H
9. Grant Parish - 2H
10. Lafourche Parish - 2H
11. LaSalle Parish - 2H
12. Lincoln Parish - 2H
13. Morehouse Parish - 2H
14. Ouachita Parish - 2H
15. Plaquemines Parish - 2H
16. Red River Parish - 2H
17. Richland Parish - 2H
18. Sabine Parish - 2H
19. St. Bernard Parish - 3H
20. St. James Parish - 3H
21. Tensas Parish - 2H
22. Terrebonne Parish - 3
23. Union Parish - 2H
24. Vermillion Parish - 2H
25. W. Carroll Parish - 2H
26. W. Feliciana Parish - 3h
27. Winn Parish - 2H

MISSISSIPPI (21)

1. Amite Co. - 2H
2. Anguilla Line Cons. - 3
3. Copiah Co. - 2H
4. Covington Co. - 2H
5. Forrest Co. - 3
6. Greenwood Mun. Sep. - 2H
7. Grenada Mun. Sep. - 2H
8. Hazlehurst Mun. Sep. - 2H
9. Hinds Co. - 1h
10. Hollandale - 1(h)
11. Humphreys Co. - 2H
12. Indianola Mun. Sep. - 1(h)
13. Jefferson Co. - 1H
14. LeFlore Co. - 2H
15. Natchez Mun. Sep. - 3H
16. Noxubee Co. - 2H
17. Sharkey-Issaquena Line Cons. - 3
18. South Pike Cons. - 1h
19. Sunflower Co. - 2H
20. Warren Co. - 2H
21. Wilkinson Co. - 2H

OKLAHOMA (3)

1. DuBois - 1h
2. Helmar - 1h
3. Hendrix - 2h

SOUTH CAROLINA (5)

1. Calhoun Co. #2 (Cameron) - 2H
2. Clarendon Co. #2 (Manning) - 3
3. Hampton Co. #1 (North) - 1h
4. Hampton Co. #2 (South) - 1h
5. Lexington Co. #1 - 3

TENNESSEE (1)

1. Fayette Co. - 3

TEXAS (2)

1. Hammond - 1(h)
2. Jeddo - 1(h)

VIRGINIA (1)

1. Chesterfield Co. - 2

*Each of the 30 initial decisions handed down by hearing examiners so far has recommended that Federal financial assistance to the school district be terminated. These initial decisions are being processed for final transmission to the appropriate Committees of the Congress, as required under the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Six school systems with compliance documentation accepted between February 25 and March 7:

State	School System	Date Accepted
Alabama	Atmore (merged with Escambia Co. which has an accepted plan.)	
Alabama	Lowndes County (court order)	3/7
Mississippi	West Jasper Cons.	3/7
South Carolina	Bamberg #3 (Ehrhardt)	2/25
Texas	Reagan	3/7
Virginia	Powhatan County	3/2

SC - Pope

ACCEPTABLE COURT ORDERS
and
VOLUNTARY DESEGREGATION PLANS
FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

MARCH 1966

I. ACCEPTABLE COURT ORDERS

NAME OF DISTRICT	SUPERINTENDENT'S LOCATION
Charleston School District #20	Charleston
Clarendon County School District #1	Sommerton
Darlington County School District	Darlington
Greenville County School District	Greenville
Orangeburg County School District #5	Orangeburg
Sumter County School District #2	Sumter

II. VOLUNTARY DESEGREGATION PLANS

Abbeville County School District #60	Abbeville
Aiken County Schools	Aiken
Allendale County Schools	Allendale
Anderson County School District #1	Williamston
Anderson County School District #2	Honea Path
Anderson County School District #3	Iva
Anderson County School District #4	Pendleton
Anderson Public Schools #5	Anderson
Bamberg Public School District #1	Bamberg
Barnwell County School District #19	Blackville
Barnwell Public Schools #45	Barnwell
Beaufort County School Districts #1 & 2	Beaufort
Berkeley County School District	Moncks Corner
Bowman Public School District #2	Bowman
Branchville Public Schools	Branchville
Britton's Neck Public School District #4	Gresham
Brookland-Cayce Schools	West Columbia
Cherokee County School District #1	Gaffney
Chester County School District	Chester
Chesterfield County School District #1	Chesterfield
Chesterfield County School District #3	McBee
Chesterfield County School District #4	Pageland
Chesterfield County School District #5	Jefferson
Chesterfield County School District #6	Ruby
Chesterfield County School District #2	Cheraw
Dorchester County School District #3	Dorchester

Colleton County School District	Walterboro
Cooper River School District #4	North Charleston
Denmark Public School District #2	Denmark
Dillon County School District #1	Lake View
Dillon County School District #2	Dillon
Dorchester County School District #1	St. George
East Clarendon School District #3	Turbeville
Edgefield County School District	Edgefield
Edisto School District	Cordova
Fairfield County School District	Winnsboro
Florence Public School District #1	Florence
Florence County School District #2	Pamplico
Florence County School District #3	Lake City
Florence County School District #4	Timmonsville
Florence County School District #5	Johnsonville
Fort Mill School District #4	Fort Mill
Georgetown County Schools	Georgetown
Greenwood County School District #52	Ninety Six
Greenwood County School District #50	Greenwood
Holly Hill School District #3	Holly Hill
Horry County Schools	Conway
James Island School District #3	Charleston
Jasper County Schools	Ridgeland
Kershaw County School District	Camden
Lancaster School District #1	Lancaster
Latta School District #3	Latta
Laurens County School District #55	Laurens
Laurens County School District #56	Clinton
Lee County School District	Bishopville
Lexington County School District #3	Batesburg
Lexington County School District #4	Swansea
Lexington County School District #5	Ballentine
Lower Marion County Schools	Rains
Marion County School District #1	Marion
McCormick Public Schools	McCormick
Moultrie School District #2	Mount Pleasant
Mullins School District #2	Mullins
Newberry County Public School	Newberry
North School District #6	North
Oconee County School District	Walhalla
Orangeburg County School District #7	Elloree
Pickens County School District "A"	Pickens
Richland County School District #1	Columbia
Richland County School District #2	Columbia
Richland County School District #5	Eastover
Rock Hill School District #5	Rock Hill
Saluda County Schools	Saluda

Spartanburg School District #1	Inman
Spartanburg County School District #2	Spartanburg
Spartanburg County School District #3	Cowpens
Spartanburg County School District #5	Lyman
Spartansburg City School District #7	Spartansburg
Spartanburg County School District #6	Fairforest
Springfield-Norway School District	Norway
St. Andrew's Parish School District #10	Charleston
St. Mathew's Parish School Calhoun #1	St. Mathews
St. James-Santee School District #1	McClellanville
St. John's School District #9	John's Island
St. Paul's School District #23	Yonges Island
Summerville School District #2	Summerville
Sumter School District #17	Sumter
Union County Department of Education	Union
Ware Shoals School District #51	Ware Shoals
Williamsburg County Department of Education	Kingstree
Williston School District #29	Williston
Woodruff School District #4	Woodruff
York County School District #2	Clover
York School District #1	York

Source: Director, Equal Educational Opportunities Program, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Cumulative List No. CX-7, February 28, 1966.

CAROLINA CONTRAST

S.C-, DOPE

Vol. I, No. 1 September 3, 1966 10¢

"NOW THE TIME HAS COME FOR THIS NATION TO FULFILL ITS PROMISE... THOSE WHO DO NOTHING ARE INVITING SHAME AS WELL AS VIOLENCE."

(President John F. Kennedy, June 11, 1963)

The Shame of Freedom-of-Choice

Twelve years ago the Supreme Court of the U.S. outlawed the system of dual segregated schools. The Court said that segregated schools were by nature inferior schools. Today barely 5% of all Negro children in South Carolina attend integrated schools. This means that one full generation of South Carolina school children, both black and white, has attended inferior, segregated schools.

The root of this condition is the "freedom of choice" plan for desegregation. This plan is unfair because it places all the burden of desegregation on the Negro community. Segregated schools are illegal, and when the white power structure allows them to exist, they are guilty of disobeying the law. Since the guilt for the maintenance of an illegal system lies with the white power structure, it is ridiculous to expect only the Negro community to correct the evil. Yet Negro parents are asked to transfer their children to white schools. They are forced to expose their children to hostile white students and teachers.

Within recent months, many private schools have been formed throughout the state of South Carolina. So far, only white students have enrolled in these private schools, and many educators question the quality of the education they will receive. Nonetheless, the growth of the private school system is significant because it poses a direct confrontation between national sentiment which is grudgingly moving toward the establishment of a totally desegregated educational system and local white Southern sentiment which strongly feels an inherent right to run local school systems on a segregated basis. The federal government has not yet come to grips with this problem.

Even though it is clear that the state of South Carolina has defied the federal government and is not sincere about integration of the schools, little is being done to correct the sutiation. Federal agencies are pleading for Negro community leaders to inform them of examples of violations on the part of the Negro community. CONTRAST SAYS THAT THIS IS WRONG. THE CONGRESS AND ITS SERVANT, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, IS ELECTED TO MAKE AND ENFORCE ITS OWN LAWS. IF IT CANNOT DO SO, THERE MUST BE SOMETHING WRONG WITH THAT GOVERNMENT OR WITH THAT LAW. AND THERE IS SOMETHING WRONG WITH THE LAW. CONTRAST SAYS THAT UNTIL WHITE STUDENTS AND WHITE TEACHERS ATTEND PREVIOUSLY ALL-NEGRO SCHOOLS, DESEGREGATED SCHOOLS WILL REMAIN A DREAM AND NOT A REALITY. REAL DESEGREGATION WILL NOT TAKE PLACE UNTIL NEGROES DEMAND IT. THERE IS NO MORE IMPORTANT ISSUE THAN THE ABOLITION OF THE DUAL, SEGREGATED SCHOOL SYSTEM. ANY AND ALL FORMS OF PEACEFUL PROTEST, INCLUDING MARCHES, BOYCOTTS, AND SIT-INS, MUST BE USED IF NEGRO CHILDREN ARE EVER TO BE FREE.

ESTIMATE OF NEGRO ENROLLMENT IN INTEGRATED SCHOOLS

County	Negro Students in Previously All-White Schools	
	1965-66	1966-67
Abbeville	**	**
Aiken	131	**
Allendale	22	100
Anderson	75*	253*
Bamberg	56	120
Barnwell	50	100
Beaufort	279	536
Berkeley	99	242
Calhoun	16*	25*
Charleston	530*	1498*
Cherokee	**	**
Chester	89	**
Chesterfield	275	331*
Clarendon	1*	12*
Colleton	**	**
Darlington	**	**
Dillon	24	107
Dorchester	3*	53*
Edgefield	27	81
Fairfield	158	214
Florence	95*	460
Georgetown	**	**
Greenville	**	**
Greenwood	28	140
Hampton	15	173
Horry	**	**
Jasper	59	155
Kershaw	104	198
Lancaster	47	140
Laurens	95	225
Lee	12	38
Lexington	60*	311*
Marion	22	97
Marlboro	**	**
McCormick	0	18
Newberry	57	142
Oconee	99	181
Orangeburg	33*	147*
Pickens	44	244
Richland	444	1474
Saluda	14	47
Spartanburg	160	868
Sumter	71*	282*
Union	18	204
Williamsburg	6	138
York	177	255*

[1]These figures were obtained by the S.C. VEP from an authoritative source. They are very incomplete, but they are the best estimates available at this time. They do not include any figures from court-ordered school districts.

* indicates incomplete figures.

** indicates figure not available.

Black and White in Lexington County

CONTRAST SPEAKS OUT

Duplicity in Dorchester

by
M. Hayes Mizell

"IF THEY AREN'T GOING TO ENFORCE THESE LAWS, I'D JUST AS SOON THEY DIDN'T PASS THEM," SAYS MRS. GENEVA TRACEY OF ST. GEORGE. MRS. TRACEY IS MAD, AND SHE IS TALKING ABOUT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S REGULATIONS CONCERNING SCHOOL DESEGREGATION. MRS. TRACEY HAS A RIGHT TO BE MAD; SHE LIVES IN DORCHESTER COUNTY WHERE EQUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY IS A DISTANT GOAL. THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE TALKS ABOUT ABOLISHING THE DUAL SCHOOL SYSTEM, BUT FOR THE NEGRO CHILDREN OF DORCHESTER COUNTY SEGREGATED SCHOOLS CONTINUE TO BE ONE OF THE FEW CERTAINTIES OF DAY TO DAY LIFE.

MRS. VICTORIA DELEE

THERE WERE ONLY A FEW NEGRO CHILDREN IN DESEGREGATED SCHOOLS IN DORCHESTER COUNTY LAST YEAR. THESE SUFFERED NUMEROUS INDIGNITIES, PHYSICAL INTIMIDATION, AND SEVERE SOCIAL ISOLATION. THE WHITE SCHOOL OFFICIALS IN DORCHESTER'S THREE SCHOOL DISTRICTS DID NOTHING TO PROTECT THESE CHILDREN AND THEY INSULTED AND IGNORED PARENTS WHO ASKED FOR HELP. THE PARENTS, LED BY MRS. VICTORIA DELEE AND MRS. TRACEY, MADE NUMEROUS TRIPS TO WASHINGTON TO TALK WITH OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND HEW ABOUT THE SCHOOL SITUATION IN THE COUNTY. PROMISES WERE MADE, INVESTIGATIONS WERE MADE, AND YET THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DID NOTHING. THE GOVERNMENT HAD THE EVIDENCE IT NEEDED TO CUT OFF THE DISTRICTS' FEDERAL FUNDS OR TO FILE A SUIT AGAINST THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS, BUT SOMEWHERE IN THE FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY THE PEOPLE OF DORCHESTER WERE FORGOTTEN.

SOME OF US HOPED THAT THIS YEAR WOULD BE DIFFERENT. THE REQUIREMENTS FOR SCHOOL DESEGREGATION WERE MORE STRICT THAN LAST YEAR AND NOW, AT LEAST, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WAS AWARE OF THE RESISTANCE OF THE WHITE SCHOOL OFFICIALS. BUT IT ALL STARTED AGAIN. IN DISTRICT #3 MRS. DURLEEN GUNN AND OTHER CITIZENS OF CLUBHOUSE INITIATED A CAMPAIGN TO GET PARENTS TO SEND

(continued on next page)

****

SUBSCRIPTION NOTICE

I want to subscribe to CONTRAST for 1 year.

Name ----------

Address ----------

City ---------- Zip Code ------

I have enclosed cash, check, or money order for $2.00.

****
NNNN

THEIR CHILDREN TO THE DESEGREGATED SCHOOLS IN SUMMERVILLE. YET, WHEN THEY TOOK THE FREEDOM OF CHOICE FORMS TO THE SUPERINTENDENT, HE TOLD THEM THAT THE NEW FEDERAL "GUIDELINES" DID NOT APPLY TO RURAL AREAS, THAT IT WAS NOT CONVENIENT FOR THE SCHOOL BUS TO PICK UP THEIR CHILDREN, AND THAT THE SCHOOLS WERE ALREADY OVER-CROWDED. LIES!

IN DISTRICT #1, SCHOOL OFFICIALS CALLED IN THE PARENTS OF CHILDREN WHO HAD CHOSEN TO ATTEND THE DESEGREGATED SCHOOL FOR THIS YEAR, AND THEY TRIED TO GET THEM TO CHANGE THE CHOICE TO SEND THEIR CHILDREN BACK TO THE "NEGRO SCHOOL". IN BOTH DISTRICTS #1 AND #2 THE NEGRO CHILDREN DID NOT RECEIVE LETTERS TELLING THEM TO WHICH SCHOOL THEY HAD BEEN ASSIGNED UNTIL SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE SCHOOL OPENED. MOST OF THE CHILDREN WERE TOLD TO GO BACK TO THE OLD SCHOOL.

THE PEOPLE OF THESE SCHOOL DISTRICTS ARE ANGRY. THEY HAVE FILED SUITS IN FEDERAL COURT TO DESEGREGATE AND IMPROVE THE SCHOOL. BUT IT LOOKS LIKE THE NEGRO CHILDREN WILL STILL BE GOING TO SEGREGATED SCHOOLS THIS YEAR. THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THAT THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS WILL HAVE THEIR FEDERAL FUNDS WITHHELD BECAUSE THEY HAVE NOT COMPLIED WITH THE 1966 "GUIDELINES". WE SUSPECT, HOWEVER, THAT THESE DISTRICTS WILL BE CONTENT TO OPERATE WITHOUT FEDERAL FUNDS, AND THE ISSUE OF WHETHER OR NOT THE CHILDREN OF DORCHESTER ARE TO ATTEND DESEGREGATED SCHOOLS WILL BE RESOLVED IN THE FEDERAL COURTS. BUT IT'S SLOW---GOD, IT'S SO, SO SLOW.

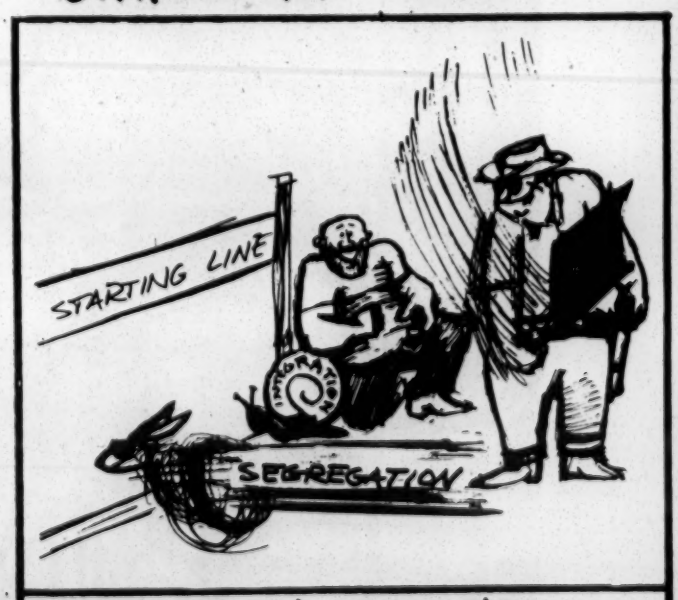
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SAYS THAT THE DUAL SCHOOL SYSTEM IS ENDING. MAYBE THEY WILL HAVE TO PUSH IT A BIT HARDER IN DORCHESTER. MAYBE THOSE GUYS IN THE BASEMENT OF THE WHITE HOUSE--THE ONES THAT ADVISE THE PRESIDENT--SHOULD VISIT DORCHESTER. THEY SHOULD FEEL THE DESPAIR, THE FRUSTRATION, THE BITTERNESS. PEOPLE CAN TAKE PROMISES WITHOUT RESULTS FOR JUST SO LONG. "A GOVERNMENT FOR THE PEOPLE." A GOVERNMENT FOR THE PEOPLE OF DORCHESTER COUNTY?

LETTERS

CONTRAST wants letters from its readers. We will print anything that is legal, provided you sign your name. However, we will not print your name if you do not want us to.

Mail letters to CONTRAST
1719 Taylor Street
Columbia, South Carolina.

CAROLINA '500'



This should slow it down a bit, Heh? Chief?

HIS FACE WAS SET STEADFASTLY TOWARD JERUSALEM

by
Leverette Millen

The Autobiography of Malcolm X. with assistance of Alex Haley. (Paperback) Grove Press 460 pp. $.95.

This is the story of a man struck down on his way to becoming a revolutionary.

The father of Malcom X was a follower of the black nationalist, Marcus Garvey. He was killed by white men for his beliefs. Malcolm's mother was driven into insanity by the brutality of life in the depression years of the 1930's. The family was broken up, and Malcolm began a delinquent's life - conked, red hair, zoot suit, and orange shoes, all so grotesque on his 6-foot 5-inch frame that he would stop traffic crossing the street. He became a hustler, a pimp, a narcotics addict and peddler, a petty thief, and an armed robber.

His transformation came while he was serving a 10-year sentence for armed robbery in Massachusetts. A man who called himself Elijah Muhammad of the Nation of Islam knew how to get through to Malcolm. From his own account, Malcolm was shattered and renewed by the experience of religious conversion.

So Malcolm went from the anonymous brutality of prison life to his brother's Muslim household in Detroit. He began to function in the Detroit ghetto as a missionary. His message was simple but over-powering: "The Honorable Elijah Muhammad teaches us that since Western society is deteriorating, it has become overrun with immorality and God is going to destroy it. And the only way the black people, caught up in this society, can be saved is not to integrate into a corruption, but to separate from it, to a land of our own where we can reform ourselves, lift up our moral standards and try to be Godly."

In the months before his death, Malcolm broke with Elijah Muhammad. He began to talk of the unity of all black people. Malcolm alone, of all the Negro leaders in America, was trusted and accepted as a brother by the emerging, revolutionary Afro-Asians. Only Malcolm, of all the Negro leaders in America, had been admitted to the secret sessions of the Organization of African Unity in Cairo in July of 1964. And when he returned to America five months later, a month and a half before his assassination in February, 1965, he brought with him the promises of numerous African heads of state to "internationalize" the American Negro's struggle by backing a resolution in the United Nations.

So this remarkable book describes, with great and simple brilliance, the life of a man who was like unto Christ himself. For Malcolm, as Jesus before him, had come as a messenger to the oppressed black people of America, that they might have life and have that more abundantly. Like the prophet Jesus, he had angered traditional authority, and yet like Jesus, he had felt a committment to speak the truth, even at the cost of his own life. It could be said of him as in Luke 9:51: "And it came to pass, when the time was come that he should be received up, that he steadfastly set his face to go to Jerusalem."

SUMTER — Is Victory In Sight?

Printed below is a copy of a letter which was sent to all military personnel at Shaw Air Force Base. It heralded a potential victory for the domestic workers at Shaw and for the entire Sumter community. Many maids have already had their salaries raised, and many others will demand 75¢ to $1.00 an hour. Their wages had been frozen at 57¢ an hour for the past 20 years.

FRANK ROBINSON

The local community leaders and CORE spokesman, Reverend Lewis, have adopted a wait-and-see policy and have temporarily called off their picket in front of the Base pending the anticipated wage hikes. CORE Field Director, Frank Robinson, has pledged the support of national CORE in the event that the protest will have to be resumed.

CONTRAST wonders what the salaries are for maids at other military posts in the state. Sumter has provided the spark -- it is high time for the rest of the state to add fuel to the fire of justice and dignity. Four Dollars a day is an immoral wage to pay an adult. Every domestic worker deserves a living wage. Local community leaders are obligated to lead the way.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 363D COMBAT SUPPORT GROUP (TAC)
SHAW AIR FORCE BASE, SOUTH CAROLINA 29152

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER 26 August 1966

TO: OCCUPANTS OF SHAW AIR FORCE BASE FAMILY HOUSING

In order to clear up any misunderstanding relative to the position of Shaw Air Force Base on matters concerning domestics and the demonstration near the gates of the base, I wish to state my position on this matter for each of you.

As Base Commander, I am vitally concerned with the welfare of every person on this base whether he is a mechanic on the line, a civil service employee in my headquarters, the wife of a pilot who is fighting in Viet Nam, or a maid who is helping that wife with her household chores. I am concerned with anyone on this base who has a legitimate grievance.

I have no authority to order any housewife to pay her maid a specific sum for services rendered. In view of the different levels of capabilities demonstrated by domestics, an equitable wage, across the board, is difficult to determine. However, none of us expect to get something for nothing and I therefore feel that each householder at Shaw Air Force Base might do well to conscientiously examine her own individual situation. Air Force people are famous for being understanding, sympathetic, and fair. We should continue to carry on this tradition at Shaw Air Force Base.

Concerning the picketers: there is nothing illegal, or for that matter unusual, in their activity as long as they remain off federal property and do not interfere with the mission of Shaw Air Force Base. Airing grievances publicly is indicative of a free expression of American opinion. I ask you not to interfere with them.

I hope this serves to clear up any possible misunderstandings, and I solicit your cooperation and support.

Victor J Sampson

VICTOR J SAMPSON, Colonel, USAF
Commander

School for Revolutionaries

Literacy training and middle-class Uncle Toms were the main things on everybody's minds at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's citizenship education training workshop held at the Penn Community Center in Frogmore, South Carolina, August 22-26. Over 100 representatives from all the "hot spots" in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas met to train themselves for teaching citizenship schools in their communities. SCLC's program included methods of teaching illiterates, voter registration and community organization techniques, and group discussions of the problems facing the Movement in the South.

It was a busy week. Everyone spent seven hours a day in classes. Besides learning to teach reading and writing, the students studied Negro history, the economics of poverty, consumer education, and government aids for the poor through the war on poverty.

SCLC's Citizenship Education Program plans another week-long session for October 24-28. Mr. Benjamin J. Mack, Field Secretary for the program in South Carolina, can give further information to any South Carolinians. The conference is all-expense paid, including round-trip transportation. Citizenship school teachers receive $30 per month for expenses while conducting their classes. Mr. Mack can be contacted at: 5248 Ridgeway Street, Columbia, South Carolina.

NAACP TO HOLD STATE MEET

The 1966 Convention of the S.C. Conference of Branches of the NAACP will be held in Florence, S.C. from Sept. 29-Oct. 2. Particular emphasis will be placed on youth activities and the war on poverty. Anyone can attend whether he is now a member of the NAACP or not. For information, write Rev. I.D. Newman, 2022 Taylor Street, Columbia, S.C.

S.C. VEP
1719 Taylor St.
Columbia, S.C.
29201

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

THIRD CLASS

COLUMBIA, S.C.
AM
3
1966

50th ANNIVERSARY
United States MARINE CORPS RESERVE

S.C. - DOPE

~~AU~~
~~ES~~

QUARTERLY REPORT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

October, 1966

The summer has been a time of intensive planning and change in personnel. New programs have been initiated and others are being planned. Staff vacations and seasonal agricultural work have affected the work in the communities and a field director has resigned and been replaced.

ACTIVITY IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

Three community workers have been hired to work part-time on an experimental basis in the communities where they reside.

Plans are being made for instituting a training program for community workers throughout the South, thus putting the techniques we have developed into use.

John A. Golden, Jr. has been hired to replace Field Director, Thomas C. Barnwell, Jr. who resigned to accept a post as Assistant Director of the Beaufort-Jasper Economic Opportunity Commission.

Work has continued in nine communities on a regular basis. The community development staff has found the twice-a-week meetings to be an asset in improving communication and planning.

A referendum to form a water district in the Burton area failed and the people are reorganizing to make another survey and work toward a referendum.

The organization of the cucumber-tomato marketing cooperative has faltered, apparently due to lack of interest of the participants.

Penn initiated a summer Neighborhood Youth Corps program for Beaufort and Jasper Counties.

Penn has helped the Beaufort-Jasper Economic Opportunity Commission staff prepare OEO proposals for day care centers and other components. Field Director Joseph McDomick, Jr., is a member of the OEO Commission, and we have encouraged individual citizens to attend board meetings.

County-Wide Activities: Several county-wide activities have had their impact on the communities and thus relate to community development: Initiation of adult education classes in the schools, a Project Head Start program, a doubling of the number of Negroes enrolled in previously all-white schools, the unsuccessful attempt to unionize a local garment industry, and a county-wide labor survey which indicated over 3,000 workers available for industrial work.

The Coordinating Committee of Beaufort County has sent a delegation to local physicians and the hospital to discuss desegregation of waiting rooms and other facilities.

ACTIVITY IN DETAIL

Community Workers: Employed on a part-time basis by Penn, three community workers began community development work in their home communities in July. Working eight hours a week for a term of six months on an experimental basis, the workers can already see concrete results and are growing in the understanding of themselves and their communities.

The workers began work with a three-day training session at Penn where they discussed ways of relating to people, techniques of community development, group discussion, community action, and the philosophy of community development. Monthly follow-up sessions continue their training. Each worker is supervised by weekly visits from the field director in his community at which time he makes detailed reports of his activities.

The workers were selected from the communities in which Penn has been working. Each had demonstrated leadership and community involvement and were recommended by others in the communities. The three men are generally untrained but skilled laborers between the ages of 33 and 37. Each is married, having 3, 5, and 6 children. None have gone beyond the seventh grade. While we have taught basic principles of community organization and improvement, each is encouraged to work in terms of his own personality and previous relationship to his community.

Each community worker discusses with the residents problems of jobs, housing and education. Individually, Joe Frazier in Bluffton has been working with the nursery school, and may well have 100 percent voter registration in his community before the fall election. Ed Givens, Jr. has been encouraging the establishment of a self-help housing project in Pritchardville. Willie Webb has been encouraging interest in a rural water system in Gray's Hill. While these men work only part-time, we feel that the changes taking place in their communities as well as their development as leaders fully justifies the program. In addition, the staff is gaining teaching experience. Most significant is the cooperative response.

Training Program: The staff is working toward a proposal for a training program for rural community development workers in the South. The training project was proposed by the Program Review Committee, and further developed through visits by Mr. James Gibson of Potomac Institute and Mr. Richard Parvis of Washington University. Out of these suggestions, the staff prepared a draft of a training program.

The basic features of this proposal include bringing residents of rural southern communities to Penn for five to nine months. Trainees would live in communities, and while part of their time would be spent in classroom and group training situations, the major part of their training would come from supervised experience in the communities. The Program Review Committee will meet soon to give further consideration to the proposal.

New Field Director Joins Staff: John A. Golden, Jr., has joined the staff as field director, replacing Thomas C. Barnwell, Jr., who resigned to accept the position of Assistant Director with the Beaufort-Jasper Economic Opportunity Commisison. Mr. Golden, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, graduated from the University of Pittsburgh with further study at Drew University and the University of California. He has worked during the summer of 1965 in Wilcox County, Alabama organizing for ASCS elections and voter registration. His most recent experience was as director of an American Friends Service Committee project in Oakland, California .

During the interim between the departure of Mr. Barnwell and arrival of Mr. Golden, the work was partially covered by Chandlee White and Everett Gill.

Nine Communities Where Penn is Working: In the nine communities, there continues to be an increase in the number of Economic Opportunity loans and housing loans made through the Farmers Home Administration as a result of Penn's work. Interest in OEO activities has sharpened as that organization has become active. In addition, field directors have assisted individuals with applying for social security and welfare benefits, encouraged transfer to previously white schools, encouraged voter registration and helped with legal, agricultural and employment problems.

Community Development Staff Meeting: The Community Development staff is meeting regularly twice a week. This has paid off in terms of sounder planning and better communication among staff members. Much of the time has been spent developing the training proposal and considering basic approaches to community development.

Referendum: A referendum to establish a water district in Burton-Gray's Hill was defeated by a narrow margin. It appeared that the defeat was the result of: (a) A large area was added on at the last minute composed of people who had not been in on the planning and were thus unfamiliar with the advantages of the water district. (b) Several influential white farmers in the area encouraged people to vote against it, saying that the water district would raise taxes. While this is not true, it was felt that more involvement of these farmers in the planning would have prevented this. (c) Possibly, opposition to the water district was not seriously considered and there was inadequate campaigning for it.

Plans for the future include redefining the boundaries of the water district, more public meetings to explain the implications of a water district, and more deliberate efforts to win over those who opposed the water district at the time of the referendum.

Tomato-Cucumber Marketing Cooperative: An initial high interest in a tomato-cucumber marketing cooperative before and during the tomato season has waned since the end of the season. Two reasons for the lack of interest seem evident:, One is the previous failure of a cooperative

in the same area and lack of support by some leaders who were previously involved. Another reason may be that part-time farmers are not as much in need of a cooperative as would be full-time farmers dependent completely upon agriculture for their income. Almost every one of the farmers involved has his principal source of income in work with the government. An effort is being made to salvage the co-op if it is still desired by the farmers.

Neighborhood Youth Corps: With a deadline close at hand, Penn formed a committee and prepared a proposal for a summer Neighborhood Youth Corps program. During the ten weeks of the program, 250 high school students from low-income families were hired on a 25-hour-week basis by 31 public and private non-profit agencies. At $1.25 an hour, this contributed significantly to the family income and enabled students to remain in school the following fall.

As a result of the successful summer program, a proposal for a year-round project has been submitted by the local Community Action Program for approval.

The Beaufort-Jasper Economic Opportunity Commission has hired a staff and begun work in the two counties. At the beginning, the staff at Penn assisted in writing proposals and gathering data in order that the fiscal year deadlines might be met. In addition, Field Director, Joseph McDomick, Jr., is a member of the Commission. We have encouraged community residents to attend Board meetings and consult the Economic Opportunity Commission staff.

County-Wide Activities: Several activities in the county had a bearing on the community development work. Adult education classes were held in the public schools at night and there was an enthusiastic response. So great was the response, in fact, that community meetings in some communities had to be scheduled around the adult classes. Project Head Start in both districts of the county continued its program of better preparing children for school.

An effort to form a union at a local garment factory failed to carry the vote. This is the first local experience with union organizing and was followed with much interest and participation of workers involved. Since the election, a number of workers directly involved in union efforts have lost their jobs, apparently fired for trying to organize the union.

The Beaufort County Coordinating Committee met with the Beaufort County Medical Society to request that separate waiting rooms be discontinued. The committee was received politely and the Colored-White signs have since been removed,but the separated waiting rooms still remain.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK IN NINE COMMUNITIES:

Daufuskie Island: The Co-chairmen of the Daufuskie Island Improvement Club went to Washington, D. C., hoping to see the President about

their transportation problem. The trip, jointly financed by Penn and the Southern Regional Council, was preceded by a letter to the President requesting an interview. Although the President was not in Washington, the men managed to get into the office of the Vice President and several other federal offices. While nothing concrete was apparently forthcoming from the trip, the whole incident succeeded in encouraging officials at the state and county level to investigate possibilities more diligently. It now appears that a local company, with the help of the Office of Economic Opportunity, may furnish regular transportation to the island.

The first Farmers Home Administration Economic Opportunity loan on Daufuskie Island was obtained by the mailman for the island, Mr. Jake Washington. He bought a new boat which enables him to make more frequent trips in heavier seas. This represents a major improvement in transportation to and from the island.

The year's term of service of the VISTA volunteers has terminated. While the volunteers and the residents want them to remain for a second year, VISTA-Washington, apparently has some question about this. Telegrams, letters and petitions have gone from residents of the island to the Governor of South Carolina, VISTA in Washington and to Sargent Shriver requesting that the volunteers be allowed to stay. During the year on the island, the volunteers have established a library and supervised the Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees, which brought $2,600 to the island, in addition to making many improvements around the island. They have started children's classes which are a combination of kindergarten and tutorial, encouraged the development of ceramic crafts, registered everyone eligible for Medicare, distributed medicine, enrolled several students in college and college preparatory school on the mainland, and have significantly increased the income on the island by helping individuals eligible to receive social security and welfare benefits. Perhaps most important of all is the sense of unity and hope which they have brought to the island. The future of the VISTA volunteers on the island is still uncertain.

Penn is working with the island on a comprehensive plan for the economic improvement of the island. This has been discussed both on and off the island with federal and local sources.

Hilton Head Island: A successful campaign enabled a Negro candidate to win a place on the County Board of Directors from that community.

An organization has been formed by wealthy residents of the resort development in cooperation with the Progressive Club, a Negro organization, for the purpose of community improvement. Field Director, Joseph McDomick, Jr., has been working closely with both organizations. The lack of Economic Opportunity funds is holding up progress, but the group seems prepared to go ahead with their plans for a day care center in any case.

Six workers for a construction company went on strike for better wages, vacation and sick leave, as well as over-time pay. They were either fired or, in the case of those who were with the company a long time, lost their seniority. This incident sparked interest on Hilton Head in the problem of low wages.

Bluffton: The day care center in Bluffton, having operated for two years on its own, bought two acres of land and was expecting to raise a building and to operate on a larger scale with the help of the Office of Economic Opportunity. While waiting for Congress to appropriate Economic Opportunity funds for 1966-67, the nursery is continuing its operation in the small church annex on a limited basis.

Three people have successfully applied for Farmers Home Administration housing loans. There is a concern for the lack of jobs during the summer for those who work in the seafood industry during the winter, and 12 people have signed up for courses offered under the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA).

A group in the area is discussing the possibility of a Farmers Home Administration loan for a recreation center. A very successful baseball team has played in the community for several years and needs a home field.

Pritchardville: Six families are now interested in building new homes through a cooperative self-help housing project. The FHA supervisor has visited the community, films on housing have been shown, and regular discussions are being held. There seems to be sufficient interest to warrant applications.

The community had saved money to put lights in the meeting house, but when a neighbor's house burned,the money was turned over to her. Since that time, the community has raised more money and the lights are to be installed this month.

Community worker, Ed Givens, Jr., has been encouraging the self-help housing idea. He is also leading efforts to get street lights along the dark lane where most of the people live and to have speed limit signs installed on the highway that goes through the community.

A baseball team has been organized in the community during the summer, one man is interested in building rental houses, and another who was trained as a bricklayer has applied for an Economic Opportunity loan to buy tools.

Chelsea-Low Bottom: Work has been slow in this community in the interim between the field directors. The community was expecting a day care center, the proposal having been submitted, but the Office of Economic Opportunity has not yet made funds available. One of the community meetings was attended by FHA supervisors who explained FHA programs.

The matter of community interest has been the abundance of bugs and mosquitoes. This interest was hightened by films on insects and their control at the regular meeting. The community has written to the Health Department requesting help in spraying homes in the area with no results so far.

Lack of employment during the off-season continues to be a problem and there was enthusiastic cooperation with the labor survey which was made throughout the county.

Coffins Point: Two Economic Opportunity loans for crabbing outfits have been made and three houses have been built with Farmers Home Administration loans.

The youth group continues to be active but with irregular meetings. They had a baseball team this summer.

Burton: Interest in this community has centered around the rural water system, and meetings concerning the system are held in the community center.

The community center sponsored a recreation program this summer for young people. A request has been made through the local Office of Economic Opportunity for a VISTA volunteer to work at the center.

Gray's Hill: Evidently much of the opposition to the water district in the referendum came from this area. The decision was therefore made to exclude this area from the next referendum, annexing it after the water district has been formed.

Six families are now living comfortably in new homes constructed with FHA loans. The community has raised half the price of a piece of land for a recreation-day care center.

Five students from Furman University worked Easter holidays in the community, cooperating with community residents to paint and improve the praise house where community meetings are held.

Big Estate: Property has been deeded by the school board for use as a community-day care center. Surveys have been completed and plans made for the construction of a new building.

Much time has been spent varifying the ages of older citizens in order for them to receive social security benefit and Medicare. Meetings have been held irregularly to discuss matters of community concern.

The new field director will begin working in this area, concentrating on building and reorganizing the community

PROJECTED GOALS:

1. John A. Golden, Jr., our new field director, will be oriented to his new position. He will begin work in two communities, Low Bottom and Big Estate, and will gradually increase his work load. Time will be given to training him in the community development process and introducing him to the people and places of Beaufort County. At the same time, work in Low Bottom, Big Estate, Bluffton, Burton and Daufuskie Island will be intensified as the staff is brought to full strength.

2. The Community Workers Project will be concluded during this time. The monthly training sessions will continue until December and a concluding session will summarize and evaluate the project. A summary evaluation will be written.

3. The proposal for the community development training program will be completed with work on such items as budget, and staff.

4. Considerable time will be spent gearing for the training program. We will begin developing a library, curriculum, investigating staff and space requirements, seeking to establish for demonstration purposes a co-op, credit union and a self-help housing project and becoming better acquainted with other Beaufort County communities and with Jasper County for future expansion.

5. Work will continue as usual in the nine communities. Concentrated emphasis will be placed on the water district in the Burton and Gray's Hill areas, self-help housing project in Pritchardville, the expanding interest in day care centers and the proposal for Daufuskie Island.

SC Dope

BP MM

Report on Charleston---July 23-24

At the suggestion of Alan Knight Chalmers, Rev. Charles Demere, the rector of St. Bede's Episcopal Church, Atlanta, and I, went to Charleston, South Carolina for July 23rd. and 24th. It was suggested that we might be helpful to one of the leaders of the Charleston movement, James Blake, by trying to comtact some of the white business men and people in positions of responsibility in the political structure. Contacts were made in advance with Paul Anthony of Southern Regional Council, Rev. John Morris of the Episcopal Society For Cultural and Racial Unity, and Wright Spears, president of Columbia College, Columbia, South Carolina, in order to learn of other possible contacts. Charles Demere also contacted Mrs. Spearman, executive director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. She indicated that she would meet us in Charleston and work with us.

On arrival in Charleston on the 23rd., we met Mrs. Spearman and went with her to the home of Mrs. St. Julian Childs. Mrs. Childs is one of the board members of the South Carolina Council. Mr. Morris had also recommended her as an active Episcopal laywoman. She is a member of one of the old families of the city and is identified by all as one of the strongest liberals in town. A very strong person, she seemed quite knowledgeable regarding conditions in the city and potential contacts for us to make. The morning passed in conference between the four of us regarding the best approach to individuals and priorities to be assigned to the various prospects.

Following lunch Charles Demere and I called upon Rev. Henry Levy Rogers, pastor of the Asbury Memorial Methodist Church, whose name had been given to us by Rev. Wright Spears. We found Mr. Rogers a deeply concerned individual. We were both impressed by his sensitivity, his recognition of the complexity of his own interior motivations, his desire to be useful in the situation and yet to remain pastor of the congregation he now serves. We learned from him that there is in Charleston, in addition to a White Ministerial Alliance in town and one on the north side of the city, a Negro Ministerial Alliance and an Interracial Ministerial Alliance. He is a mamber of the Interracial Ministerial Alliance, which numbers among its members Bishop Gray Temple and other leading clergy. The Interracial group meets quarterly. Some three weeks ago there had been a meeting of the group at which the Negro pastors, in particular Rev. Glover who is a very important leader in the movement, had challenged the white ministers to take supporting action through public statement os some kind. This was not forthcoming. Mr. Rogers explained that the white ministers seemed relectant to take a public stand.

He told us of a Rev. Mr. Thomas, another Negro clergyman, whom he had befriended and with whom he had been in close touch. Mr. Thomas is chairman of the Interracial group. Mr. Rogers feels that he is much more moderate than some of the other Negro clergy and recognizes that the others probably feel that he is not sufficiently supporting them. Later in the conversation with other Negro ministers, we discovered that they feel Mr. Thomas is too timid and that he failed to call a follow-up meeting of the group which might have produced some public statement in time to affect the situation.

We persuaded Mr. Rogers to have breakfast with us on the following morning after we had had an opportunity to speak to some of the Negro leaders. At that time we conveyed to him some of the information we had gathered, and strongly suggested

to him that he use his influence to persuade Mr. Thomas to call a meeting of the Interracial Ministerial Group. Mr. Rogers volunteered the suggestion that he try to persuade the Race Relations Committee of the White Ministerial Association to take some preparatory stand in advance of possible school desegregation in the fall.

We had not been able to make contact with the leaders of the Charleston Movement until 5:00 in the afternoon. At that time we met at Brooks Motel (a place where the leaders have been coming together), Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman, state executive of NAACP, Rev. Mr. Pharr, local chairman of NAACP, Mr. Herbert U. Fielding (funeral director), Mr. James G. Blake, and Rev. B.J. Glover. At this meeting I got the impression that the most powerful local leader was probably Rev. B.J. Glover. Later Mr. Blake explained to me that he had been the movement's leader and that Mr. Glover had taken over only during Mr. Blake's imprisonment. Blake said that Mr. Newman had shared the leadership of the movement with him. Mr. Newman spoke with us during the early part of this meeting, and the others arrived one after another. We got the impression from Mr. Newman that the leaders of the movement were pleased with the general results that seemed to be forthcoming. He spoke of the Merchants Committee which had been meeting with them there, and of their sub-committee which had been meeting with a committee of other Negroes, professional men, whom the Steering Committee of the movement had approved as mediators for them. Mr. Newman felt that more could be gained by an unofficial committee representing merchants and Negro professional men than an official committee appointed by the mayor. Apparently the mayor also has been opposed to establishing an official committee.

I questioned the men present as to any white persons in the community whom they felt they could trust. They suggested the following: Peter Manigault (chairman of the board of the News and Courier), Rt Rev. Gray Temple, Bishop Reh of the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Hugh Lane of the C&S Bank, Mr. Kronsberg of the Edwards Five and Dime Store, and Mrs. Tobias, a member of one of the old families of Charleston who with her husband has an advertising agency. The suggestion was that these people would be helpful as contacts in the white community for the Negro leadership on a continuing basis of communication beyond the immediate crisis.

We made inquiries, Mrs. Spearman and I, of the group present, concerning the solidarity of the Negro community in relation to the movement. As Mrs. Spearman had been informed earlier, it seems that a Rev. Mr. MacKenzie who claims to represent CORE locally, is not really respected by the leadership of the Negroes in the movement, and is accused by some of them of being a "mayor's man". Apparently, the S.C.L.C. does not have any representative locally. It would appear to be an all NAACP show in this instance.

Charles Demere, in the morning, contacted Peter Manigault, publisher of the newspaper, whom he had known earlier in a social way. This is a young man, graduate of Princeton in 1954, who heads up the newspaper organization. The Negroes had expressed the feeling that the newspaper seemed to be moderating a little under the influence of this young man's leadership. Charles spoke with him for about half an hour and then brought him out to meet Mrs. Spearman and me. The gist of the conversation seemed to be that Mr. Manigualt feels that the newspaper can not afford to be too far ahead of the people, that there are extremists in the Negro movement who were responsible for the rioting, that he himself is always ready to see any of the leaders of the movement privately in his office, that he feels more is to be gained by an informal committee with responsible Negro leaders of the professional class in the community. We got the distinct impression that he feels a sense of superiority, that he feels the Negroes ought to be much more patient and consolidate

their victories over a period of time, "proving that they can respond properly to new privileges" etc. We pointed out to him that he had a singular opportunity in that the leaders of the movement had more confidence in him than he in them, and that this gave him a big responsibility for mediation in the situation which it would be too bad to loose.

I asked if he were familiar with Hodding Carter III, who is a still more recent Princeton graduate. He said he knew about him but he felt that he was an example of one who had gone too far out in front of his community and had therefore lost the ear of the people. I pointed out that the Delta Democrat Times remained the only paper in Greenville, Mississippi, and that people continued to read it, and that circulation had not dwindled too much. This young man seemed very confident of his own position and did not give any indication of a sense of penitence with the white community over wrongs and injustices. He was gracious and cordial however, and wanted us to come in and stay longer.

Mrs. Spearman and I tried to see Mr. Kronsberg but he was not available. We went then to the Emmanuel Church where the Rev. B.J. Glover is pastor and where a good deal of the movement has its central headquarters. I believe most of the mass meetings have taken place in this church. It is near the center of the downtown area and is quite large. Present, when we came, were several members of the Steering Committee, including a young white pastor from Union Theological Seminary who is serving two Negro parishes as assistant during the summer as part of the Interracial Ministry program which arranges exchange students in the summer. His name is Douglas Parks. He seems deeply involved in the movement, thoroughly identified with it, and well accepted by the Negro leaders. Mr. Blake drew me aside for a brief time and I was able to clear up several misunderstandings. Mr. Blake has one more year at Morehouse College. He is planning to enter a Theological Seminary beyond that, having chosen Drew rather than Chandler Theological Seminary, as I had thought. He wanted me to understand, as I indicated above, that he and Mr. Newman had been the leaders of the movement and that Mr. Glover was simply a member of the Steering Committee who had taken over during his (Mr. Blake's) period of imprisonment. I sensed that there was some friction between Mr. Blake and Mr. Glover. Mr. Glover is a man of more mature years and of considerably more experience. He has equal determination and I would think in some ways might be a leader more to be trusted. Rev. Douglas Parks and Mr. Blake went with Mrs. Spearman and Mr. Demere and me to lunch. Here we learned a number of things which are worth recording. Mr. Blake, when asked about individuals in the white community whom he personally trusted, indicated that there were none. He said he had hoped that Dr. Chalmers might himself have come several weeks ago, and had been disappointed that he was unable to do so. I think he was disappointed also that we did not have any more time to accomplish for him what he particularly wanted. I had picked up my cue from the whole group of ministers and leaders in the movement on the afternoon before. Mr. Blake had left that meeting for a period of time and did not participate very fully in it. He had been preoccupied with the concern to get the remaining 55 young people out of prison and was constantly called to the phone in another room, relating to this matter. What he seemed particularly to want was to find contacts in the white community, not business - men, but citizens who were of a professional group who would take issue with the existing power structure in business and politics in a public way. I think he feels that the white community needs to be shown publicly as divided in its views. He does not seem to desire, as did Mr. Glover and Mr. Newman, direct contact through the nine man committee of professional men in the Negro community, approved by the Steering Committee. He said that it is his conviction that the mayor does not act on his own initiative but is influenced by three men behind the scenes, two of whom are related to him. He

is alluding to one Gedney Howe, a lawyer of prominence in the city, a Mr. Stoney who is a former mayor of the city and the present mayor's father-in-law, and another lawyer named Long who is the mayor's brother-in-law. Just how he has concluded that these three men called the shots in the political scene of the community, was not made clear. Had we more time we would have explored this lead.

One thing that disturbed me regarding Mr. Blake, was that he assumed no responsibility at all for the riot which had taken place on Tuesday evening, the 16th. It is his claim that a policemen threw a brick and that they handled very roughly some of the young Negro girls, and actually provoked the riot. He blames also the mayor, and feels that it may have been a deliberate scheme to discredit the movement. We asked him what he felt about the wisdom of nighttime demonstrations. He said that there had been some twenty night marches before this particular one had issued in a riot. It had been their practice to hold these mass meetings and to go from the church into a march in the downtown area. He has since called off such night-time demonstrations and feels that while they were effective, they can not now be so since the riot.

Mr. Blake suggested that I invite Franklin Martin, Canadian Mennonite who had been staying at the Mennonite House in Atlanta, a young white lad who has just graduated from a Canadian university, to come to Charleston and participate in the movement. He was also eager to have me ask Dr. Chalmers to get in touch with him by phone.

Mr. Parks seemed to want to draw us out in critical comment upon the movement itself. While fully identified with it and obviously in splended rapport with Mr. Blake, he wanted, I think, some support for certain critical positions he has taken regarding it. He wanted to know for example, whether I felt they were justified in keeping all of the Negroes away from King Street business even though some of the stores had capitulated. Of course these individual stores have not yet made their names known, but should they do so, I indicated that I felt that there should be immediate response on the part of the Negroes in terms of support of those stores. It seemed to be Mr. Blake's position that having the advantage for the moment, they should continue to press for complete victory by keeping the boycott intact for the entire street, thus continuing to bring pressure upon those which had not yet responded.

We undertook to point out to Mr. Blake that even if it were certain that the police department and the mayor had been responsible in large degree for the riots, the fact remains that the national image of the movement in Charleston is formed by the televised programs which put the movement in a bad light as being undisciplined and reaching riot stage at least on one evening quite late. Mr. Blake did not want to assume any responsibility in this regard, but indicated that he felt that it was probably wise to have called off any further evening demonstrations. My own slight reservation here in reference to Mr. Blake is that he lacks a certain kind of sensitivity and being somewhat flushed with victory, may not act wisely in the present situation. He lacks a measure of maturity, and is therefore I think, not the best possible leader under the circumstances for the movement. On the other hand, he is experienced with the Human Rights Group at Atlanta University, and certain direct action programs with the students in Atlanta have given him confidence and the desire to put some of these things into practice in his own home town. I think that he is also anxious to prove his metal in relation to his honor of serving on the National Board of the NAACP and as an officer within the youth movement in NAACP, nationally. He seems to me quite alert and intellegent, but that he may be too impulsive and a little jealous of his own prestige in the movement. I felt something ominous about his unwillingness to try to engage in direct dialogue with representives of the white community and his

inclination to use others from the outside to ferret out for him the "hidden" strategy of the politicians, and to secure individuals in the white community who would stand in public criticism of the current position and decisions of business and the politicial stance of the city officials.

Mrs. Spearman reported on a contact with Mrs. Tobias, who has been identified above as a business woman who is respected by the whole community. She is, as Mrs. Spearman put it, part of the "intellectual aristocracy" of the community, if not the "social aristocracy" from which she would be excluded because of her Jewish origin. Mrs. Spearman learned from her that she has confidence in the mayor and feels that he is doing his best under difficult circumstances. It will be remembered that this Mrs. Tobias is one in whom a number of the leaders in the movement have confidence, and with whom they would like to be in communication. At a later visit I should like to meet her directly.

Charles Demere and I managed to see the mayor, Mr. Gaillard. He is a very young man, quite early thirties I should say, with considerable presence and poise. He gives the impression of having a very strong and forthright personality, and of being genuinely concerned. Though his schedule was very hectic, he managed to give us some twenty minutes. He had been under considerable pressure in relation to the whole crisis and was about to address a luncheon meeting. He had known Charles' father and older brother. Probably this is why he granted us as much time as he did. He said that Charleston was some two years ahead of every other city in South Carolina, and that if it would stand still for two years it would take that length of time for the other cities to catch up. We asked him what the specifics were in relation to this claim and he indicated that Charleston had desegregated its library, its public golf links, the facilities at the airport, etc. He feels that there has been communication all along and refers to the number of Negro leaders who have been in his office from time to time to talk with him. He says that the experience of a number of other cities was sought and studied, and that the decision was made not to have an official committee because this had not been helpful elsewhere. He felt that the merchants should make their own decisions but that he could be useful in urging them to study the matter and then act. He, as mayor, was prepared to make political decision with his advisors and to stand ready to keep law and order. Incidently, we heard generally favorable reports of the conduct of the police under the chief, Kelly, excepting that Mr. Blake felt that even the chief had come off very badly in the incident of the riot and since.

The mayor apparently has been instrumental in encouraging the merchants to arrive at immediate decision for the acceptance of some six points, including job opportunities in the stores, removal of all discriminatory signs, the use of proper titles of respect, the opening of all facilities within the store to Negroes, etc. Some of the more far-reaching demands of the ten point program, attatched, he feels will take time to realize. Like Peter Manigault, he feels that the Negro should accept these immediate gains and when rapport has been built and confidence secured on the part of the merchants who have made these concessions, the time will be ready for additional negotiations and new concessions.

Charles and I both got the impression that in the main, the mayor was of good caliber, that he was prepared for change, and that he wanted to maintain a good image for the city. He makes a strong distinction between the more aggresive leadership of the movement and the trained and trusted Negro leaders of the community in much the same way that was presented to us by Peter Manigault. Our impression was that if certain of the leaders of the Steering Committee could be put in direct touch with the mayor from time to time in an informal way, this would have real advantages.

In particular, the mayor expressed resentment that when the agreement on the six issues had been turned over to the Steering Committee for its action, the movement had released word to the National News that 65 merchants in Charleston had completely desegregated their stores. The implication was that this information was not to be given out that early, and that this had been a breach of trust on the part of the Steering Committee.

Our conclusion is that the situation in Charleston is much more complex than would seem the case on first looking into it. While the Negro community has the advantage of a relatively united movement in which the NAACP leadership is in command, there would seem to be some internal friction within the Steering Committee itself between the youthful leadership of Mr. Blake and the equally determined but more mature leadership of Mr. Glover and Mr. Newman. The merchants appear ready to make significant concessions and there is at least now operating, as of the last few days, an informal committee in which some approved by the Steering Committee of the movement, and some approved by the merchants are meeting for communication. The mayor, we feel, can be counted on to be honest and forthright in the situation, although he is of course a politician and himself lacks maturity of years and experience.

We feel that there ought to be a follow-through on this visit very shortly. Some of this will take place through Mrs. Spearman's office, particularly through the two women of her board with whom she works closely in Charleston, Mrs. Tobias and Mrs. Childs. There is a possibility that Charles Demere may be able to get over while on vacation about a hundred miles away in the early part of August. I hope that I may be able to get over in the early fall for a follow-through visit. It is quite likely that Paul Anthony can get over for a couple of days before long. Those whom we did not see, but feel should be contacted by anyone going in the near future include the following: Hugh Lane (C&S Bank), Mr. Kronsberg (of the Edwards Five and Dime store), Bishop Gray Temple, the Roman Catholic Bishop Reh, Rabbi Padoll (currently out of town), a Mr. Joseph Jenkins (of the Equitable Life Insurance), a Mr. Norvell (part of the merchant's group; of a camera company), Derossett Myers (Episcopal layman-lawyer), Dr. Richard Sosnowski (Episcopal layman-doctor), Berkley Grimbull (head master of a private school). Rev. Henry Grant (Negro Episcopal rector of St. John's Mission), Gedny Howe, Mr. Stoney, Mr. Long, Steven Laven (Unitarian minister), Esaw Jenkens (of the Citizens Committee; a committee concerned with voting and tied in with the Highlander schools in some way), Howard D. Todd (of the Circular Congregational Church), Frank Alexander (First Scotch Presbyterian Church), Rev. Mr. Felder (Reformed Episcopal Church; Negro), Rev. Thomas (Reid House, AME Social Service Center; Negro).

Just what is likely to take place from here on in Charleston is hard to predict. I think it probable that if Mr. Blake retains leadership of the movement, there will be continued pressure without a very skillful attempt to keep dialogue moving. On the other hand, the counsel of some of the older men on the Steering Committee may prevail and there may be a time of stock-taking and reappraisal of the movement and its objectives. I would think this would be needed.

It would be very helpful if the informal committee could continue to serve as a bridge of communication between the movement and responsible business and political leadership. What would seem important would be some effort to have in readiness, a group to prepare the way for integrated schools in the fall among other things. The

decision is to be made by Judge Martin on August the 5th. Though there has been set in motion some legal maneuver to appeal any such decision, there is still a chance that the actual desegregation will take place this fall. I understand the Roman Church has announced the opening of the parochial schools in the fall of 1964. Certainly the Christian clergy of the community should be brought together for further discussion in the existing channel of the Interracial Ministerial Alliance. I believe that this could be done through the leadership also of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Bishops, and that something should be set in motion in this regard.

A settlement of issues in Charleston could mean a forward movement in a number of other places within the state. I feel that considerable importance attaches to the resolution of conflict and the proper flow of communication in Charleston.

Aims of the Charleston Movement
(Published in the Charleston Inquirer, July 27, 1963)

1. Desegregation of all public facilities and institutions such as the County Court House, City Hall, schools, hospitals, parks, playgrounds, and swimming pools.
2. Desegregation of restaurants, hotels, motels, inns, and lunch counters licensed to do business with the public.
3. Desegregation of drinking fountains, rest rooms, lounges, reception rooms in all places of business licensed to do business.
4. Equal employment and upgrading opportunities with chain distributors, wholesalers, utility companies, insurance companies, retail stores and other business establishments licensed by the public.
5. Appointment of qualified Negroes to the Housing Committee to assist families who will be displaced by the proposed expressway.
6. Appointment of Negroes to the City's Standing Committees and retention of Negro school guards during summer months to be assigned to playground duty or checking parking violations.
7. Inclusion of Negroes in white collar jobs wuch as municipally managed housing projects, commission of public works, clerical jobs at City Hall, and Negro matrons at police headquarters.
8. Assignment of Negroes in the police department to the traffic division, and equal up-grading opportunity throughout the department.
9. Selection of bi-racial committee with a view to resolving the problem of racial segregation and discrimination.
10. Withdrawal of all charges against individuals as a result of taking part in demonstrations connected with the "Charleston Movement."

Please return to

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 LAUREL STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

SC

Dope

A PARTIAL LIST OF ADVANCES COLUMBIA NEGROES HAVE ACHIEVED IN THE PAST

1. Integration of City Buses.

2. Integration of variety store lunch rooms.

3. Integration of Public Library.

4. Employment of Negro Firemen:
   Abram Coles
   B. F. Frazier
   Thomas L. Jones
   C. B. Mitchell
   C. C. Stewart
   James D. Williams
   L. N. Williams
   Willie E. Jones.

5. Employment of Negro policemen:
   G. L. Eleazer
   J. H. Wilson
   Alonzo Hook
   J. S. Stephens
   Arthur Hayes
   Eugene Lewis
   T. J. Morris
   Samuel Taylor.

6. Employment of Negro Recreational Leaders:
   Viola Ransom (Supervisor)

Thomas Martin	C. F. Bolden	C. W. Madden	Lucinda Dantzler
Mamie Doctor	Demetra Johnson	Rebecca Redd	Harriett Waiter
Maggie Boozer	Cynthia Ray	Mattie Boyd	Lutherine Smith
Willie Cantey	James McCloud	Julius Means	Eugene Phelps
Harry Green, Jr.	Homer Westberry, Jr.	Jesse E. Caughman	Robert Weatherly
J. R. Ruff, Jr.	Arnold Sherman	Johnny Edwards	Robert Bradley (vacancy).

7. Integration of Columbia Art Museum.

8. Integration of Science Museum and Planetarium.

9. Appointment of Negro members to various boards and commissions:
   (a) Planning Commission
   (b) Decent Literature Commission
   (c) Cleaner Columbia Committee
   (d) City Board of Health
   (e) Urban Rehabilitation Advisory Board
   (f) Citizens Advisory Committee on Minority Housing Problems
   (g) Girl Scout Board.

10. Employment of Negro health nurse (Janie Creed).

11. Integration of restroom and eating facilities at Municipal Airport.

12. Integration of City Council meetings.

SOME RECENT ADVANCES COLUMBIA NEGROES HAVE ACHIEVED THROUGH VOLUNTARY ACTION

By City and County Governments:

1. Advancement of Negro police foot patrolmen to automobiles.

2. Advancement of Negro firemen to Engineer.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

3. Removal of all signs indicating racial segregation from City and County buildings.

4. Adoption of an official policy on non-discrimination in all City employment.

5. Integration of down-town U.S.O. facilities.

6. Purchase of Lyons Street - St. Anna's Playground property jointly with School Board.

7. Addition of Negro playschool at Saxon Homes, thus bringing the total Negro supervised recreation locations to eleven.

8. Construction in progress of two new Negro ball parks at Carver and Perry.

9. Construction in progress on large covered picnic area at Drew Park.

10. Employment of 2 Negro Deputy Sheriffs. (Sam Jackson and Jesse Scott)

11. Integration of Richland Technical Education Center.

By Columbia Merchants:

"At a meeting on Monday, August 12, 1963, a representative group of leading Columbia merchants discussed certain issues and requests presented by a group of leading Negro citizens through the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations. They issued the following statement:

"To the best of our knowledge, the following steps have now been taken to improve the lot of all citizens in Columbia, without regard to race or color:

1. "All signs indicating race or color have been removed from water fountains.

2. "All signs indicating race or color have been removed from restrooms.

3. "All signs indicating race or color have been removed from dressing or fitting rooms.

4. "All merchandise is available for customers to try on, without regard to race or color.

5. "Major merchants are accepting applications for employment from qualified persons -- with a sincere desire to upgrade the level of all employees -- without regard to race or color.

6. "De-segregation of lunch counters is already effective.

7. "Negroes are already in upgraded job classifications in most stores, and efforts are being made to select additional qualified Negroes for further upgrading.

8. "All customers are treated with the same courtesies and appreciation, being addressed by appropriate titles, such as "Mr.", "Mrs.", "Miss", etc.

"Those points represent a sincere desire on the part of leading merchants to cooperate in keeping Columbia a fine and progressive business city and in protecting the rights and privileges of every citizen."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SOME FACTS ABOUT EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES BY CITY OF COLUMBIA

1. Police employment of Negroes:

   (a) All employment is by Civil Service Examination.

   (b) A total of 35 Negroes have made application for Police employment through Civil Service over past 10 years.

   (c) A total of 11 of these have been employed during this period.

   (d) There are 8 Negroes now on Police Force. Four are regular police officers and 4 are school crossing guards.

2. Fire employment of Negroes:

   (a) All employment is by Civil Service Examination.

   (b) A total of 37 applications have been received over past 10 years.

   (c) A total of 9 firemen have been employed.

3. Recreation Department employment of Negroes:

   (a) All applications are by individual qualifications.

   (b) The total number of Recreation employees is 153. Of this total 66 are Negroes.

   (c) 43% of all Recreation Department employees are Negroes.

   (d) Of the total of 66 Negroes on Recreation Department payroll - 39 or 59% are in supervisory positions.

   (e) There are a total of 84 Recreation Leaders and of this number - 26 or 31% are Negroes.

4. Water Construction Department employment of Negroes:

   (a) All applications are by individual qualifications.

   (b) Out of a total of 41 employees in this Department 24 or 58% are Negroes.

   (c) Out of this 24 - 10 or 41% are equipment operators or skilled workers.

5. Percentage of City employment now filled by Negroes:

   (a) The total number of City employees exclusive of Police and Fire are 527. Of this number 215 or 41% are Negroes.

   (b) The total population of the City of Columbia according to the official 1960 Census is 97,433. Of this number 29,448 or 30% are Negroes.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

IMPRESSIONS OF SIT-DOWN DEMONSTRATIONS
IN ROCK HILL, S.C.

Interviewed Father Maurice Shean, white, and Dr. Dewey Duckett, Dean R. H. Jackson of Friendship Junior College, and two students from the college, all Negro.

Father Shean was in sympathy with the movement. Said some white people did not seem to be too antagonistic. Reported one white man had said that if the Negro students had not taken all of the seats at one of the counters he would have sat down and had his coffee. Father Shean said that several of the parents in the Catholic school there had taken measures to keep their children (white) from joining the hecklers downtown.

Dr. Duckett reported that the Negro adult community was almost solidly behind the student demonstrations. I got the impression that the Negro leadership in Rock Hill is fairly militant anyway, and this seemed to give them a real cause to support. He said that the Rev. Cecil Ivory, who was out of town that day, was coordinating the Negro community effort in support of the movement. He reported that the police had not restrained the white hecklers at first, but did maintain better order a little later.

Dean Jackson allowed me to interview the two student leaders on the campus. He, being a college official, had very little to say about the movement itself; but indicated the college gave at least unofficial support to the movement.

The two students said the movement was planned by students at the college without the aid or urging of any outside person or groups. They said the usual things about dignity, equality, etc., and gave these as their reasons for the movement. They said the entire student body was behind the movement.

Three militant white groups, the Klan, the Red Shirts, and the White Citizens' Council, are opposing the movement; but they have been unable, at least this was the report on 2/22/60, to get together. Two of them were calling for a boycott of the white merchants who had closed the counters while the third was asking for increased white support of the merchants involved.

There was no official boycott by the Negro community at that time; but as in other cities, trade in the stores involved and in the downtown area in general reportedly was way off the norm.

There was tenseness in the community according to Dr. Duckett; but from what he and the students said, they intended to continue the movement until a satisfactory solution was arrived at.

The situation seemed no worse in Rock Hill than it did in the North Carolina cities involved. The predominant impression was the strong determination of the Negro community not to relent on this particular movement.

The Rev. Cecil Ivory would be a good person to talk with. He is in charge of the two busses now serving Rock Hill on a membership basis since the bus company went out of business following the boycott by Negroes.

John Constable

S.C- DOPE

I DEMONSTRATION PROJECT PLAN

A. Background description of problems to be addressed in the project:

1. Lack of adequate communication and confidence between power structures and disadvantaged groups in South Carolina have delayed implementation of the E. O. A. and other anti-poverty measures. Unrest and dissatisfaction are growing.

2. In 1965, only eleven of the forty-S. C. colleges, universities and Junior colleges participated in work-study programs, in spite of a high drop-out rate and of the admitted economic problems of many students. The 1965 grants to these eleven colleges totalled only $327,596. (Exhibit 1) Off-campus work-study assignments were so few as to be negligible.

3. Resistance and/or rejection of work-study and work-training programs have been based, among other factors, upon unwillingness to pay the national minimum wage rate of $1.25 per hour. This economic factor is closely related to the depressed wages paid agricultural, household and other workers in service trades and occupations. It should be noted that the State of South Carolina has a right-to-work law and that unionization of many of the industries has been effectively resisted. Many industries in South Carolina require relatively un-skilled labor and wages are correspondingly low.

South Carolina ranks forty-seventh among the states in per capita income.

4. The State's political climate has been created largely by members from the "low-country" or "plantation-belt" counties in the House and Senate of the S. C. General Assembly. In these counties the fewest democratic practices have prevailed and longevity of public service has created a disproportionate amount of power, especially for the politically dominant senators who have headed many important committees.[1] Too often progress has been thwarted or stifled and poverty perpetuated in this way.

South Carolina has had legislative rule both at the state and county levels, which has overshadowed the administrative and judicial branches of government. Many judgeships have been fillled by former legislators.

Two factors highlight this situation and make the problems involved both timely and possible of improvement: Senate reapportionment now being planned and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 being slowly implemented.

5. For numerous reasons South Carolina and its political subdivisions, the forty-six counties, do not make full use of potential aid from the federal government or succeed in attracting grants from private foundations. To cite examples:

a. South Carolina is one of three states without a federal food surplus distribution program for needy families.

b. Implementation of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 did not begin until 1965.

---

[1] Southern Politics, B. O. Key, Jr.
Published 1949 - Vintage Book - Random House

c. South Carolina does not match federal welfare funds available for aid to dependent children of the unemployed.

d. All federal funds available under the National Defense Education Act are not used. Other specific illustrations might be listed.

6. Many programs designed to assist "the poor" suffer from one or a combination of the following limitations:

a. They are reaching only a small percent of those in need - often failing to reach those in greatest need.

For example, Department of Public Welfare funds for the period from June 1963 to June 1964 were distributed to only 58,656 persons. In South Carolina there are 541,358 families which have a median income of less than $3,821 yearly and 75,045 families have annual incomes of less than $1,000.

b. Because workers in agriculture and in domestic service are not covered by unemployment compensation, many of them have not made use of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission.

c. Too often applicants for assistance have had unhappy and unsatisfactory contacts with both public and private agencies.

7. The inadequate <u>education of youths of school age</u>, attested to in many ways, is illustrated by the following facts:

- South Carolina has had no state-wide compulsory education since 1956.

- There were in 1965 approximately 68,000 children of school age who were not enrolled in public and private schools, or in penal or mental institutions in South Carolina. (See Exhibit 2)

- The school drop-out rate in South Carolina is among the highest in the nation. (See Exhibit 3)
- Over 50% of the South Carolinians taking mental test for military service have been rejected because of failure.

Adult education also lags:

- Although the State has developed a demonstration in adult education at The Opportunity School in West Columbia, until recently the school was segregated and barred Negros.
- In spite of the Opportunity School, there has never been adequate financial support for literacy training and other types of adult education in South Carolina.
- Progress made in teaching adults the rudiments of education has continued to be more than off-set by the large number of children who either do not enroll or attend school and by those who drop out early and thus become functional illiterates by 25 years of age.
- South Carolina has the highest percentage of functional illiterates over 25 years of age of any state in the nation, except Louisiana.

8. Higher education, both public and private, needs up-dating and up-grading, also. Publicity given controversy over which agencies are best suited to administer specific educational programs reflect the need for coordination and for long range planning.

On a more personal level, it became evident to members of the panels interviewing students who are eager to participate in SPEED-UP, the community action demonstration project herein proposed, that students question the relevancy of what they are studying to what they may need vocationally, want avocationally, or be able to use effectively as citizens. Students also expressed concern about the inability of some of the faculty to communicate or to motivate them. Specifically, many students said that they hope to find help through SPEED-UP in solving their own dilemmas as to selection of a profession. Students interest is keen in getting acquainted with deprived Americans, in understanding problems and root causes, and in seeking ways of mobilizing resources and talents to produce needed changes.

SC
Dope

Ed Richards -

Chemist - Duke Univ.

308 Flowers Bldg.

Report of Colleges

Aug
Sup & C -

College action & life

Courtesy—TUCKER-CASTLEBERRY PRINTING, INC. • JAckson 5-8654

South Carolina

Paul Anthony:

Remember when going to Columbia to try to arrange to see

M. Hayes Mizell
1010 Henderson Street
Columbia, South Carolina

re employment.

BH

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report on Finance
January 1 through December 31, 1964

Balance brought forward January 1, 1964		$ 1,526.62
INCOME:		
S.C.C.H.R.	$ 5,906.97	
Meetings	1,083.50	
Sale of Literature	34.20	
Refunds	89.54	
Southern Regional Council Grant	6,000.00	
Field Foundation Grant	14,700.00	
Southern Student Project	242.00	
*National Sharecroppers Fund	416.00	
Interest	804.63	
Transferred from Savings Account	13,150.90	
		$42,439.74
Total Income		$43,966.36
EXPENSE:		
Rent	658.00	
Postage	532.73	
Telephone	164.80	
Office Supplies	367.78	
Travel	1,306.16	
Salaries	7,424.06	
New South	620.00	
Office Equipment	32.21	
Printing	387.19	
Meetings	1,228.21	
Petty Cash	25.00	
Literature	70.45	
Bank Charges	1.65	
Refunds to Local Councils	98.00	
Miscellaneous	37.75	
Field Foundation:		
Salaries	13,170.12	
Travel	1,773.36	
Program	673.83	
Administration	858.45	
National Sharecroppers Fund:		
Administration	64.12	
Clothing	34.95	
Total Expenses		$29,528.82
Balance December 31, 1964		$14,437.54

*Plus $3,000.00 paid directly on Mr. L.S. James' salary

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY FINANCE REPORT

December 1964 - February 1965

Balance brought forward December 1, 1964			$ -722.90
INCOME:			
Memberships	$ 829.79		
Local Council Refunds	65.00		
Contributions	113.76		
Camp Gravatt	386.00		
Dabbs Book	87.25		
Annual Dinner	2.50		
Study Book	2.50		
Refund	.60		
Building & Loan Withdrawal	2,004.16		
Southern Student Project	1[illegible].00		
Southern Regional Council	1,200.00		
Columbia Council	[illegible].00		
Student Conference	67.61		
Rural Advancement Project	3,000.00		
Field Foundation Grant	17,000.00		
NSF Clothing Fund	45.00		
Miscellaneous	2.00		
Taxes withheld but unremitted	1,086.[illegible]		
Total Income			$26,1[illegible].04
			$25,380.14
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Operating Fund			
Rent	168.00		
Postage	101.00		
Telephone	55.92		
Office Supplies	89.49		
Travel	88.24		
Salaries	2,000.02		
Local Councils Refunds	122.00		
Dabbs Book	91.15		
Air Mail - Film Return	3.73		
NSF - shoes	63.70		
Miscellaneous	4.[illegible]0		
Camp Gravatt	552.55		
Home Federal Savings & Loan Assn.	10,000.00		
Rural Advancement Project	322.50		
Student Program	53.43		
Travel (SCP)	5.00		
Federal Taxes	253.80		
South Carolina Taxes	55.74	$14,030.57	
Field Foundation			
Salaries	5,304.25		
Travel	583.61		
Distribution	66.40		
Administration	163.33		
Federal Taxes	672.39		
South Carolina Taxes	63.04	6,853.02	$20,883.59
BALANCE ON HAND FEBRUARY 28, 1965			4,496.55

RH -

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELA TIONS

QUARTERLY FINANCE REPORT

March - April - May, 1965

Balance brought forward March 1, 1965		$4,496.55
INCOME:		
Memberships	$ 1,201.50	
Local Council Refunds	318.00	
Contributions	357.00	
Student Conference	54.09	
Travel Refund	13.39	
Dabbs Book	4.00	
Miscellaneous	13.26	
Student Conference Board & Room	537.55	
Columbia Council Refund	42.00	
Southern Regional Council	1,200.00	
Penn Center	100.00	
Southern Student Project	15.00	
National Sharecroppers Fund	100.00	
Rural Advancement Project	3,000.00	
Taxes withheld but unremitted	1,006.63	
Total	7,962.42	7,962.42
GRAND TOTAL		$ 12,458.97

SUMMARY

Total Income March, April, May, 1965	$12.458.97
Total Disbursements	11,480.17
Balance May 31, 1965	$ 978.80

Quarterly Finance Report - March, April, May, 1965

DISBURSEMENTS:

Operating Fund

Rent		$168.00	
Postage		62.50	
Telephone		37.17	
Office Supplies		45.05	
Travel		115.50	
Salaries		1,999.98	
Local Council Refunds		204.00	
Miscellaneous		4.30	
Federal Withholding Taxes		253.80	
Social Security (Employee $72.48)			
(Employer 72.48)		144.96	
South Carolina Withholding Taxes		55.74	
Total			$ 3,091.00

Field Foundation

Salaries		3,005.10	
Meals & Travel		435.85	
Distribution		111.63	
Administration		20.03	
Literature		23.90	
Printing Review		66.26	
Postage		22.46	
Student Project		1,157.14	
Travel	231.25		
Misc.	4.10		
Conferences	89.00		
Phone	50.11		
Postage	122.54		
Owens "salary"	20.00		
Office Supplies	25.64		
Literature	6.50		
Penn Conference	608.00	$1,157.14	
Federal Withholding Taxes		249.60	
Social Security Employee $44.82			
Employer 44.88		89.70	
South Carolina Withholding Taxes		31.98	
			$ 5,213.65

Rural Advancement Program

Salaries		2,216.25	
Travel Staff	$144.92	432.55	
Non-staff	81.25		
Rent		90.00	
Telephone		14.69	
Office Supplies		31.82	
Installing Buzzer		10.00	
Miscellaneous		4.00	
Federal Withholding Tax		191.70	
Social Security Employee	77.10		
Employer	77.16	154.26	
South Carolina Withholding Tax		30.25	$
			$ 3,175.52

GRAND TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS

3091.00
5213.65
3175.52
11480.17 *

RH

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

June 25, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Your memo to State Directors re Monthly Financial Reports has been turned over to me by Mrs. Spearman. Since our finance report for March-April-May is ready, we will begin with June to send a monthly finance and membership report.

Respectfully,
(Mrs.) Florence S. Thompson
Office Secretary

ft

P.S. The quarterly report ~~is~~ will be enclosed with the narrative reports.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Columbia, S. C.

FINANCE REPORT JUNE 1965

Balance brought forward June 1, 1965				$ 978.80
INCOME:				
Memberships			$ 967.50	
Building & Loan Withdrawals			3,302.27	
Taxes Withheld but Unremitted			352.26	
TOTAL INCOME				4,622.03
GRAND TOTAL				5,600.83
EXPENSE:				
Operating Fund *			$ 883.67	
Rent		$ 56.00		
Postage		5.00		
Telephone		7.73		
Office Supplies		2.06		
Salaries		666.66		
Local Councils		121.00		
Typewriter Repair		24.00		
Miscellaneous		1.22		
Field Foundation			1,061.06	
Student Program				
Office Desk	$25.70			
Salaries	569.88			
Office Supplies	28.50			
NAIRO	5.00			
Postage	7.00			
Telephone	6.16			
Travel	78.10			
Fisk Race Relations Institute	40.00	760.34		
Program Projects				
Salaries	244.38			
Distribution	29.41			
Administration	26.93	300.72		
Rural Advancement Program			982.21	
Salaries	749.38			
Rent	30.00			
Office Supplies	40.00			
Postage	17.00			
Telephone	36.94			
Travel	108.89			
TOTAL EXPENSE				$ 2,926.94
Balance in bank June 30, 1965				$ 2,673.89

* Travel expense outstanding

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Columbia, S. C.

FINANCE REPORT JULY 1965

Balance brought forward July 1, 1965			$2,673.89
INCOME:			
Memberships		$712.50	
Contributions ($50 earmarked for SCOPE)		76.00	
NSF Travel Advance		300.00	
Refunds		55.55	
Head Start Training Conferences		1,760.00	
SRC Grant		1,200.00	
Rural Advancement Program		3,000.00	
July taxes withheld but unremitted		409.15	7,513.20
GRAND TOTAL			$10,187.09
EXPENSE:			
Operating Fund		$1,349.16	
Rent	$112.00		
Telephone	7.73		
Office Supplies	8.17		
Salaries	666.66		
Local Councils	100.00		
Bank Charge	.10		
2nd quarter taxes	454.50		
Field Foundation		$1,073.43	
Student Program			
Salaries	$312.50		
Photo Supplies	3.50		
Travel	30.25		
Office Supplies	2.58	$348.83	
Program Projects			
Salaries	100.00		
Distribution	10.00		
Administration	9.59		
2nd quarter taxes	396.67	516.26	
Eleanor Roosevelt Intern Salary		208.34	
Rural Advancement Program		$1,973.87	
Salaries	$1,153.94		
Rent	60.00		
Office Supplies	21.95		
Postage	20.00		
Telephone	103.21		
Travel	223.97		
2nd quarter taxes	390.80		
Head Start Training Conferences		$1,750.00	
Earmarked for SCOPE Summer Project		50.00	
TOTAL EXPENSE			$6,196.46
Balance in Bank July 31, 1965			$3,990.63

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

August 4, 1965

Dear Mrs. Howard:

Please excuse the delay in getting this to you. Trying to get settled into routine after a vacation accounts for it.

(Mrs.) Florence S. Thompson

RH

SOUTH CAR OLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Columbia, S. C.

FINANCE REPORT AUGUST 1965

Balance brought forward		$3,990.63
INCOME:		
Memberships	$ 301.00	
Head Start Training Conferences	1,615.60	
SRC for Eleanor Roosevelt Intern Salary	625.00	
Contributions	58.29	
August taxes withheld but unremitted	447.17	
Total		3,047.06
Grand Total		$ 7,037.69
TOTAL EXPENDITURES (See Page 2)		4,574.48
BALANCE August 31, 1965		$ 2,463.21

D.C. Council on Human Relations - Finance Report for August 1965 -- Sheet 2.

EXPENDITURES

Operating Fund				
Rent	86.00			
Phone	7.73			
Office Supplies	11.15			
Travel	241.03			
Salaries	666.66			
Local Council Expenses	74.00			
Typewriter Repairs	28.76			
Miscellaneous	1.23			
Employer Soc.Sec. (July)	24.16			
Federal taxes W.H.	108.76		$ 1,249.48	
Field Foundation				
Salaries	445.99			
Travel	114.82			
Administration	22.37			
Employer Soc.Sec. (July)	3.62			
Federal taxes W.H.	10.22	$ 597.02		
Student Project				
Salaries	156.25			
Supplies	22.75			
Tutorial Meetings	16.51			
Miscellaneous	4.98			
SSOC Conference	25.00			
Employer Sco.Sec. (July)	11.32			
Federal taxes W.H.	55.52	292.33		
			889.35	
Eleanor Roosevelt Intern				
Salary	208.34			
Employer Soc.Sec. (July)	7.55			
Federal taxes W.H.	32.35		248.24	
Rural Advancement Project				
Salaries	823.76			
Travel	58.99			
Office Supplies	3.42			
Phone	215.48			
Employer Soc.Sec. (July)	35.76			
Federal taxes W.H.	127.06		1,264.47	
National Sharecroppers Fund				
Travel			176.36	
Head Start				
Salaries	532.50			
Expenses	108.26			
Travel	77.94		746.58	
Employer Soc.Sec.(July)	6.11			
Federal taxes W.H.	21.77		746.58	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				$ 4,574.48

Rec'd 10/13/65

MH

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Columbia, S. C.

FINANCE REPORT - SEPTEMBER 1965

Balance brought forward Sept. 1, 1965		$ 2,463.21
INCOME:		
Contributions	$ 85.15	
Memberships	316.00	
Refund for desk returned	16.43	
National Sharecroppers Fund	133.78	
Unremitted Taxes for September	379.61	
Total		930.97
Grand Total		$ 3,394.18
TOTAL EXPENDITURES (See Page 2.)		3,593.30
BALANCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1965		$- 199.12

EXPENDITURES

Operating Fund				
Telephone	$ 9.98			
Office Equipment	29.74			
Salaries	791.66			
Local Council Expenses	26.00			
Employer Soc.Sec. (August)	4.84			
Federal Taxes Withheld (Aug.)	89.44		$	951.66
Field Foundation				
Salaries	308.34			
Travel	27.67			
Administration	5.24			
Employer Soc.Sec. (August)	11.17			
Federal Taxes Withheld (August)	42.57	$394.99		
Student Project				
Salaries	312.50			
Administration	16.08			
Program	6.87			
Travel	49.37			
Employer Soc.Sec.(August)	5.66			
Federal Taxes Withheld (August)	27.76	418.24		813.23
Eleanor Roosevelt Intern				
Salary	208.32			
Employer Soc.Sec.(August	7.55			
Federal Taxes Withheld (Aug.)	32.35	248.22		248.22
Rural Advancement Project				
Salaries	732.50			
Travel	98.00			
Office Supplies	4.45			
Telephone	10.54			
Postage	7.00			
Employer Soc.Sec. (August)	22.61			
Federal Taxes Withheld (Aug.)	106.01			981.11
National Sharecroppers Fund				
Telephone	3.90			
Travel	74.79			78.69
Head Start				
Salaries	261.25			
Office Supplies	53.72			
Telephone	71.40			
Postage	20.00			
Employer Soc.Sec. (August)	24.01			
Federal Taxes Withheld (Aug.)	90.01			520.39
Total Expenditures				$ 3,593.30

RH

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Columbia, S. C.

FINANCE REPORT - OCTOBER 1965

Balance brought forward October 1, 1965		$ --199.12
INCOME:		
Contributions	$ 50.00	
Memberships	271.00	
Penn Student Conference Room & Board	442.00	
Columbia Council	18.00	
Southern Regional Council	1,200.00	
Rural Advancement Program	3,000.00	
Eleanor Roosevelt Intern	625.00	
Taxes withheld but unremitted (October)	343.13	
Total		5,949.13
Grand Total		$ 5,750.01
TOTAL EXPENSE (See Page 2.)		4,424.94
BALANCE OCTOBER 31, 1965		$1,325.07

South Carolina Council on Human Relations - Finance Report for October 1965 - Page 2.

EXPENSE:

Operating Fund			
Rent	$ 56.00		
Salaries	666.66		
Office Equipment	18.26		
Employer Soc.Sec. (Sept.)	4.53		
Federal Taxes (Sept.)	106.73		
State Taxes (3rd quarter)	58.75		
Local Councils' Share of Dues	18.00		
Columbia Council Expense	7.79		$ 936.72
Field Foundation			
Salaries	308.34		
Travel	76.99		
Distribution	11.34		
Administration	32.74		
Employer Soc. Sec. (Sept.)	11.19		
Federal Taxes (Sept.)	42.57		
State Taxes (3rd quarter)	11.68		
		$ 494.85	
Student Project			
Conference Literature	6.90		
Office Supplies	47.73		
Salaries	312.50		
Postage	28.00		
Conference Expense	15.39		
Penn Student Conference Room & Board	611.00		
Employer Soc. Sec. (Sept.)	11.34		
Federal Taxes (Sept.)	55.52		
State Taxes 3rd quarter	19.85	1,108.23	
			1,603.08
Eleanor Roosevelt Intern			
Salary	208.34		
Employer Soc. Sec. (Sept.)	7.55		
Federal Taxes (Sept.)	32.35		
State Taxes 3rd quarter	10.06		258.30
Rural Advancement Project			
Salaries	1,000.00		
Rent	30.00		
Travel	222.47		
Postage	4.00		
Employer Soc. Sec. (Sept.)	3.91		
Federal Taxes (Sept.)	76.19		
State Taxes 3rd quarter	35.62		1,372.19
Head Start			
Salaries	168.71		
Office Supplies	3.55		
Postage	19.00		
Employer Soc. Sec. (Sept.)	9.49		
Federal Taxes (Sept.)	16.77		
State Taxes 3rd quarter	18.38		235.90
National Sharecroppers Fund			
Shoes	18.75	Total $4,424.94	18.75

RH

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Columbia, S. C.

FINANCE REPORT - NOVEMBER 1965

Balance brought forward November 1, 1965		$ 1,325.07
INCOME:		
Contributions	$ 165.00	
Memberships	328.50	
Columbia Council Refunds	40.00	
Meetings	819.95	
Head Start	7,140.00	
Sub Rented	72.00	
Sale of Literature	3.95	
NSF Travel Advance for Sou. Ed. Training Project	500.00	
November taxes withheld but unremitted	332.34	
Sale of office equipment	30.00	
Total		9,431.74
Grand Total		$10,756.81
TOTAL EXPENSE (See Page 2.)		4,483.38
BALANCE NOVEMBER 30, 1965		$6,273.43

South Carolina Council on Human Relations - Finance Report for November 1965 - Page 2.

EXPENSE:

Operating Fund			
Rent	$ 36.00		
Postage	4.00		
Telephone	11140		
Salaries	807.41		
Local Councils Refunds on Mbrships	32.00		
Office Equipment	506.43		
Repair Old Mimeograph	22.50		
Meetings	11.59		
Federal taxes ((Oct.)	84.60		
Bank Charge	.10		$ 1,516.03
FIELD FOUNDATION			
Salaries	308.34		
Travel & Meals	156.21		
Distribution	52.92		
Administration	188.21		
Employer Soc. Sec. (Oct.)	18.74		
Federal Taxes (Oct.)	74.92	$799.34	
Student Project			
Travel	126.18		
Office Supplies	22.27		
Salaries	312.50		
Postage	48.87		
Phone	25.52		
Meetings	12.83		
Employer Soc. Sec. (Oct.)	11.34		
Federal Taxes (Oct.)	55.32	614.03	1,414.37
Eleanor Roosevelt Intern			
Salary	208.34		208.34
Rural Advancement Project			
Salaries	765.00		
Telephone	30.44		
Rent	50.00		
Office Supplies	2.93		
Postage	15.00		
Travel	177.92		
Employer Soc. Sec. (Oct.)	13.60		
Federal Taxes (Oct.)	77.00		1,131.89
Head Start			
Salaries	39.38		
Telephone	17.60		
Office Supplies	3.35		
Employer Soc. Sec. (Oct.)	6.11		
Federal Taxes (Oct.)	6.31		72.75
National Sharecroppers Fund			
Shoes and Clothing	140.00		140.00
			$4,483.38

S. C. - finance

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Columbia, S. C.

FINANCE REPORT - DECEMBER 1965

Balance brought forward December 1, 1965		$ 6,273.43
INCOME:		
Contributions	$ 301.00	
Memberships	631.17	
Travel Refund	22.82	
Annual Dinner	140.20	
NSF (Clothing, travel, refund)	182.82	
Check voided	4.00	
Sale of Office Equipment	24.00	
Taxes withheld but unremitted	564.24	
Total		$ 1,870.25
Grand Total		$ 8,143.68
TOTAL EXPENSE (See Page 2)		7,762.93
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 1965		$ 380.75

South Carolina Council on Human Relations - Finance Report for December, 1965

EXPENSES:

Operating Fund			
Rent		$ 65.00	
Telephone		49.21	
Office Supplies		87.57	
Travel		352.88	
Salaries		758.74	
Local Council Refunds		58.00	
Office Equipment		72.90	
Annual Meeting		1,195.71	
Employer Social Security		8.45	
November and December Federal Taxes		210.55	
Fourth Quarter State Taxes		60.72	$ 2,919.73
FIELD FOUNDATION			
General			
Salaries	$1,627.71		
Travel	39.30		
Distribution	85.26		
Administration	50.50		
Employer Soc. Sec.	83.82		
Nov.& Dec. Fed. taxes	375.44		
Fourth Quarter State Taxes	24.66	2,286.69	
Student Program			
Salaries	318.75		
Office Supplies	10.56		
Long Distance	33.68		
Postage	41.00		
Luncheon	30.10		
Travel	4.81		
Miscellaneous	2.00		
Student Recruitment	29.95		
Employer Soc. Sec.	22.64		
Nov.& Dec.Federal Taxes	111.04		
Fourth Quarter State Taxes	23.82	628.35	2,915.04
Eleanor Roosevelt Intern	208.32		208.32
Salary	208.32		
Rural Advancement Program			
Salaries	948.75		
Travel	283.73		
Office Supplies	9.32		
Telephone	67.74		
Postage	26.00		
Employer Soc. Sec.	46.59		
Nov.& Dec. Federal Taxes	88.44		
Fourth Quarter State Taxes	14.99	1,485.56	1,485.56
National Sharecroppers Fund - James Travel			234.28
Total			$ 7,762.93

S.C. - M + F

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina

REPORT ON FINANCE

January 1 through December 31, 1965

SUMMARY:

Balance brought forward January 1, 1965	$ 5,937.54	
Total Income Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 1965	36,060.71	
Total Available Funds		$41,998.25
Total Expense		41,617.50
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1965		$ 380.75

- -

Balance brought forward Jan. 1, 1965, $14,437.54
Less $8,500.00 earmarked for Jan.-June 1966

$5,937.54

INCOME:

SCCHR memberships	$ 5,480.16	
SCCHR contributions	1,218.15	
Sale of literature	33.49	
Refunds	142.20	
Columbia Council	343.00	
Sale of office equipment	50.00	
Southern Regional Council grant	4,800.00	
Rural Advancement Program grant	12,000.00	
Southern Student Project grant	95.00	
Eleanor Roosevelt Intern grant	1,250.00	
Anonymous grant	8,765.60	
National Sharecroppers Fund	36.48	
Withdrawal from Savings and Loan	1,802.27	
Withheld taxes	44.36	
Total Income		$36,060.71
Total available funds		$41,998.25

EXPENSE:

Operating Fund			
Rent	$ 605.00		
Postage	49.00		
Telephone	130.21		
Office Supplies	154.00		
Travel	709.41		
Salaries	8,357.75		
Office Equipment	645.83		
Annual Dinner	241.85		
Miscellaneous	54.69		
Total			$10,947.74
Operating Funds for Local Councils			716.29
Rural Advancement Program			
Salaries	$ 9,405.83		
Travel	1,281.28		
Rent	346.00		
Telephone	600.64		
Office Supplies	105.60		
Postage	110.00		
Miscellaneous	14.00		
Total			11,863.35
Field Foundation			
General			
Salaries	$ 9,701.20		
Travel & Meals	979.95		
Program & Distribution	344.78		
Administration	585.14		
Total		$11,611.07	
Student			
Postage	410.57		
Travel	672.46		
Program & Distribution	95.75		
Conferences & Meals	392.93		
Salaries	3,639.22		
Telephone	120.86		
Office Supplies	262.58		
Office Equipment	25.70		
Miscellaneous	18.87		
Total		5,638.94	
Total Field Foundation Expense			17,250.01
Employer Social Security			840.11
Total Expense			$ 41,617.50

S.C-FYM

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina

REPORT ON FINANCE

January 1 through December 31, 1965

SUMMARY:

Balance brought forward January 1, 1965	$ 14,437.54	
Total Income January 1 through December 31,1965	37,560.71	
Total Funds		$ 51,998.25 *
Total Expense		$ 51,617.50 **
Balance on hand December 31, 1965		$ 380.75

* Because the second payment on a two year grant from The Field Foundation was an advance payment, both the balance brought forward and the total funds available, include $8,500.00 which should not be available for the calendar year 1965. Since the amount of $8,500.00 was earmarked for January 1966 through June 1966, total funds available for the calendar year 1965 should be adjusted by that amount and are therefore $43,498.25.

** Total expenses of $51,617.50 includes the transfer of $10,000.00 from the bank to savings and loan, so that it should be adjusted by that amount to reflect actual expense for 1965 of $41,617.50.

Balance brought forward January 1, 1965		$ 14,437.54 *
INCOME:		
S.C.C.H.R. Memberships	$5,480.16	
S.C.C.H.R. Contributions	1,218.15	
Sale of Literature	33.49	
Refunds	142.20	
Columbia Council	343.00	
Sale of Office Equipment	50.00	
Southern Regional Council Grant	4,800.00	
Rural Advancement Program Grant	12,000.00	
Southern Student Project Grant	95.00	
Eleanor Roosevelt Intern Grant	1,250.00	
Anonymous Grant	8,765.60	
National Sharecroppers Fund	36.48	
Withdrawal from Savings and Loan	3,302.27	
Withheld taxes	44.36	
Total Income		$ 37,560.71
Total Funds		51,998.25
Less advance payment for period Jan.-June 1966		8,500.00
Adjusted total funds available		$43,498.25

* In December 1964, Mr. Maxwell Hahn of The Field Foundation made the second payment of $17,000.00 to SCCHR on a two-year grant of $34,000.00. This was an advance payment for the second year period -- July 1965 through June 1966.

EXPENSE:

Operating Fund

Rent	$ 605.00	
Postage	49.00	
Telephone	130.21	
Office Supplies	154.00	
Travel	709.41	
Salaries	8,357.75	
Office Equipment	645.83	
Annula Dinner	241.85	
Miscellaneous	54.69	
Total		$ 10,947.74

Operating Funds for Local Councils 716.29

Rural Advancement Program

Salaries	$ 9,405.83	
Travel	1,281.28	
Rent	346.00	
Telephone	600.64	
Office Supplies	105.60	
Postage	110.00	
Miscellaneous	14.00	
		$ 11,863.35

EXPENSE - Continued from Page 3.

Total Operating Fund			$ 10,947.74
Operating Funds for Local Councils			716.29
Rural Advancement Program			11,863.35
Field Foundation			
General			
Salaries	$9,701.20	$	
Travel and Meals	979.95		
Program and Distribution	344.78		
Administration	585.14		
Total General Expense		$ 11,611.07	
Student			
Postage	$ 410.57		
Travel	672.46		
Program and Distribution	488.68		
Conferences and Meals	392.93		
Salaries	3,639.22		
Telephone	120.86		
Office Equipment	25.70		
Miscellaneous	18.87		
Total Student Expense		$ 5,638.94	
Total Field Foundation Expense			$17,250.01
Employer Social Security			$ 840.11
Transferred to Savings and Loan			$10,000.00
Total Expense			$51,617.50

S. C. - finance

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Columbia, S. C.

FINANCE REPORT -- JANUARY 1966

Balance brought forward January 1, 1966		$ 380.75
INCOME:		
Memberships	$ 689.50	
Columbia Council Refund	12.00	
Travel Refund	22.31	
Sale of Office Equipment	22.50	
Grants-in-Aid:		
Southern Regional Council Student Projects	400.00	
Southern Regional Council Quarterly Operating Fund	1,150.00	
Rural Advancement Program quarterly	3,000.00	
NAIRO for Eleanor Roosevelt Intern	625.00	
National Sharecroppers Fund Travel and Clothing	404.40	
Taxes withheld but unremitted	340.08	
Total		$ 6,665.79
Grand Total		$ 7,046.54
Total Expense (See Page 2.)		2,817.01
Balance January 31, 1966		$ 4,229.53

South Carolina Council on Human Relations - Finance Report for January, 1966 - Page 2.

EXPENSE:			
Operating Fund			
Rent	$ 65,00		
Postage	10.00		
Office Supplies	27.69		
Salaries	666.66		
Columbia Council Refreshments	1.56		
Bank Charge	.45		$ 771.36
FIELD FOUNDATION			
General			
Salaries	333.34		
Travel	61.64		
Program	41.49	$ 436.47	
Student Project			
Postage	51.00		
Salaries	312.50		
Tutorial Refreshments	5.00		
Travel	24.12		
Office Supplies	69.78		
Program	1.00	463.40	899.87
Rural Advancement Program			
Salaries	660.50		
Postage	15.00		
Travel	106.62		
Office Supplies	13.52	795.64	795.64
National Sharecroppers Fund			
Travel and Clothing	141.80		141.80
Eleanor Roosevelt Intern			
Salary	208.34		208.34
TOTAL EXPENSES			$2,817.01

S.C. - FINANCE

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Columbia, S. C.

CUMULATIVE FINANCE REPORT - January - February, 1966

Balance Brought Forward January 1, 1966		$ 380.75	
INCOME:			
Contributions	$ 85.00		
Memberships	976.00		
Travel Refunds	22.31		
Columbia Council Refunds	34.00		
Sale of Office Equipment	22.50		
Student Program Registration Fees	22.00		
Grants-in-Aid:			
SRC Quarterly	1,150.00		
RAP quarterly	3,000.00		
NAIRC for Eleanor Roosevelt Intern	625.00		
SRC Student Projects	750.00		
NSF Travel & Clothing	619.61		
Taxes withheld	714.33		
Total Income		8,020.75	
Grand Total			8,401.50
Total Expense (See Page 2)			7,063.77
Balance February 28, 1966			$ 1,337.73

South Carolina Council on Human Relations -
Cumulative Finance Report January and February 1966

EXPENSES:			
Operating Fund			
Rent	$65.00*		
Administration	65.15		
Salaries	1,333.32		
Local Council Refunds	172.00		
Employer Soc. Sec.	28.00		
Employee taxes	112.60		$ 1,776.07
FIELD FOUNDATION			
General			
Salaries	666.68		
Travel and Meals	192.48		
Distribution	150.00		
Administration	41.49		
Employer Soc. Sec.	22.76		
Employee Taxes	84.57	$ 1,157.98	
Student Program			
Rent	65.00*		
Salaries	685.01		
Administration	246.40		
Program	196.25		
Travel	24.12		
Employer Soc. Sec.	13.12		
Employee taxes	57.32	1,287.22	2,445.20
Eleanor Roosevelt Intern			
Salary	416.68		416.68
Rural Advancement Program			
Salaries	1,437.50		
Administration	41.16		
Travel	252.73		
Employer Soc. Sec.	27.72		
Employee Taxes	46.74		1,805.85
NSF Travel and Clothing	485.33		485.33
SRC Student Work-Study	105.33		105.33
SRC Student Operation Search	29.31		29.31
TOTAL EXPENSES			$7,063.77

* Inadvertently $32.50 of Student Rent was charged to the Operating Fund in January 1966. Note corrections.

S.C - FINANCE

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Columbia, S. C.

FINANCE REPORT - MARCH 1966

BALANCE brought forward March 1, 1966				$1,337.73
INCOME:				
Memberships		$429.50		
SRC - Ford Foundation Grant		2,250.00		
Anonymous Payment		325.50		
Miscellaneous		36.00		
Columbia Council Refund		74.00		
Student Conference		347.00		
Travel Refunds		136.57		
Taxes withheld but unremitted		339.90		4,197.29
NSF - James Travel Refund		258.82		4,197.29
Grand Total				5,535.02
EXPENSES:				
Operating Fund				
Rent	$32.50			
Administration	274.44			
Salaries	739.16			
Travel	72.66			
Program	159.00			
February Employer Soc.Sec.	28.00			
Feb. Employee taxes	112.60		$1,418.36	
FIELD FOUNDATION				
General				
Salaries	333.32			
Program & Distribution	83.90			
Administration	35.11			
February Employer Soc.Sec.	22.76			
Feb. Employee taxes	74.36	549.45		
Student				
Salaries	400.63			
Travel	122.62			
Administration	32.50			
Program & Distribution	1,019.81			
February Employer Soc.Sec.	15.64			
Feb. Employee taxes	61.44	1,652.64	2,202.09	
Eleanor Roosevelt Intern				
Salary	208.32		208.32	
Operation Search				
Salaries	10.00			
Travel & Meals	14.72			
Administration	11.64		36.36	

South Carolina Council on Human Relations - Finance Report for March, 1966 - Page 2.

Balance on hand March 31, 1966 - $ 5,535.02

Expenses continued

Work-Study			
Travel	4.58		
Administration	23.13	27.71	
Ford Foundation			
Salaries	30.00	30.00	
Rural Advancement Program			
Salaries	795.01		
Travel	256.30		
Administration	83.99		
February Employer Sec. Sec.	32.63		
Feb. Employee taxes	82.44	1,250.37	
NSF - James Travel	278.67	278.67	
TOTAL EXPENSES			$ 5,451.88
BALANCE ON HAND April 1, 1966			83.14

Finance + Membership

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Columbia, S. C.

CUMULATIVE FINANCE REPORT: January - February - March, 1966

Balance brought forward January 1,1966		$ 380.75
INCOME:		
Contributions	$ 85.00	
Memberships	1,405.50	
Travel Refunds	158.88	
Columbia Council Refunds	113.00	
Student Program	369.00	
Anonymous payments	378.00	
NSF Travel and Clothing Fund	879.43	
GRANTS-IN-AID:		
SRC - Student Projects	750.00	
SRC - Quarterly Operating Fund	1,150.00	
Rural Advancement Program	3,000.00	
NAIRO for ERI intern	625.00	
Ford	2,250.00	
Taxes withheld	1,054.23	
Total Income		12,218.04
Grand Total		$ 12,598.79
Total Expense (See Page 2.)		12,515.65
Balance March 31, 1966		$ 83.14

85.00
1,405.50
158.88
113.00
369.00
378.00
879.43
750.00
1,150.00
3,000.00
625.00
2,250.00
1,054.23
12,218.04 *

South Carolina Council on Human Relations -
Cumulative Finance Report: Jan.-Feb.-March, 1966

EXPENSES:

Operating Fund			
Rent	$ 97.50		97.50
Administration	164.59		164.59
Salaries	1,999.98		1,999.98
Local Council Expense	306.00		306.00
Travel	72.66		72.66
Employer Soc. Sec.	56.00		56.00
Employee taxes	225.20	$ 2,921.93	225.00
			20
			2921.93 *
Field Foundation			
General			
Salaries	1,000.00		1,000.00
Travel & Meals	192.48		192.48
Program & Distribution	233.90		233.90
Administration	76.60		76.60
Employer Soc. Sec.	45.52		45.52
Employee taxes	148.72	1,697.22	148.72
			1697.22 *
Student Program			
Rent	97.50		97.50
Salaries	1,085.64		1,085.64
Travel	146.74		146.74
Program & Distribution	1,216.06		1,216.06
Administration	246.40		246.40
Employer Soc. Sec.	28.76		28.76
Employee taxes	118.76	2,939.86	118.76
			2939.86 *
Eleanor Roosevelt Intern			
Salary	625.00	625.00	625.00
			625.00
Rural Advancement Program			
Salaries	2,025.01		2,025.01
Administration	532.65		532.65
Travel	509.03		509.03
Employer Soc. Sec.	60.35		60.35
Employee taxes	139.39	3,266.43	139.39
			3266.43 *
NSF Travel and Clothing	764.00	764.00	764.00
			764.00
SRC Student Work-Study	133.04	133.04	133.04
			133.04
SRC Student Operation Search	65.67	65.67	65.67
			65.67
Ford Foundation			
Salaries	102.50	102.50	102.50
			102.50
Total Expenses		$12,515.65	12515.65 *
			2921.93
			1697.22
			2939.86
			625.00
			3266.43
			764.00
			133.04
			65.67
			102.50

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina

FINANCE REPORT April 1966
(date)

Bank Balance brought forward	April 1, 1966 (date)	$83.14	
Total Income	April 1966 (date)	6,103.94	
Total Funds Available			$ 6,187.08
Total Expense	April 1966 (date)		4,869.84
Bank Balance on hand	April 30, 1966 (date)		1,317.24

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward	April 1, 1966 (date)	$83.14
Grants-in-Aid:		
Quarterly Operating Fund	$ 1,150.00	
Rural Advancement Project	3,000.00	
NAIRO	625.00	
Expanded Grant-in-Aid		
Operating Fund:		
Contributions	-	
Memberships	637.00	
Columbia Council Income	30.00	
Miscellaneous	43.70	
NSF - James Travel	246.27	
Taxes withheld but unremitted	371.97	
Total Income for	April 1966 (date)	$6,103.94
Total Funds Available	April 1966 (date)	$6,187.08

SCCHR FINANCE REPORT FOR April 1966

EXPENSE

Operating Fund:		
Rent - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$ 32.50	
Postage - - - - - - - - - - -	-	
Telephone - - - - - - - - - -	16.96	
Office Supplies - - - - - - - -	25.63	
Travel - - - - - - - - - - -	254.30	
Salaries - - - - - - - - - - -	666.66	
Program - - - - - - - - - - -	5.34	
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - -		
Employer Social Security	28.00	
Employee Federal taxes	112.60	
Quarterly State taxes	55.74	
Total		$ 1,197.73
Field Foundation:		
General:		
Salaries - - - - - - - - -	333.34	
Travel and Meals - - - - -	179.02	
Program & Distribution - - -	100.00	
Administration - - - - - -	30.09	
Employer Social Security	22.76	
Employee Federal taxes	74.36	
Quarterly State taxes	23.04	
Total		762.61
Student:		
Salaries - - - - - - - - - - -	395.01	
Travel - - - - - - - - - - - -	100.48	
Program & Distribution - - - -	23.16	
Administration - - - - - - - -	486.28	
Employer Social Security	16.85	
Employee Federal taxes	65.92	
Quarterly State taxes	24.35	
Total		1,112.05
Eleanor Roosevelt Intern	208.34	208.34
Operation Search:		
Travel - - - - - - - - - - -	18.08	
Administration etc. - - - -	3.95	
Total - - - - - - - - - - - - -		22.03
Work-Study:		
	10.00	
Total		10.00
Expanded Grant-in-Aid:		
Salaries - - - - - - - - - - -	479.13	
Administration - - - - - - - -		
Employer Social Security	7.89	
Employee Federal taxes	14.59	
Quarterly State taxes	.29	
Total		501.90
NSG - James travel and clothing	220.05	220.05
Rural Advancement Program:		
Salaries - - - - - - - - - -	526.40	
Travel - - - - - - - - - - - -	154.19	
Administration - - - - - - - -	81.84	
Employer Social Security	21.53	
Employee Federal taxes	35.74	
Quarterly State taxes	15.43	
Total		835.13
Total Expenses		$ 4,869.84

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina

FINANCE REPORT Cumulative - Jan. 1, 1966 through April 30, 1966
(date)

Bank Balance brought forward	Jan. 1, 1966 (date)	$380.75	
Total Income	Jan. 1 thru April 30 (date)	18,321.98	
Total Funds Available			$ 18,702.73
Total Expense	Jan. 1 thru April 30, 1966 (date)		17,385.49
Bank Balance on hand	April 30, 1966 (date)		1,317.24

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward	Jan. 1, 1966 (date)			$ 380.75
Grants-in-Aid:				
Quarterly Operating Fund		$ 2,300.00		
Rural Advancement Project		6,000.00		
NAIRO		1,250.00		
Expanded Grant-in-Aid		2,250.00		
SRC - Student Projects		750.00		
Operating Fund:				
Contributions		85.00		
Memberships		2,042.50		
Columbia Council Income		143.00		
Miscellaneous		158.88	Travel refunds	
		369.00	Student program	
		378.00	Anonymous	
		43.70	Misc.	
NSF - James Travel & Clothing		1,125.70		
Taxes withheld but unremitted		1,426.20		
Total Income for	Jan. 1 thru April 30 1966 (date)	$18,321.98		18,321.98
Total Funds Available ~~Bank Balance on hand~~	April 30, 1966 (date)			18,702.73

Jan. 1 thru Apr. 30, 1966
SCCHR FINANCE REPORT FOR _____ Page 2.

EXPENSE

Operating Fund:		
Rent	$ 130.00	
Postage	12.00	
Telephone	61.50	
Office Supplies	72.07	
Travel	326.96	
Salaries	2,666.64	
Program	306.00	
Miscellaneous	66.95	
Employer Social Security	84.00	
Employee Federal taxes	337.80	
Quarterly State taxes	55.74	
Total		$ 4,119.66
Field Foundation:		
General:		
Salaries	1,333.34	
Travel and Meals	371.50	
Program & Distribution	333.90	
Administration	106.69	
Employer Social Security	68.28	
Employee Federal taxes	223.08	
Quarterly State taxes	23.04	
Total		$ 2,459.83
Student:		
Salaries	1,480.65	
Travel	247.22	
Program & Distribution	1,239.22	
Administration	830.18	
Employer Social Security	45.61	
Employee Federal taxes	184.68	
Quarterly State taxes	24.35	
Total		$ 4,051.91
Eleanor Roosevelt Intern		833.34
Operation Search:		
Travel	87.70	
Administration etc.		
Total		87.70
Work-Study:	143.04	143.04
Total		
Expanded Grant-in-Aid:		
Salaries	581.63	
Administration	-	
Employer Social Security	7.89	
Employee Federal taxes	14.59	
Quarterly State taxes	.29	
Total		604.40
NSF - James travel and clothing	984.05	984.05
Rural Advancement Program:		
Salaries	2,551.41	
Travel	663.22	
Administration	614.49	
Employer Social Security	81.88	
Employee Federal taxes	175.13	
Quarterly State taxes	15.43	
Total		4,101.56
Total Expenses		17,385.49

Finance + Membership

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

CUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

ACTIVE 1966 MEMBERS (PAID FOR 1966)

	Renewed Members	New Members	Renewed Student Members	New Student Members	Total
Thru March 1966	211	268	18	53	550
April 1966	84	23	-	-	107
Totals	295	291	18	53	657

Total number of members whose 1965 dues were paid between April 30 and December 31, 1965 — 243

Total current membership — 900

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

S.C. - Membership + Finance

MAY 1966

CUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

ACTIVE 1966 MEMBERS (PAID FOR IN 1966)

	Renewed Members	New Members	Renewed Student Members	New Student Members	Total
Thru April 1966	295	291	18	53	657
May 1966	44	10	1	7	62
Totals	339	301	19	60	719

Total number of members whose 1965 dues were paid between May 31 and December 31, 1965 — 229

Total current membership — 948

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina

FINANCE REPORT MAY 1966
(date)

Bank Balance brought forward	May 1, 1966 (date)	$ 1,317.24	
Total Income	May 1-31, 1966 (date)	3,621.85	
Total Funds Available			$4,939.09
Total Expense	May 1-31, 1966 (date)		4,817.05
Bank Balance on hand	May 31, 1966 (date)		122.04

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward	May 1, 1966 (date)		$ 1,317.24
Grants-in-Aid:			
Quarterly Operating Fund			
Rural Advancement Project			
NAIRO			
Expanded Grant-in-Aid		$ 2,250.00	
SRC - Consultant fees		251.10	
Operating Fund:			
Clothing		6.00	
Contributions		- -	
Memberships		289.00	
Columbia Council Income		-	
Miscellaneous		131.56	
One-half YWCA Tutorial		90.65	
NSF - James Travel		213.15	
Taxes withheld but unremitted		390.39	
Total Income for	May 1966 (date)	3,621.85	3,621.85
Total Funds Available	(date)		4,939.09

SCCHR FINANCE REPORT FOR MAY 1966 Page 2.

EXPENSE

Operating Fund:		
Rent - - - - - - - - - - - - -	32.50	
Postage - - - - - - - - - - -	2.00	
Telephone - - - - - - - - - -	-	
Office Supplies - - - - - - - -	7.71	
Travel - - - - - - - - - - -	-	
Salaries - - - - - - - - - - -	666.66	
Program - - - - - - - - - - - -	51.28	
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - -	1.01	
Employer Social Security	28.00	
Employee Federal taxes	112.60	
Quarterly State taxes		
Total		901.76
Field Foundation:		
General:		
Salaries - - - - - - - - - -	333.34	
Travel and Meals - - - - - -	389.79	
Program & Distribution - - -	-	
Administration - - - - - - -	-	
Employer Social Security	22.76	
Employee Federal taxes	74.36	
Quarterly State taxes		
Total		820.25
Student:		
Salaries - - - - - - - - - - - -	395.01	
Travel - - - - - - - - - - - - -	177.49	
Program & Distribution - - - -	131.45	
Administration - - - - - - - -	417.34	
Employer Social Security	16.58	
Employee Federal taxes	64.48	
Quarterly State taxes		
Total		1,202.35
Eleanor Roosevelt Intern		208.34
Operation Search:		
Travel - - - - - - - - - - - -	17.87	
Administration etc. - - - - -		
Total - - - - - - - - - - - - -		17.87
Work-Study:		
	-	
Total		-
Expanded Grant-in-Aid:		
Salaries - - - - - - - - - - - -	551.26	
Administration - - - - - - - -	-	
Employer Social Security	20.12	
Employee Federal taxes	56.79	
Quarterly State taxes		
Total		628.17
Rural Advancement Program:		
Salaries - - - - - - - - - - -	525.00	
Travel - - - - - - - - - - - - -	191.69	
Administration - - - - - - - -	8.00	
Employer Social Security	22.06	
Employee Federal taxes	24.06	
Quarterly State taxes		
Total		770.81
NSF - James travel	267.50	267.50
Total Expenses		4,817.05

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina

FINANCE REPORT Cumulative - Jan. 1, 1966 through May 31, 1966
(date)

Bank Balance brought forward	Jan. 1, 1966 (date)	$380.75
Total Income	Jan.1 thru May 31, 1966 (date)	21,943.83
Total Funds Available	Jan. thru May 31, 1966	$22,324.58
Total Expense	Jan.1 thru May 31, 1966 (date)	22,202.54
Bank Balance on hand	May 31, 1966 (date)	122.04

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward	Jan. 1, 1966 (date)	$ 380.75
Grants-in-Aid:		
Quarterly Operating Fund	$ 2,300.00	
Rural Advancement Project	6,000.00	
NAIRO	1,250.00	
Expanded Grant-in-Aid	4,500.00	
SRC - Student Projects	750.00	
SRC - Consultant fees	251.10	
Operating Fund:		
Contributions	85.00	
Memberships	2,331.50	
Columbia Council Income	143.00	
Miscellaneous	1,087.14	
One-half YWCA Tutorial	90.65	
NSF - James Travel	1,338.85	
Taxes withheld but unremitted	1,816.59	
Total Income for	Jan. 1 thru May 31 (date) 1966	$ 21,943.83
Total Funds Available	(date)	$ 22,324.58

SCCHR FINANCE REPORT FOR _____ Page 2.

EXPENSE

Operating Fund:		
Rent - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$ 162.50	
Postage - - - - - - - - - - -	14.00	
Telephone - - - - - - - - - -	61.50	
Office Supplies - - - - - - - -	79.78	
Travel - - - - - - - - - - -	326.96	
Salaries - - - - - - - - - - -	3,333.30	
Program - - - - - - - - - - - -	306.00	
Miscellaneous - - - - - - - -	119.24	
Employer Social Security	112.00	
Employee Federal taxes	450.40	
Quarterly State taxes	55.74	
Total		$ 5,021.42
Field Foundation:		
General:		
Salaries - - - - - - - - - -	625.00 *	
Travel and Meals - - - - - -	629.41 *	
Program & Distribution - - -	333.90	
Administration - - - - - - -	106.69	
Employer Social Security	56.04 *	
Employee Federal taxes	163.24 *	
Quarterly State taxes	11.52 *	
Total		1,925.80 *
Student:		
Salaries - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,875.66	
Travel - - - - - - - - - - - - -	261.65 *	
Program & Distribution - - - -	1,370.67	
Administration - - - - - - - -	1,247.52	
Employer Social Security	62.19	
Employee Federal taxes	249.16	
Quarterly State taxes	24.35	
Total		5,091.20 *
Eleanor Roosevelt Intern	1,041.68	1,041.68
Operation Search:		
Travel - - - - - - - - - - - -	105.57	
Administration etc. - - - - -		
Total - - - - - - - - - - - - -		105.57
Work-Study:		
	143.04	
Total		143.04
Expanded Grant-in-Aid:		
Salaries - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,174.57 *	
Administration - - - - - - - - -	294.94 *	
Employer Social Security	63.01 *	
Employee Federal taxes	205.87 *	
Quarterly State taxes	11.52 *	
Total		2,749.91 *
NSF - Travel and clothing	1,251.55	1,251.55
Rural Advancement Program:		
Salaries - - - - - - - - - - -	3,076.41	
Travel - - - - - - - - - - - - -	854.91	
Administration - - - - - - - - -	622.49	
Employer Social Security	103.94	
Employee Federal taxes	199.19	
Quarterly State taxes	15.43	
Total		4,872.37
Total Expenses		$22,202.54

* **Adjusted balance made by transferring from Field Foundation General one-half of Brad Poston's salary and all of his travel to the Expanded Grant-in-Aid fund for the months of April and May, 1966, when he has concentrated upon community work.**

S. C. FINANCE + MEMBERSHIP

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

JUNE 1966

CUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

ACTIVE 1966 MEMBERS (PAID FOR IN 1966)

	Renewed Members	New Members	Renewed Student Members	New Student Members	Total
Thru May 1966	339	301	19	60	719
June 1966	71	29	0	1	101
Totals	410	330	19	61	820

Total number of members whose 1965 dues were paid between June 30 and December 31, 1965	113
Total current membership	933

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina

FINANCE REPORT JUNE 1966
(date)

Bank Balance brought forward	June 1, 1966 (date)	$122.04	
Total Income	June 1966 (date)	$18,875.22	
Total Funds Available	June 1966		$ 18,997.26 *
Total Expense	June 1966 (date)		5,778.05
Bank Balance on hand	(date)		$ 13,219.21

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward	June 1, 1966 (date)		$ 122.04
Grants-in-Aid:			
Quarterly Operating Fund		-	
Rural Advancement Project		-	
NAIRO		-	
Expanded Grant-in-Aid		-	
Field Foundation		$ 17,000.00	
Operating Fund:			
Contributions		510.00	
Memberships		608.50	
Columbia Council Income		-	
Consultant fees and other services		229.40	
Miscellaneous		60.00	
Refund		30.00	
Dividend		25.50	
NSF - James Travel		105.50	
Taxes withheld but unremitted		306.32	
Total Income for	June 1966 (date)		$ 18,875.22 *
~~Bank Balance on hand~~	(date)		$ 18,997.26 *

* Includes $17,000.00 from Field Foundation granted for July 1966--June 1967

SCCHR FINANCE REPORT FOR JUNE 1966 Page 2.

EXPENSE

Operating Fund:			
Rent		$ 32.50	
Postage		-	
Telephone		30.26	
Office Supplies		7.81	
Travel		-	
Salaries		666.66	
Program		-	
Miscellaneous		60.00	
Employer Social Security		56.00	
Employee Federal taxes		264.80	
Quarterly State taxes		55.74	
Total			$1,173.77
Field Foundation:			
General:			
Salaries		125.00	
Travel and Meals		65.21	
Program & Distribution		25.00	
Administration		968.51	
Employer Social Security		10.52	
Employee Federal taxes		10.52	
Quarterly State taxes			
Total			1,204.76
Student:			
Salaries		312.50	
Travel		-	
Program & Distribution		1,028.65	
Administration		50.92	
Employer Social Security		26.24	
Employee Federal taxes		114.24	
Quarterly State taxes		23.82	
Total			1,556.37
			Field Total $2,761.13
ERI		208.34	208.34
Operation Search:			
Travel			
Administration etc.			-
Total			
Work-Study:			
Total			-
Expanded Grant-in-Aid:			
Salaries		317.01	
Administration		23.68	
Employer Social Security		64.73	
Employee Federal taxes		192.13	
Quarterly State taxes		29.62	
Total			627.17
NSF - James travel, clothing		184.16	184.16
Rural Advancement Program:			
Salaries		525.00	
Travel		151.70	
Administration		58.54	
Employer Social Security		44.12	
Employee Federal taxes		44.12	
Quarterly State taxes			
Total			823.48
Total Expenses			$5,778.05

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina

FINANCE REPORT CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 1966
(date)

Bank Balance brought forward	Jan. 1, 1966 (date)	$ 380.75	
Total Income	Jan. thru June 1966 (date)	40,819.05	
Total Funds Available			$41,199.80
Total Expense	Jan. thru June 1966 (date)		27,980.61
Bank Balance on hand	June 30, 1966 (date)		$13,219.19

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward	January 1, 1966 (date)		$ 380.75
Grants-in-Aid:			
Quarterly Operating Fund		$ 2,300.00	
Rural Advancement Project		6,000.00	
NAIRO		1,250.00	
Expanded Grant-in-Aid		4,500.00	
SNC - Student Projects		750.00	
SNC - Consultant fees		251.10	
Field Foundation		17,000.00 *	
Operating Fund:			
Contributions		595.00	
Memberships		2,940.00	
Columbia Council Income		143.00	
Miscellaneous		1,432.04	
One-half cost of Tutorial Training Program paid by Y.W.C.A.		90.65	
NSF - James Travel & Clothing		1,444.35	
Taxes withheld but unremitted		2,122.91	
Total Income for	Jan. through June 1966 (date)		$ 40,819.05
Bank Balance on hand	(date)		$ 41,199.80

*$17,000 from Field Foundation granted for July 1966-June 1967.

SCCHR FINANCE REPORT FOR CUMULATIVE ~~XXXXXX~~ THROUGH JUNE 1966 - Page 2.

EXPENSE

Operating Fund:		
Rent	$ 195.00	
Postage	18.00	
Telephone	91.70	
Office Supplies	87.79	
Travel	328.96	
Salaries	3,222.96	
Program	300.00	
Miscellaneous	179.24	
Employer Social Security	168.00	
Employee Federal taxes	723.20	
Quarterly State taxes	111.48	
Total		$ 6,195.19
Field Foundation:		
General:		
Salaries	750.00	
Travel and Meals	694.82	
Program & Distribution	338.90	
Administration	1,075.20	
Employer Social Security	66.56	
Employee Federal taxes	173.76	
Quarterly State taxes	11.52	
Total		3,130.56
Student:		
Salaries	2,188.16	
Travel	281.65	
Program & Distribution	1,370.87	
Administration	2,327.09	
Employer Social Security	88.43	
Employee Federal taxes	363.40	
Quarterly State taxes	48.17	
Total		6,647.57
		Field Total $9,778.13
NKI	1,250.02	~~1,250.02~~
Operation Search:		
Travel	105.57	
Administration etc.		
Total		105.57
Work-Study:		
	143.04	
Total		143.04
Expanded Grant-in-Aid:		
Salaries	2,491.58	
Administration	318.62	
Employer Social Security	127.76	
Employee Federal taxes	398.00	
Quarterly State taxes	41.14	
Total		3,377.10
NSF - Travel and Clothing	1,435.71	~~1,435.71~~
Rural Advancement Program:		
Salaries	3,601.41	
Travel	1,066.61	
Administration	682.03	
Employer Social Security	148.06	
Employee Federal taxes	243.52	
Quarterly State taxes	15.43	
Total		5,695.85
Total Expenses Jan. thru June 1966		$27,980.61

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

JULY 1966

CUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

ACTIVE 1966 MEMBERS (PAID FOR IN 1966)

	Renewed Members	New Members	Renewed Student Members	New Student Members	Total
Thru June 1966	410	330	19	61	820
July 1966	52	14	5	4	75
Totals	462	344	24	65	895

Total number of members whose 1965 dues were paid between July 30 and December 31, 1965 — 63

Total current membership — 958

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina

FINANCE REPORT JULY 1966
(date)

Bank Balance brought forward	July 1, 1966 (date)	$13,219.21	
Total Income	July 1966 (date)	5,691.79	
Total Funds Available			$18,911.00 *
Total Expense	July 1966 (date)		3,781.48
Transferred to savings & loan account			8,500.00 **
Bank Balance on hand	JULY 31, 1966 (date)		6,629.52

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward	July 1, 1966 (date)		$13,219.21
Grants-in-Aid:			
Quarterly Operating Fund		$ 1,150.00	
Rural Advancement Project		3,000.00	
NAIRO			
Expanded Grant-in-Aid			
Operating Fund:			
Contributions		27.00	
Memberships		650.50	
Columbia Council Income		40.00	
SPEED-UP		502.82	
Miscellaneous			
NSF - James Travel			
Taxes withheld ~~[illegible]~~		321.47	
Total Income for	July 1966 (date)	5,691.79	$ 5,691.79
Bank Balance on hand	(date)		18,911.00

*Includes $17,000 from Field Foundation granted for July 1966 - June 1967

** Transferred to savings and loan account

SCCHR FINANCE REPORT FOR JULY 1966 Page 2.

EXPENSE

Operating Fund:		
Rent	19.50	
Postage	-	
Telephone	-	
Office Supplies	-	
Travel	205.70	
Salaries	666.66	
Program	198.00	
Miscellaneous	.20	
Employer Social Security	28.00	
Employee Federal taxes	132.40	
Quarterly State taxes	-	
Total		$ 1,250.46
Field Foundation:		
General:		
Salaries	125.00	
Travel and Meals	-	
Program & Distribution	54.67	
Administration	-	
Employer Social Security	5.26	
Employee Federal taxes	5.26	
Quarterly State taxes		
Total		190.19
Student:		
Salaries	412.50	
Travel	31.52	
Program & Distribution		
Administration	140.50	Field Total $844.95
Employer Social Security	13.12	
Employee Federal taxes	57.12	
Quarterly State taxes		
Total		654.76
Operation Search:		
Travel	-	
Administration etc.	-	
Total		-
Work-Study:		
Total		-
Expanded Grant-in-Aid:		
Salaries	245.01	
Administration	54.40	
Employer Social Security	6.92	
Employee Federal taxes	10.62	
Quarterly State taxes		
Total		316.95
NSF - James travel	217.79	217.79
Rural Advancement Program:		
Salaries	993.75	
Travel	29.70	
Administration	2.99	
Employer Social Security	41.74	
Employee Federal taxes	83.15	
Quarterly State taxes		
Total		1,151.33
Total Expenses		3,781.48
Transferred to Savings and Loan account		8,500.00
		12,281.48

August 23, 1966

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

There Finance Reports for June and July plus the cumulative reports for both months are being mailed in Mrs. Spearman's absence from the office and are subject to her approval later.

Membership statistics for June and July are also enclosed.

(Mrs.) Florence S. Thompson
Office Secretary

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina

FINANCE REPORT CUMULATIVE THROUGH JULY 1966
(date)

Bank Balance brought forward	Jan. 1, 1966 (date)	$ 380.75	
Total Income	Jan. 1 thru July 1966 (date)	$46,510.84	
Total Funds Available			$ 46,891.59 *
Total Expense	Jan. 1 thru July 1966 (date)		31,762.07)
Transferred to building & loan account			8,500.00)**
Bank Balance on hand	July 31, 1966 (date)		6,629.52

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward	January 1, 1966 (date)		$ 380.75
Grants-in-Aid:			
Quarterly Operating Fund		3,450.00	
Rural Advancement Project		9,000.00	
NAIRO		1,250.00	
Expanded Grant-in-Aid		4,500.00	
SRC - Student Projects		250.00	
SRC - Consultant fees		251.10	
Field Foundation		17,000.00	
Operating Fund:			
Contributions		622.00	
Memberships		3,590.50	
Tutorial Training ½ paid by Y.W.C.A.		90.65	
Columbia Council Income		183.00	
Miscellaneous		1,934.86	
NSF - James Travel		1,444.35	
Taxes withheld		2,444.38	
Total Income for	Jan.1 thru July 1966 (date)	46,510.84	
Bank Balance on hand	(date)		$ 46,891.59 *

Misc.itemized	
Consultant fees & other services	$229.40
Dividend	25.50
Conference	57.50
Refunds	60.00
Travel refunds	188.58
Student Program	369.00
Anonymous	378.00
Speed-Up	502.82
Miscellaneous	124.06
	1,934.86

* Includes $17,000.00 from Field Foundation granted for July 1966-June 1967

** Transferred to building and loan

SCCHR FINANCE REPORT FOR CUMULATIVE THROUGH JULY 1966

EXPENSE

Operating Fund:			
Rent		214.50	
Postage		14.00	
Telephone		91.76	
Office Supplies		87.59	
Travel		532.66	
Salaries		4,666.62	
Program		504.00	
Miscellaneous		179.44	
Employer Social Security		196.00	
Employee Federal taxes		847.60	
Quarterly State taxes		111.48	
Total			$ 7,445.65
Field Foundation:			
General:			
Salaries		875.00	
Travel and Meals		694.62	
Program & Distribution		413.57	
Administration		1,075.20	
Employer Social Security		71.82	
Employee Federal taxes		179.02	
Quarterly State taxes		11.52	
Total			3,320.75
Student:			
Salaries		2,600.66	
Travel		293.17	
Program & Distribution		1,370.67	
Administration		2,467.59	Field Total $10,623.08
Employer Social Security		101.55	
Employee Federal taxes		420.52	
Quarterly State taxes		48.17	
Total			7,302.33
ERI		1,250.02	1,250.02
Operation Search:			
Travel		105.57	
Administration etc.			
Total			105.57
Work-Study:		143.04	
Total			143.04
Expanded Grant-in-Aid:			
Salaries		2,736.59	
Administration		373.02	
Employer Social Security		134.66	
Employee Federal taxes		408.62	
Quarterly State taxes		41.14	
Total			3,694.03
NSF - Travel and clothing		1,653.50	1,653.50
Rural Advancement Program:			
Salaries		4,595.16	
Travel		1,036.31	
Administration		684.02	
Employer Social Security		189.80	
Employee Federal taxes		326/46	
Quarterly State taxes		15.43	
Total			6,847.18
Total Expenses			$31,762.07

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina

AUGUST 1966

CUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

ACTIVE 1966 MEMBERS (PAID FOR IN 1966)

	Renewed Members	New Members	Renewed Student Members	New Student Members	Total
Through July 1966	462	344	24	65	895
August 1966	26	69	1	1	97
Totals	488	413	25	66	992
Total number of members whose 1965 dues were paid between August 31 and December 31, 1965					22
Total current membership					1,014

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina

SEPTEMBER 1966

CUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

ACTIVE 1966 MEMBERS (PAID FOR IN 1966)

	Renewed Members	New Members	Renewed Student Members	New Student Members	Total
Through August 1966	488	413	25	66	992
September 1966	23	89	2	5	119
Total current membership	511	502	27	71	1,111

Total number of members whose 1965 dues were paid between Sept. 30 and Dec. 31, 1965	41
Contributors	26
Total Participants	1,178

S.C. - F.+M.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina

FINANCE REPORT SEPTEMBER 1966

Bank Balance brought forward Sept. 1, 1966	$ 5,396.96	
Total Income September 1966	1,146.88	
Total Funds Available		$ 6,543.84
Total Expense September 1966		3,056.25
Bank Balance on hand September 30, 1966		$ 3,487.59

- - - -

SCCHR FINANCE REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 1966 - Page 2.

EXPENSE

Operating Fund:			
Rent	$ 33.00		
Postage	10.00		
Office Supplies	1.71		
Salaries	666.66		
Program	20.00		
Miscellaneous	30.10		
Employer Social Security	28.00		
Quarterly State Taxes	37.16		
Total		$ 826.63	
Field Foundation:			
General			
Salaries	$325.00		
Travel and Meals	65.52		
Program & Distribution	15.24		
Employer Social Security	13.66		
Total		419.42	
Student			
Salaries	300.63		
Travel	17.45		864.03
Program & Distribution	86.71		
Administration	25.00		
Employer Social Security	12.63		
Quarterly State Taxes	2.19		
Total		444.61	
Expanded Grant-in-Aid:			
Salaries	437.50		
Administration	46.53		
Employer Social Security	18.34		
Quarterly State Taxes	21.78		
Total		524.15	
Rural Advancement Program:			
Salaries	625.00		
Travel	138.24		
Administration	36.00		
Employer Social Security	26.26		
Quarterly State Taxes	15.94		
Total		841.44	
Total Expenses		$3,056.25	

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina

FINANCE REPORT: CUMULATIVE JAN. 1, 1966 through Sept. 30, 1966

Bank Balance Brought Forward January 1, 1966	$ 380.75
Total Income January 1 through Sept. 30, 1966	39,241.51
Total Funds Available	$ 39,622.26
Total Expense January 1 through September 30, 1966	36,134.67
Balance on Hand September 30, 1966	$ 3,487.59

- -

INCOME

Balance Brought Forward January 1, 1966		$ 380.75
Grants-in-Aid:		
Quarterly Operating Fund	$ 3,450.00	
Rural Advancement Project	9,000.00	
NAIRO	1,250.00	
Field Foundation Grant	8,500.00	
Expanded Grant-in-Aid	4,500.00	
SRC - Student Projects	1,500.00	
SRC - Consultant Fees	251.10	
Operating Fund:		
Contributions	989.15 **	
Conferences	426.50	
Memberships	4,860.00	
Refunds	376.75	
Columbia Council Income	197.00	
Miscellaneous	98.56	
Anonymous	2,319.53	
NSF - James Travel	1,444.35	
Taxes Withheld But Unremitted	78.57	
Total Income Jan. 1 through September 30, 1966		$ 39,241.51 ** ($ 42,069.01)
Total Funds Available September 30, 1966		39,622.26 ** ($ 42,449.76)

** An additional contribution of sixty (60) shares of McKesson & Robbins, Inc. stock, valued at $2,827.50, was given the South Carolina Council on Human Relations in January 1966 and is being held in stock; the dividends only are included in contributions. This makes a total income of $42,069.01 January through Sept. 1966

EXPENSE

Operating Fund:			
Rent - - - - - - - - - - - -	$ 300.50		
Postage	24.00		
Telephone	119.72		
Office Supplies	116.30		
Travel	532.66		
Salaries	5,999.94		
Program	550.00		
Miscellaneous	209.54		
Employer Social Security	252.00		
Quarterly State Taxes	37.16		
Total		$ 8,141.82	
Field Foundation:			
General:			
Salaries	1,725.00		
Travel and Meals	801.02		
Program and Distribution	442.31		
Administration	1,120.51		
Employer Social Security	107.54		
Quarterly State Taxes	-		
Total		4,196.38	
Student:			
Salaries	2,910.81		
Travel	310.62		
Program and Distribution	1,457.38		
Administration	2,788.86		
Employer Social Security	126.90		
Quarterly State Taxes	2.19		
Total		7,596.76	
ERI (NAIRO)	1,250.02	1,250.02	
Operation Search:			
Travel	105.57		
Administration etc.	4.56		
Total		110.13	
Work-Study:			
Total	143.04	143.04	
Expanded Grant-in-Aid:			
Salaries	4,087.26		
Administration	395.87		
Travel	46.08		
Employer Social Security	173.22		
Quarterly State Taxes	21.78		
Total		4,724.21	
NSF - James Travel	1,692.75	1,692.75	
Rural Advancement Program:			
Salaries	5,847.03		
Travel	1,364.76		
Administration	803.67		GRAND TOTAL EXPENSES
Employer Social Security	248.16		
Quarterly State Taxes	15.94		$ 36,134.67
Total		8,279.56	

S.C. - F + M

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina

OCTOBER 1966

CUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

ACTIVE 1966 MEMBERS (PAID FOR IN 1966)

	Renewed Members	New Members	Renewed Student Members	New Student Members	Total
Through September 1966	511	502	27	71	1,111
October 1966	21	37	1	4	63
Totals	532	539	28	75	1,174
Total number of members whose 1965 dues were paid between October 31 and December 31, 1965					20
Total Current Membership					1,194

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina

FINANCE REPORT OCTOBER 1966

Bank Balance brought forward October 1, 1966	$ 3,487.59	
October Income $7,450.45 less $4,266.66 earmarked for November and December 1966	3,183.79	
Total Funds available for October 1966		$6,671.38
Total Expense for October 1966		3,948.45
Bank Balance on hand October 31, 1966		2,722.93

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward October 1, 1966		$3,487.59
Grants-in-Aid:		
SRC Quarterly Operating Fund $1,150.00 less $766.66 earmarked for November and December	$ 383.34	383.34
SRC Rural Advancement Program $3,000.00 less $2,000.00 earmarked for November and December	1,000.00	
SRC Expanded Grant-in-Aid $2,250.00 less $1,500.00 earmarked for November and December	750.00	
SRC Student Conference Scholarship	112.50	
Operating Fund:		
Contributions	275.00	
Memberships	264.00	
Columbia Council Income	20.00	
Miscellaneous	44.00	
Refunds	294.95	
Taxes withheld but unremitted	40.00	
Total Income for October 1966		$3,183.79
Total Funds available for October 1966		$6,671.38

EXPENSE

Operating Fund:			
Rent	$ 33.00		
Postage	42.40		
Telephone	52.66		
Office Supplies	7.80		
Travel	91.20		
Salaries	666.66		
Program	22.00		
Employer Social Security	25.20		
Total		$ 940.92	
Field Foundation:			
General:			
Salaries	405.56		
Travel and Meals	55.07		
Program & Distribution	439.95		
Administration	141.75		
Employer Social Security	16.99		
Total		$1,059.32	
Student:			
Salaries	216.66		Field Foundation
Program & Distribution	41.86		Total $1,437.44
Student Conference	110.50		
Employer Social Security	9.10		
Total		378.12	
Operation Search:			
Travel	21.60	21.60	
SRC Scholarship to Student Conference	112.50	112.50	
Expanded Grant-in-Aid:			
Salaries	312.50		
Administration	54.00		
Travel	38.58		
Employer Social Security	13.12		
Total		418.20	
Clothing Fund	14.75	14.75	
Rural Advancement Program:			
Salaries	733.13		
Travel	97.42		
Administration	141.68		
Employer Social Security	30.81		
Total		1,003.04	
Total Expenses			$3,948.45

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina

CUMULATIVE FINANCE REPORT JANUARY 1 THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 1966

Bank Balance brought forward January 1, 1966	$ 380.75	
Total Income Jan. 1 through Oct. 31, 1966	$ 42,425.30	
Total Funds Available for October 1966		$ 42,806.05
Total Expense Jan. 1 through Oct. 31, 1966		40,083.12
Balance on hand October 31, 1966		2,722.93

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward January 1, 1966		$ 380.75
Grants-in-Aid:		
Quarterly Operating Fund	$ 3,833.34 *	
Rural Advancement Program	10,000.00 *	
NAIRO	1,250.00	
Field Foundation Grant	8,500.00	
Expanded Grant-in-Aid	5,250.00 *	
SRC Student Projects	1,612.50	
SRC Consultant Fees	251.10	
Operating Fund:		
Contributions	1,264.15	
Conferences	426.50	
Memberships	5,124.00	
Refunds	671.70	
Columbia Council Income	217.00	
Miscellaneous	142.56	
Anonymous	2,319.53	
NSF - James Travel	1,444.35	
Taxes withheld but unremitted	118.57	
Total Income Jan. 1 through Oct. 31, 1966	$42,425.30	$42,425.30 *
Total Funds available October 31, 1966		$42,806.05 **

* $4,266.66 earmarked for November and December 1966 not shown as income. for October; SRC grants for Operating fund $ 766.66 ; RAP $2,000; Expanded Grant $1,500.

** An additional contribution of sixty (60) shares of McKesson & Robbins, Inc. stock, valued at $2,827.50, was given the South Carolina Council on Human Relations in January 1966 and is being held in stock; the dividends only are included in contributions. This makes a total income of $45,633.55 for January 1 through October 31, 1966

	EXPENSE		
Operating Fund:			
Rent	$ 333.50		
Postage	66.40		
Telephone	172.38		
Office Supplies	124.10		
Travel	623.86		
Salaries	6,666.60		
Program	572.00		
Miscellaneous	209.54		
Employer Social Security	277.20		
Quarterly State Taxes	37.16		
Total		$ $ 9,082.74	
Field Foundation:			
General:			
Salaries	$ 2,130.56		
Travel and Meals	856.09		
Program & Distribution	882.26		
Administration	1,262.26		
Employer Social Security	124.53		
Total		5,255.70	
Student:			
Salaries	3,127.47		
Travel	310.62		
Program & Distribution	1,499.24		Field Foundation
Administration	2,788.86		Total $ 13,230.58
Student Conference	110.50		
Employer Social Security	136.00		
Quarterly State taxes	2.19		
Total		7,974.88	
ERI	1,250.02	1,250.02	
Operation Search			
Travel	127.17		
Administration	4.56		
Total		131.73	
SRC Scholarship to Student Conference	112.50	112.50	
Work-Study	143.04	143.04	
Clothing	14.75	14.75	
Expanded Grant-in-Aid			
Salaries	4,399.76		
Administration	449.87		
Travel	84.66		
Employer Social Security	186.34		
Quarterly State taxes	21.78		
Total		5,142.41	
NSF - James travel	1,692.75	1,692.75	

Expense - continued

Rural Advancement Program:		
Salaries	$ 6,580.16	
Travel	1,462.18	
Administration	945.35	
Employer Social Security	278.97	
Quarterly state taxes	15.94	
Total		$ 9,282.60
Total Expenses Jan. 1 through Oct. 31, 1966		$ 40,083.12

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1130 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina

CUMULATIVE FINANCE REPORT JANUARY 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 30, 1966

Bank Balance brought forward January 1, 1966	$ 380.75	
Total Income Jan. 1 through Nov. 30, 1966	46,035.04	
Total Funds available Jan. 1--Nov. 30, 1966		$ 46.415.79
Total Expense Jan. 1 -- Nov. 30, 1966		41,757.54
Balance on hand November 30, 1966		4,658.25

INCOME

Balance brought forward Jan. 1, 1966			$ 380.75
Grants-in-Aid:			
Quarterly Operating Fund	$ 4,216.67		
Rural Advancement Program	11,000.00		
NAIRO	1,250.00		
Field Foundation Grant	8,500.00		
Expanded Grant-in-Aid	8,250.00		
SRC Student Projects	1,612.50		
SRC Consultant Fees	251.10		
Total		$35,080.27	
Operating Fund:			
Contributions	$ 1,289.15		
Conferences	426.50		
Memberships	5,616.50		
Refunds	671.70		
Columbia CHR	229.00		
Miscellaneous	214.06		
Anonymous	2,348.53		
Total Operating Fund		10,795.44	
Taxes withheld		159.33	
Total Income Jan. 1 through Nov. 30, 1966			$ 46,035.04
Total Funds available Jan. 1 -- Nov. 30, 1966			$ 46,415.79

NOTE: A contribution of sixty (60) shares of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., stock, valued at $2,827.50, was given the South Carolina Council on Human Relations in January 1966, which is currently paying $25.50 quarterly. The dividends only are included in contributions.

EXPENSE

Operating Fund:			
Rent	$ 366.50		
Postage	66.40		
Telephone	172.38		
Office Supplies	125.31		
Travel	646.13		
Salaries	7,333.26		
Program	592.00		
Miscellaneous	209.54		
Employer Social Security	277.20		
Quarterly State Taxes	37.16		
Total			$ 9,825.88
Field Foundation:			
General:			
Salaries	2,255.56		
Travel and Meals	897.92		
Program and Distribution	1,078.26		
Administration	1,275.26		
Employer Social Security	129.79		
Total		$ 5,636.79	
Student:			
Salaries	3,452.45		
Travel	310.62		
Program and Distribution	1,499.24		
Administration	2,788.86		
Student Conferences	110.50		
Employer Social Security	149.64		
Quarterly State Taxes	2.19		
Total	8,313.50	8,313.50	
Total Field Foundation Expense			13,950.29
ERI			1,250.02
SRC Student Programs			416.42
Expanded Grant-in-Aid:			
Salaries	5,102.89		
Administration	474.87		
Travel	122.25		
Employer Social Security	215.84		
Quarterly State taxes	21.78		
Total			5,937.63
NSF - James travel			248.40
Rural Advancement Program:			
Salaries	7,205.16		
Travel	1,601.47		
Administration	986.35		
Employer Social Security	305.23		
Quarterly State taxes	15.94		
Clothing	14.75		10,128.90
Total			
Total Expenses Jan. 1 through Nov. 30, 1966			$ 41,757.54

S.C.-M.+F.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina

NOVEMBER 1966

CUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

ACTIVE 1966 MEMBERS (PAID FOR IN 1966)

	Renewed Members	New Members	Renewed Student Members	New Student Members	Total
Through October 1966	532	539	28	75	1,174
November 1966	37	65	4	3	109
	569	604	32	78	1,283

S.C. - M. & F.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina

FINANCE REPORT NOVEMBER 1966

Bank Balance brought forward November 1, 1966	$ 2,720.81 1/	
November Income	5,054.09	
Total Funds available for November 1966		$7,774.90
Total Expense for November 1966		3,116.65
Bank Balance on hand November 30, 1966		$4,658.25

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward November 1, 1966		$2,720.81
Grants-in-Aid:		
SRC Quarterly Operating Fund	$ 383.33	
Rural Advancement Project	1,000.00	
Expanded Grant-in-Aid	3,000.00	
Operating Fund:		
Contributions	$ 25.00	
Memberships	492.50	
Columbia Council Income	12.00	
Miscellaneous	100.50	
Taxes withheld but unremitted	40.76	
Total Income for November 1966		5,054.09
Total Funds available for November 1966		$ 7,774.90

1/ Adjusted balance by $2.12

	EXPENSE		
Operating Fund:			
Rent	$ 33.00		
Office Supplies	1.21		
Travel	22.27		
Salaries	666.66		
Program	20.00		
Total		$ 743.14	
Field Foundation			
General:			
Salaries	125.00		
Travel and Meals	39.71		
Program and Distribution	196.00		
Administration	13.00		
Employer Social Security	5.26		
Total		378.97	
			Field Foundation Total $717.59
Student:			
Salaries	324.98		
Employer Social Security	13.64		
Total		338.62	
Operation Search:			
Travel	29.15		
Total		29.15	
Expanded Grant-in-Aid:			
Salaries	703.13		
Administration	25.00		
Travel	37.59		
Employer Social Security	29.50		
Total		795.22	
Rural Advancement Program:			
Salaries	625.00		
Travel	139.29		
Administration	41.00		
Employer Social Security	26.26		
Total		831.55	
Total Expenses for November 1966			$ 3,116.65

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina 29201

DECEMBER 1966

ACCUMULATIVE MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

ACTIVE 1966 MEMBERS (PAID FOR IN 1966)

	Renewed Members	New Members	Renewed Student Members	New Student Members	Total
Through November 1966	569	604	32	78	1,283
December 1966	36	15	0	11	62
Totals	605	619	32	89	1,345

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina 29201

FINANCE REPORT DECEMBER 1966

Bank Balance brought forward December 1, 1966	$4,658.25	
December Income	4,426.33	
Total Funds available for December 1966		$9,084.58
Total Expense for December 1966		8,707.28
Bank Balance on hand December 31, 1966		$1,377.30

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward December 1, 1966		$4,658.25
Grants-in-Aid:		
SRC Quarterly Operating Fund	$ 383.33	
Rural Advancement Project for December	1,000.00	
Expanded Grant- n-Aid for December	750.00	
SRC for Dr. Vivian Handerson	150.00	
Operatikng Fund:		
Contributions	$1,127.00	
Memberships	405.00	
Miscellaneous	131.00	
Voided Check #2306	22.00	
Interest	450.00	
Columbia Council Income	8.00	
Total Income available for December 1966		$4,426.33
Total Funds available for December 1966		$9,084.58

	EXPENSE	
Operating Fund:		
Rent	$ 33.00	
Postage	15.00	
Telephone	17.72	
Office Supplies	13.90	
Travel	426.74	
Salaries	666.74	
Program	72.00	
Miscellaneous	20.68	
Annual meeting expense	224.07	
Quarterly State Taxes	37.16	
Total		$1,527.01
Field Foundation		
General:		
Salaries	$1,897.00	
Travel and Meals	453.11	
Program and Distribution	391.95	
Administration	66.96	
Annual Meeting	320.67	
Employer Social Security	79.68	
Total		$3,209.37
Student		
Salaries	870.84	
Travel	40.60	
Program and Distribution	100.34	
Administration	63.40	
Employer Social Security	36.57	
Quarterly State taxes	592	1,117.67
Operation Search:		
Travel	114.23	
Administration	5.90	
Total		120.13
Work-Study:		
Total	40.05	40.05
Expanded Grant-in-Aid:		
Salaries	1,739.38	
Administration	81.24	
Employer Social Security	73.05	
Quarterly State taxes	17.60	
Total		1,911.27
Clothing	16.00	16.00

EXPENSE - continued

Rural Advancement Program:			
Salaries	$ 625.00		
Travel	29.70		
Administration	64.74		
Employer Social Security	26.26		
Quarterly State taxes	20.08		
Total		$ 765.78	
Total Expenses for December 1966			$8,707.28

S.C. - M+F

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1130 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina 29201

CUMULATIVE FINANCE REPORT JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1966

Bank Balance brought forward January 1, 1966	$ 380.75	
Total Income Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 1966	50,461.37	
Total Funds available Jan. 1--Dec. 31, 1966		$50,842.12
Total Expense Jan. 1 -- Dec. 31, 1966		50,464.82
Bank Balance on hand December 31, 1966		377.30

INCOME

Balance brought forward Jan. 1, 1966			$ 380.75
Grants-in-Aid:			
Quarterly Operating Fund	$ 4,600.00		
Rural Advancement Project	12,000.00		
NAIRO	1,250.00		
Field Foundation	8,500.00		
Expanded Grant-in-Aid	9,000.00		
SRC Student Projects	1,612.50		
S&C Consultant Fees	251.10		
SRC for Dr. Vivian Henderson	150.00		
Total		$37,363.60	
Operating Fund:			
Contributions	$ 2,416.15		
Conferences	426.50		
Memberships	6,021.50		
Refunds	671.70		
Voided Check #2306	22.00		
Miscellaneous	345.06		
Anonymous	2,348.53		
Taxes withheld	159.33		
Interest	450.00		
Columbia Council Income	237.00		
Total Income Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 1966		$13,097.77	
Total Income Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 1966			$50,461.37
Total Funds available Jan. 1 --Dec. 31, 1966			$50,842.12

	EXPENSE		
Operating Fund:			
Rent	$ 399.50		
Postage	81.40		
Telephone	190.10		
Office Supplies	139.21		
Travel	1,072.87		
Salaries	8,000.00		
Program	664.00		
Miscellaneous	230.22		
Annual Meeting	224.07		
Employer Social Security	277.20		
Quarterly State taxes	74.32		
Total			$11,352.89
Field Foundation			
General:			
Salaries	$ 4,152.56		
Travel and Meals	1,351.03		
Program and Distribution	1,470.21		
Administration	1,342.22		
Annual Meeting	320.67		
Employer Social Security	209.47	$ 8,846.16	
Student:			
Salaries	4,323.29		
Travel	351.22		
Program and Distribution	1,599.58		
Administration	2,852.26		
Student Conferences	110.50		
Employer Social Security	186.21		
Quarterly State taxes	8.11	9,431.17	
Total Field Foundation Expense			18,277.33
ERI			1,250.02
SRC Student Programs			576.60
Expanded Grant-in-Aid:			
Salaries	6,842.27		
Administration	556.11		
Travel	122.25		
Employer Social Security	288.89		
Quarterly State taxes	39.38		
Total			7,848.90
NSF - James Travel			248.40
Rural Advancement Program:			
Salaries	7,830.16		
Travel	1,631.17		
Administration	1,051.09		
Employer Social Security	331.49		
Quarterly State taxes	36.02		
Total		10,879.93	
Clothing		30.75	
Total			10,910.68
Total Expenses Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 1966			$ 50,464.82

2 11

Dec. - Feb. -	26,103.	(Includes ~~17,000 Fie~~ $3,000. RAP
March - May	7,962.	(Includes $3,000 RAP)
June —	4,622.	
July —	7,513.	
August —	3,047.	
	$49,247	

December second, 1953

Mr Richard Foster
Curb Market Building
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr Foster:

After many travels I am back at the office. Very nice to have had the luncheon with you and to check over some program for South Carolina. I am sure you will get things done when you begin to put time and energy into it. Your radio scheme is the best thing that anyone has proposed and I hope you will go ahead with it. Do also try to work out some plan for getting the pamphlet sent to appropriate people, and the sooner the better because the pot boils now!

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

P S : You are a lawyer and I am not. I think the language we rely on for tax exemption is in section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code (title 26 of the United States Code), giving exemption from income tax for donations to organizations for various purposes - "or educational purposes .... and no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation."

The Council is chartered as a non-profit eleemosynary Georgia corporation and considers itself an educational organization. It enjoys a tax exemption under a specific letter of 1948 to the Council from the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Our practise has been to refrain from advocating any specific legislative measure or the election of any specific person. But we have never hesitated to put ourselves on record in favor of some principle or other which may or may not be at the time the subject of a pending legislative proposal. Thus some years ago the Council by formal resolution stated that it favored the principle of Fair Employment Practises legislation but we have never worked for any particular bill of this kind. In a matter of practise, we do very little indeed to influence legislation or elections,

but have never rested on general advocacy of the enlargement of the franchise.

I send you separately for your ready reference a small bundle of the more recent SRC publications.

Sincerely yours,

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

LAW OFFICES
OF
RICHARD J. FOSTER
OFFICES 7 & 8
NEW CITY CURB MARKET BUILDING
ELFORD STREET
P. O. BOX 1325
GREENVILLE, S. C.

OFFICE PHONE
5-3011

RESIDENCE PHONE
3-0053

December 5, 1953

RECEIVED
DEC 8
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I received your letter of December 2, 1953. I wish I could write you of greater accomplishments, but perhaps you would be interested to know that shortly after your visit I called the T.V. station program director and discussed the Southern Regional Council pamphlet and the possibility of having a T.V. discussion group some time between now and February. Mr. Bonham, the person in charge of the T.V. programs, asked that I send him a copy of the pamphlet, which I did, and he had to take it to the station manger and seek his approval on this project. The radio program will be less difficult and I contemplate no trouble in arranging for our speakers to appear on that program. I am enclosing also a letter from Gil Rowland, a local newspaper reporter for the News-Piedmont, who is a very good liberal and I believe will be interested in formulating an active Southern Regional Council unit in Greenville. Perhaps I told you I acquired a ditto machine in my office and I propose to use it in communication with the various S.R.C. members in South Carolina. I will send you copies of all correspondence, not because I think it is of any significance but simply because of what interest you may have in what we are trying to do. Only this week I was in Columbia with a Negro client. I went to the bus station to secure her a ticket to return to Greenville, and I certainly had my interest renewed in doing something about the bus facilities. From what I found in Columbia, there is no waiting room for the Negro people except out of doors and there are no eating facilities for them at the bus station. I wonder if you have any report on this and any action that has been taken in the South. I would like to remind you again of the pamphlet that was issued about the situation in, I believe, Illinois, when segregation was abbolished in the schools

there. I believe that that is one of the most helpful case histories that I have read, and certainly would be of interest to the South at this time. Please remember that at any time you are in Greenville, you have a standing invitation to notify me and join me at lunch or dinner, as the case may be.

With kindest regards,

Dick Foster

RJF:mgt

Enclosure

LAW OFFICES
OF
RICHARD J. FOSTER
OFFICES 7 & 8
NEW CITY CURB MARKET BUILDING
ELFORD STREET
P. O. BOX 1325
GREENVILLE, S. C.

OFFICE PHONE
5-3011

RESIDENCE PHONE
3-0053

December 5, 1953

Mr. Gil Rowland
Mountain View
Greenville, S. C.

Dear Gil:

I received with a great deal of interest your note about the plans of the Unitarian Fellowship. I am enclosing a copy of your letter to Dr. George Mitchell for his interest in what the Unitarians are attempting in Greenville. I think that all of your members would certainly be interested in the approach of the Southern Regional Council to these problems and probably would be interested in joining as members. Through their membership, they would receive all of the pamphlets and could keep up with the best liberal thought in the South on these various questions. I would like for us to have an active chapter of the Southern Regional Council going in Greenville. You are doing a grand job and I would not be too worried about the positive accomplishment.

With kindest regards,

Dick Foster

RJF:mgt

cc: Southern Regional Council

S.C.

Mr. R. J. Foster
Greenville, S.C.

December 23, '53

Dear Mr. Foster,

This confirms our conversation about Lanier Hunt. I expect to get him on a plane that leaves Atlanta about 1 P.M. Tuesday, January 5, and he should be in your office by a few minutes after 3 that afternoon. He will be in S.C. through the 12th, and goes thence to Nashville for a meeting of the Gen. Bd. of Edctn of the Methodist Church.

In S.C. his purpose would be mainly to start the idea of local discussion groups.

Observe that all Presby pastors will have had the pamphlet (as their office here sent it to them). I hope I can get the ARP's to do likewise. And all Di. Supts of Meth. Ch. will have had it. So he will have some start.

You use him where you wish. I only thought up-country because people there would be more inclined to consider the possibility of change.

Warmly,

George S. Mitchell

SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

January 20, 1954

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

For many months, members of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council have been concerned about the impending school crisis in South Carolina. As you may know the Southern Regional Council is the organization in the State, whose primary function is to increase the understanding between the two races now becoming so involved in this educational problem. Regardless of the decision of the Supreme Court, and regardless of the time that the Supreme Court selects to announce any decision on the question of segregation, we feel that it is the duty of religious people, and religious organizations to consider the problem of education in South Carolina with an awareness of the moral and religious issues involved as well as the significance of the legal decisions that may be made in considering this question.

We are, therefore, asking a group of selected leaders in the educational and religious field to meet together in Columbia, S.C. on February 4, 1954, at 10:30 A.M. at the Y.W.C.A. The Y.W.C.A. is located at the corner of Bull and Blanding Street in Columbia, S.C. This meeting is being called to seek the advice of those invited to attend and to suggest to the Southern Regional Council and other interested organizations, possible avenues of action that would prepare the people of our State to meet the admittedly difficult problems of the future.

We are, therefore, asking you as one of approximately twenty-five leaders to attend this meeting if possible, and give us the benefit of your advice. We hope that you will be able to attend.

Yours very truly,

Richard J. Foster

Richard J. Foster, President
S.C. Division of the Southern
Regional Council

April 10, '54

Dear Dick, Foster Greenville, S.C.

Here's a letter from a pretty good guy, still adequately Southern, who wrote in to me. I have told him we had few or no vacancies here, but that maybe he could hook on in a State program, and he might try you, and I told him I was sending you his letter. You are under no obligation to answer his letter, but he is worth considering.

Also Caroline Gillespie was here to-day, on her way from a tornado or something in Mississippi. I told her the general plans for State organizations, and made it entirely clear to her that it was South Carolina's business and not mine to engage personnel.

I'm sending out a memo to-day that will clear up various points. In this 1st 18 mos. you've really only got money for 12 mos operation, unless you raise more than the needful 1,800. Pity, 'cause these next few months are mighty important.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

S. Ca.

RECEIVED
APR 14 1954
Southern Regional Council

April 12, 1954

Dear Fellow Board Member:

As you may have observed in the papers, the Ford Foundation request for the Southern Regional Council has been finally approved. Accordingly, we are going to hold a very important meeting of the Board on April 24, at 2:30 p.m. at the Y.W.C.A. in Columbia. Your attendance is urged at this meeting for the consideration of problems in connection with the grant that has been approved.

Yours very truly,

Richard J. Foster

Richard J. Foster

RJF:mgt

April 20, 1954

Mr. Richard J. Foster
Curb Market Building
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Dick:

Notwithstanding you and my conversations about an early start for South Carolina we are all held to the terms of Memorandum #1. What that really means is that unless you can get funds locally for engaging some, or even all of your personnel earlier than October, we cannot begin to shove you such funds until about October.

There is some leeway and it could be September. And we could, I suppose, in September pick up your payroll. But when we got actually into the figures I had to back down some from my first telephone conversations about releasing some states to pick up their paid personnel quite early. It is a pity because the coming Summer will be a time when staff will be most needed. I did really hope that you could, in South Carolina, find some way to employ your paid executive at least in one of the Summer months. The hitch would be that you would have to show a way to balance your budget by September 30, 1955. The $1800 you are expected to raise in South Carolina goes toward balancing a budget, covering paid personnel from October 1, 1954, through September 30, 1955. If you employ people earlier, then the cold truth is that South Carolina will have to raise some money for so many months of the present October '54 fund as it arranges for.

I think you understand this anyway, but I make sure with a letter.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

April 22, 1954

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Dr. Lewis K. McMillan is a man of high integrity, scholarship and moral courage. He is courteous, friendly, patriotic and possesses an unusual humanitarian interest and a passion to serve. Dr. McMillan is industrious, patient, tolerant and exceptionally well poised. He is cooperative and has leadership ability.

Knowing Dr. McMillan as I do, I am very happy to recommend him for any position of trust and great responsibility.

I have known Dr. McMillan for more than 20 years and have found him to be a most worthy citizen.

K. W. Green

K. W. Green--Dean
S. C. State College,
Orangeburg, S. C.

LAW OFFICES
OF
RICHARD J. FOSTER
27 WEST COURT STREET
GREENVILLE, S. C.

OFFICE PHONE
5-3011

RESIDENCE PHONE
2-1625

RECEIVED
APR 26 1954
Southern Regional Council

April 23, 1954

Mr. J. Martin England
Neshanic Station
New Jersey

Dear Mr. England:

I appreciate very much your letter of April 19, 1954, and as you may have guessed, we have a number of applications for this position. The selection of the person to fill the position will be left, of course, to the Advisory Board of the Southern Regional Council.

My own opinion about this position is that the person should not be permanently employed until and unless he could show to the Southern Regional Council over a trial period that he will be in a position to increase the memberships of the Southern Regional Council in an amount that promises to be sufficient to carry the project on. As a Minister I know you have had experience in working with Churches, and the first fundamental of any well organized organization is to have a sufficient number of members and a sufficient income to continue the work of the group. I personally am going to strongly urge to the Executive Committee that any applicant that be considered have well in mind our proposal in this regard, and that we give the person selected a reasonable opportunity to show his ability to increase the memberships of the organization, in conjunction with other members, and to increase the income to the organization, and that if he is not able to do that after a certain limited time, that some other person be considered. This, of course, is my personal view and may not prevail at the meeting of the Committee, but I thought you might be interested in the type of work that at least some of us have in mind.

I will certainly present your letter to the Committee, and I am sure that we will contact you later. My best information is that an application blank will be drawn up and submitted to all those desiring to apply for the position.

Yours very truly,

Richard J. Foster

RJF:eg

CC: Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta a3, Georgia

LAW OFFICES
OF
RICHARD J. FOSTER
27 WEST COURT STREET
GREENVILLE, S. C.

OFFICE PHONE
5-3011

RESIDENCE PHONE
2-1625

RECEIVED
APR 26 1954
Southern Regional Council

April 23, 1954

Mr. Mayes Behrman
309 South Elam Avenue
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Behrman:

I appreciate very much your letter of April 21st, with reference to working with the Southern Regional Council. As you may have surmised, we have a number of applicants for this position, and I am sure that your application will be seriously considered along with the others. I will be glad to see you in Columbia on Saturday, and of course talk with you at your convenience.

My own view on the situation is, both for the interests of the Southern Regional Council and the person who accepts this position, that we would establish some program by which the person employed would primarily be concerned with increasing the memberships and the income of the Southern Regional Council so that are project might continue in the future. The matter of selection, as you know, will be up to the Board and of course their decision in this matter would be final.

With kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

Richard J. Foster

RJF:eg

CC: Reverend Howard McClain
Secretary
Christian Action Council
1410 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director - Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

LAW OFFICES
OF
RICHARD J. FOSTER
OFFICES 7 & 8
NEW CITY CURB MARKET BUILDING
ELFORD STREET
P. O. BOX 1325
GREENVILLE, S. C.

OFFICE PHONE
5-3011

RESIDENCE PHONE
3-0053

April 24, 1954

RECEIVED
APR 26 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Enclosed please find letter of recommendation concerning the within named individual. I do not know him personally, but suggest that if you have any application blanks, you address them to Dr. Lewis K. McMillan, State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Yours very truly,

Richard J. Foster

Richard J. Foster eg

RJF:eg
Enclosure

November 15, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Judge Richard Foster
and
Mrs. E.H. Spearman

FROM: Frederick B. Routh

Dr. C.H. Parrish has arranged to arrive in Greenville on Sunday, November 21st, at 1:04 P.M. so that a meeting of the Executive Board of the South Carolina Division can be arranged for Sunday rather than Monday. We are glad that this date is possible for the convenience of all concerned. An early afternoon meeting would make it possible to have ample time. Dr. Parrish's schedule requires departure from Greenville at 6:00 P.M.

rmf

copies/F.B.Routh
C.H.Parrish
A.J.Clement

November 11, 1954

Mr. Richard Foster
Elford Street
Greenville, S.C.

Dear Mr. Foster:

Dr. C.H. Parrish and I have been traveling about the Southern states in assisting the state organizations. We will be in South Carolina on Monday, November 22nd, and would like to request that you call together your Executive Committee for a meeting that evening in Columbia to discuss the plans for South Carolina and the forthcoming membership meeting. Expenses for this Executive Committee meeting should be paid to these people out of the South Carolina part of the money available from SRC. It is necessary to make this an evening meeting because of time limitations and pressures on the central staff.

I will be driving down to South Carolina from Washington, D.C., and could very easily be in Greenville on Sunday, the 21st. It would be wise for Mrs. Spearman to run up there and the three of us could drive down together in my car on Monday morning. It would give us a good chance to talk things over on Sunday afternoon and on Monday morning while en route so that I would have a better concept of the developments in South Carolina.

Dr. Parrish will be flying into Columbia Monday from his home in Louisville, Kentucky. If there is any further information that you would like please let us know. Looking forward to working with you in helping to organize a strong committee for the South Carolina Division, I am

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
Program Development

FBR/rmf

Copy: Mr. Parrish
Mrs. Spearman

Copy sent to
A.J. Clement
on Nov. 15

November 24, 1954

Mr. Richard Foster
Curb Market Building
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Dick:

Please refer to my letter to you of October 30th.

In lieu of the arrangement described in that letter, and in furtherance of the responsibility that the Council and its affiliated state groups evidence care on the point of loyalty of employed personnel, the Executive Committee of the Council in meeting November 23, 1954, requested that each state chairman sign and submit to the Council's office in Atlanta the following statement:

In the case of the following persons employed by me in my capacity as Chairman of the _____ _____ [appropriate state affiliate], I am satisfied that every such employee is a loyal American.

Signature_____

This will constitute full compliance with the Executive Committee's policy.

I enclose a suitable blank for use in this connection. Similar language should be submitted for each new person entering the whole or partially paid service of your organization, during such time as the organization is substantially assisted from the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

December 15, 1954

Mr. Richard J. Foster
Curb Market Building
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Foster:

The following people attended the Conference of Educational Leaders at Hot Springs, Arkansas, October 26th and 27th. It was this Conference which adopted the statement appearing in the November, 1954 issue of New South. We think you might wish to cultivate them for membership in your group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

J. A. Bacoats
Columbia, South Carolina

Samuel R. Higgins
Columbia, South Carolina

Cornell A. Johnson
Columbia, South Carolina

Walter R. Solomon
Columbia, South Carolina

bc: GTH
FBR
CHP

April 6, 1955

Mr. Richard J. Foster
Curb Market Building
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Foster:

You will recall that in Memorandum #1 from this office it was stipulated that state organizations organized by 1 October, 1954 and receiving aid from SRC are required to raise at least $1800 before the end of the fiscal year, 30 September, 1955, in order to get a renewal of aid for the next fiscal year.

Such is the case with your state organization. Please write me a confirming reply stating that this arrangement is understood by the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. And note that you will be asked to show, just prior to 30 September, 1955, that your organization has raised the stipulated sum.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc : CHP
FBR

April 18, 1955

Mr. Richard J. Foster
Curb Market Building
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Foster:

By our records the ex-officio member of the Board of the Southern Regional Council, chosen by the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, is Mrs. Marion Paul, elected in the Fall of 1953.

You recall that under SRC's by-laws each state organization affiliated with the Southern Regional Council is expected to choose two persons to serve as members of SRC. These "two persons from each affiliated state organization shall be the chairman of such affiliated organization and one additional member elected by the members of such organization," (Article II, Section 1A2).

The chairmen of state organizations are on the Board of SRC as long as they are chairmen, and "ex-officio members elected by their affiliated state organizations shall hold membership in the corporation for not more than two consecutive four-year terms, or portions thereof," (Article II, Section 1B).

If we have incorrectly recorded your ex-officio elected member of SRC's Board, and the date of election, let us know. If we are right, please confirm. If you have no one elected, please attend to the matter at the next available proper meeting of your group and notify us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mrs. Eugene Spearman

June 8, 1955

Judge Richard Foster
Curb Market Building
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Dick,

Just a wee note to say thank you very much for your able and faithful performance of duty as chairman of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

It has been a real pleasurd to know you and to have worked with you and I know that you will maintain a continuing interest in the work of the SRC and the South Carolina Council.

My best regards to your good wife.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

FBR:rnf

Dear Dick ---

My ambition is to get Unitarian Fellowship -- or help to -- get it on a positive and practical program of doing something -- not just talking.

We have made a beginning. Attached sheet is out line of projects we will select from at Dec. 13 meeting.

We are now meeting in the Reform Temple -- Buist ave.

Sunday is social meeting --- Milton Williams will show slides made in Europe. HHope you and Mary Anne can come.

I am very anxious to get extra copies mmm "The Impending Crisis in South"m New South, Vol. 8 NO. 5 May 1, 1953, -- sou Regional council... Have written council for prices on 100 copies.

Do you know how they handle extra copies? Would you accidentally have any? It is best presentation on liberal attitude towards school integration I have seen. I want to pass them out at Unitarian meeting - and mail to key people.

Gil

TO MEMBERS AND INTERESTED FRIENDS OF THE GREENVILLE UNITARIAN FELLOWSHIP

The Program Committee of the Fellowship has decided on a social action program to be presented to the Fellowship for its consideration on the night of December 13th. The following projects have been suggested to us as areas of concern, and we want the Fellowship to decide which project we shall attack first.

1. Opposition to any national sales or manufacturer's tax

2. Advocate employment of Negro policemen in Greenville

3. Advocate training and hiring of Negro nurses at Greenville General Hospital

4. Advocate hiring of policewomen

5. Advocate correction of county penal system

6. Opposition to closing public schools in South Carolina if the Supreme Court rules against segregation

7. Advocate a change in the present probation system

8. Support the licensing of Negro plumbers

Methods of approaching each problem would be:

1. Research inthat area

2. Contacts with other organizations who are concerned with that project, i. e., Council of Church Women, Jaycees, Y. W. C. A.. Police Department, City Council, etc.

3. Letters to newspapers, etc.

4. Personal contacts with persons or groups who are in positions to assist

Please come prepared to discuss this matter and make a decision on December 13th.

BILL WOOD, PRESIDENT

LEM SILVER, CHAIRMAN

December eighteen, 1953

Dr Earl W Kinsard, D D
D r a w e r 1 9 0
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Dr Kinsard;

Here is a useful publication described in the attached letter to Dr Lets.

Mr Schaeffer said you would be interested in receiving a copy of it.

I do greatly hope that the Synod of South Carolina will lay in a goodly stack of them to get out to local people who might help in the general movement to build a public opinion in the South temperate as well as constructive about whatever decision the Supreme Court may give.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t
enclosures - 3

December 30, 1953

Mrs. Martha Aiken Jones
809 Herndon Street,
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Jones:

The attached check, which came to us through Miss Reid, Treasurer of the S.C. Div. of SRC, was deposited on December 18th, having been held as you requested. Today it was returned to us with the attached notation.

I am sending it to you and trust that you will send us another check or other reimbursement.

We appreciate your interest in and support of the Council.

Sincerely,

Katherine Stoney,
Secretary-Treasurer

ks
encl.

Check not good

drop - 2/16/54

17-020

CASH ITEMS RETURNED BY

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DATE (Month and Day) 12 29 JM

We are today charging your account and, unless otherwise noted, returning CASH ITEMS listed.

Check on Mrs. Martha Aiken Jones
809 Henderson St.
Columbia, S. C. 3.00

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC
ROOM 432 63 AUBURN AVE N E
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

RECEIVED
JAN 11
Southern Regional Council

January 6, 1954

Mr. E. C. Wall
1607 Ninth Avenue
Conway, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Wall:

Your letter of December 22 has brought me a great deal of satisfaction. It is comforting to have your approval of what this organization is trying to do and also to have your pledge of contanded support.

I regret to say that there are not too many southern manufacturers who realize, as you do, that we face profound change in the South and that it is the part of wisdom to prepare southern opinion to accept this change gracefully. I have the very strong impression that the good mother who used to send you the "New Republic" and "The Nation" made an impression upon you which has lasted through the years.

Best wishes to you and Mrs. Wall for 1954.

Yours sincerely,

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

By Mr. G. W.
President

MAW/raj

EDWIN CRAIG WALL
1607 NINTH AVENUE
CONWAY, SOUTH CAROLINA

December 22, 1953

Mr. M. A. Wright
Linville Falls,
North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wright:

Thank you for your recent letter enclosing the articles from Time and Reader's Digest. I had previously read these with a great deal of interest. The editorial in the Atlanta Constitution expresses my thinking. Our Sunday School lesson two weeks ago on one race embodied many quotations from Mr. McGill; also a review of his trip to India.

I plan to make a contribution to the Council shortly after Christmas and feel that its work is now bringing forth fruit.

With the season's greetings and best wishes to you and Mrs. Wright, I am

Sincerely yours,

Craig Wall

Craig Wall

amt

January 19, 1954

Miss Caroline Gillespie
Route 1
Hartsville, South Carolina

Dear Carolina:

I talked to Dick Foster but I don't think I stirred him up in the direction you and I discussed. He proposes organization by localities and areas. I think that is good. I told him I thought it would come to life much quicker if he would put somebody on to travel, but he did not fire to the idea and I could not push him too far. But the idea is there, and quite possibly it will grow.

Mighty nice indeed to have time with you; let's do it again.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive-Director

GSM:hh

February 4, 1954

Rt. Reverend Alfred Cole, D. D.
Trinity Church
Columbia, South Carolina

My dear Bishop Cole:

I know how easily mimeographed material finds its way to the wastebasket, but I beg you to glance through this and read at least odd parts. It is a promising way to reach people and produce understanding.

Since Mr. Vastine went out, the National Council of Churches has sent Lanier Hunt for a similar two weeks period in upper South Carolina. And now the Executive Committee of the appropriate department of the National Council of Churches has approved assignment of future personnel - one, two, or three, anyhow - for work of this kind for brief periods.

I was in New York last week and talked briefly with Dr. Pepper and at length with the Reverend Mr. Weston. We are in hopes that the Division of Social Education and Community Action - National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church will find ways of doing a similar job in additional areas; and the National Council of Churches is attempting to make arrangements of this kind with various other denominational Boards.

It is intended that the Southern Regional Council would, by keeping a master map, coordinate the travel; but beyond keeping such a map and briefing most travelers and receiving a copy of their reports to their own Boards, the enterprise would not be ours.

I wanted to be sure that you knew of this, and I am in hopes that you will care to further the proposal.

For further background (and for further stretches of mimeo!) I send also a Roundup of SRC's work in 1953 and a copy of our Audit Report.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive-Director

GSM:hh

Enclosures: Vastine Report
1953 REPORT
Audit

cc: Rev. M. Moran Weston
National Council
281 Fourth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

February 9, 1954

Rt. Reverend Alfred Cole
Trinity Parish House
Columbia, South Carolina

My dear Bishop Cole:

Here are copies of letters I have sent respectively to friends in the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist groups. To save time I send you copies instead of doing it all out separately for you.

If the idea seems to have merit, I do greatly hope that it will come to be considered within the whole Department of Christian Social Relations in this Province. I do not know the appropriate Provincial officer for the Southwestern Diocese but trust you to extend the idea if it seems to you meriterious.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive-Director

GSM:hh
Enclosures 3

February 19

Dear Dorothy,

I'm duly a'coming, by or before 4.30 P.M. next Monday the 22nd, at AME Zion at Hanyton and Trade Streets, in Rock Hill, for the R H Chapetr of the great S R and C.

Many thanks.

G.

WINTHROP COLLEGE
THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

2/13/54

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Dear George,

I'm happy to hear that you are heading Winthropward right soon now.

When I told Mr. Cook, the present Chairman of our local SRC Chapter, he straightway shifted the monthly meeting to Feb. 22 at 4:30 p.m. in the Mt. Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church corner Hampton + Trade Streets + announced that Dr. George Mitchell himself would be the speaker. We are all trying by the hardest to last it out 'til that memorable occasion arrives!

See you there + then!

As ever,

Dorothy Jones

February 11, 1954

Miss Dorothy Jones
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Dorothy:

I expect to spend Monday night, February 22, in Rock Hill in Father Shean's custody. If I can do you any service in a brief Rock Hill stopover, let me or Father Shean know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive-Director

GSM:hh

May 17, 1954

Mrs. Iola Jones
Regional Director
Council of Negro Women
Florence, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Jones:

Many thanks for your kind letter of May 6. I would have answered it sooner, but I have been out at a meeting and I have just gotten back.

We will do anything we can to further an interracial discussion group on schools and courts in Florence.

If you will get a group together, I will be glad to come over to talk with them. Or you would find informed and competent help from J. M. Dabbs, "Rip Raps," Maysville, South Carolina. He taught English at Coker for years, and now from his plantation supports all good causes in the Presbyterian Church. Formerly the Chairman of the Southeastern Division of the Southern Regional Council. Another very able person is Miss Carolina Gillespie, Route 1, Hartsville, South Carolina.

I am running around so fast that it is hard to catch me, but if you name a date when I could get over, I would. Another resource still would be a young woman who teaches at Winthrop named Miss Dorothy Jones.

You will find that Rock Hill has an official Human Relations Committee going. It may well be that Florence could strike tender from that. Mr. Coulock would know all about it, or Dr. Laney, or Dr. Jones.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Florence, S. C.
May 6, 1954

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I wish to thank you for the wonderful part that you played in our conference on April 23rd and 24th, when our Regional Council was meeting in your city. Your discussion was very helpful and is much needed in all of our institutions and organizations.

I am wondering if it would be possible for you to plan with me to have an inter-racial discussion group in our town. If so, our Council would be pleased to arrange for the same as we believe it would help us in many ways.

Again I wish to thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Iola Jones

(Mrs.) Iola Jones
Regional Director
Region #3
Council of Negro Women

IJ/cph

September 8, 1954

Dictated September 7, 1954

Miss Caroline Gillespie
Route 1
Hartsville, South Carolina

Dear Caroline:

So glad you like Answers for Action. Thirty copies coming to you on consignment basis.

We are pleased that things get further in South Carolina, and I have written Alice Spearman to say how glad we are that she has taken the job. I would need to sit down with you to plan about what you ought to turn your efforts to. At this end of the line I can't think, but if we were together I suppose we could plan something helpful.

Ellen comes back tomorrow from Pennsylvania, and goes back to William and Mary Saturday.

Come to see us whenever you are to, through, or near Atlanta.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Ruth
needed for meeting of October 12
OK
Will [illegible]

UNITED CHURCH WOMEN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

R.1
Hartsville, South Carolina
September 3, 1954

RECEIVED
SEP 7 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell:
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have enjoyed and used Answers for Action since the day it arrived. And have planned I was to find the quotation from the statement of United Church Women!

We are to have a meeting of our Board on October 12. I would like to have about 30 copies of Answers for Action on a consignment basis. I shall sell what I can and return the remainder, if this is agreeable with you. Please send them to me here.

It is good to have the question of personnel for S.C. Exec. Sec'y settled. I feel the committee was wise. Now, I am in the process of searching for a groove where I can have regular work

and be of service. I hope this can be in the South. (So, if you have any bright ideas let me know). Meanwhile, I am trying to get my work with UCW in such shape that I can turn it over to someone else. That calls for some intensive work in the next few weeks.

Please give my love to Alice, and my regards to those daughters.

Very sincerely yours,

Caroline Gillespie

June 23, 1954

The Right Reverend C. Alfred Cole
Trinity Parish House
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Reverend Cole:

Mrs. Havens very kindly sent me the proceedings of the Conference on Christian Life and Work of the Department of Christian Social Relations at All Saints Church, May 17-18.

My warm praise of the resolutions on segregation in the schools, and the recommendation that each Diocesean Department on Christian Social Relations have a conference on the matter prior to the meeting of the Synod.

It is a delight to see the Church taking its responsibility in this way.

Respectfully,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Copy to: Mrs. Henry Havens

CONFERENCE ON CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
of
THE DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS
In
THE PROVINCE OF SEWANEE

ALL SAINTS CHURCH - ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 17-18, 1954

MEMBERS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Chairman
The Rt. Rev. C. Alfred Cole
Bishop of Upper South Carolina

The Rt. Rev. William R. Moody
The Rt. Rev. Richard H. Baker
The Rev. John C. Turner
The Rev. James W. Kennedy
The Rev. T. Stuart Matthews
Dr. L. H. Foster
Judge Arthur Crownover, Jr.
Gen. L. Kemper Williams

Mr. Hodding Carter
Mr. Fred C. Cochran
Mr. John W. Arrington, Jr.
Mrs. Melvin Cornilaud
Mr. W. L. Balthis
Mr. Prime Osbourne
Mr. Marion C. Johnson
Mr. Carl S. Ingle

Mrs. Henry Havens, Secretary

CONFERENCE ON CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
of
THE DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS
in
THE PROVINCE OF SEWANEE

ALL SAINTS CHURCH - ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 17-18, 1954

The special session for members of the Provincial Department was called to order at 5:00 P. M. by the Rev. John C. Turner, who offered a prayer for the success of the conference.

The Rev. Mr. Turner in his opening remarks spoke briefly of the Department meeting that was held at the time of the Synod in Lexington, Kentucky last Fall, at which time this conference was planned while he was still Chairman. The Synod later appointed the Bishop-Elect of Upper South Carolina to serve as Chairman after he was consecrated. The Rev. Mr. Turner relinquished the Chair to the Right Rev. C. Alfred Cole and welcomed him as the new Chairman. Bishop Cole thanked the Rev. Mr. Turner and told the Department that he wanted guidance and help in this undertaking, and asked several questions of the members; what has been the strength - the weaknesses of the Department - what do we need - methods - techniques - what of the composition of the Department, memberships, term of office, etc.? He hoped that we would consider these things in the hours spent together.

Since the minutes of the last meeting of the Department were published in the Provincial Journal, it was moved and seconded that they not be read at this time. The Chair asked the Secretary to briefly review the history of the Department for the last eighteen years she has served in that capacity. After covering this request the Secretary called the roll. Eight members answered present. The Secretary stated that there was one piece of business which should be attended to at this meeting; the Department must name a Denominational Representative for the Mid-South Church World Service - Church Rural Overseas Program Committee. It was moved and seconded that the Secretary serve until the Synod meeting in the Fall of 1954.

The Chair then asked for a discussion on the questions he had raised earlier. From the discussions it was agreed that issues could be discussed and presented by the Provincial Department but there must be Diocesean follow-up to be effective, that the Provincial Department should stand as a channel between the National and Diocesean departments - a two-way channel, that there will always be additional items which are pertinent to the interests of the Provincial Department, that it would be helpful if the Provincial Department could offer schools of instruction for Diocesean departments.

The session adjourned at 6:00 P.M.

TUESDAY MORNING, 18 MAY

The Service of Holy Communion was administered in the Chapel of All Saints Church at 8:00 A. M. with the Rev. Almon R. Pepper, D. D. as celebrant. The general session opened at 9:30 A. M. with the invocation by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy. The Chair again presented the Rev. Dr. Pepper.

Dr. Pepper spoke of the fine working conditions which existed between the National Department and the Provincial Department and of the many valuable contributions the Provincial Department had made toward the success of the National Department and its program. He then briefly scanned the history of the development of the National Department and its structure today. He told of its enlarged staff and how this staff can now aid the Dioceses. The Department is in four divisions: first, the administration of the Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief. He described this work, its many activities in the field, as well as with refugees. There are two monetary items, one in the budget of the National Council and the other, free will offerings which come to the Council, both helpful in inter-church aid. Second, Health and Welfare Services, headed by well trained personnel, assists our own Church societies in this field and co-operates with agencies that are good - the concern of our people must see that they are good. Third, the Church in Urban industrial Areas, a long recognized responsibility of the Church, now adequately staffed to assist church people face the ever changing situations in our city life today and take action. Fourth, The Christian Citizenship Division, a division that has grown out of the old one known as Social Education and Community Action. This is one of the most rapidly developing activities of the Department as it covers so many of the pressing problems of the Church today on the parish and mission levels. He gave praise to its leadership and its understanding of these problems, and in working our programs of assistance. Dr. Pepper concluded with again expressing how much a meeting of this kind can help the National Department, and likewise, how much the National Department wishes to help the provinces and dioceses.

Mrs. Muriel S. Webb, assistant to Dr. Pepper, was introduced and took the Chair. Mrs. Webb told the group that before going into the structure of diocesean departments and their programs we had with us two guests who had to leave at the noon hour so we would hear from them at this time. She introduced Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, whose office is 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta. Dr. Mitchell thanked the Department for its offering, continued interest in Southern Regional Council since the Department helped in creating it. He stated that he knew what the group most wished to hear from him was regarding the Supreme Court decision on banning segregation in the public schools which was handed down the day before. He said that it had been possible to foresee such a decision for some months and that many interested groups, both White and Negro, had been at work in an attempt to perfect plans which would ease tension by offering well worked out methods for the reception of this decision. Dr. Mitchell also stated that it was felt generally that the Supreme Court made a clear definition with a wise "cushion" in the timing period. No definite action can begin before October, 1955 and in the meanwhile much effective planning can be done and all sides heard. Things which people can do are to talk about the issue calmly and find out the facts, working together in small interested groups planning how the schools can be operated to best advantage. The Church can do a great job in encouraging its folks to participate in these civic groups as well as within its regular church organizations. There were many questions asked Dr. Mitchell; one was about the teacher problems. He

answered that some Negro teacher groups had long been at work on this subject and are developing plans for exchanges where conditions and standards of teacher training, experience, and employment provisions allow exchange. Mrs. Webb thanked Dr. Mitchell for his help on this timely question and his ever ready response in lending us assistance.

Next, the Rev. Robert J. McCloskey, the Executive Director of Christian Social Relations of The Diocese of Florida, was presented by the Chair, who asked him to discuss Chaplaincy service within a diocese. This has long been the concern of diocesean departments in this province as well as over the entire nation. The Rev. Mr. McCloskey said that there were mainly two types of chaplaincy - good and bad. In Florida, where he is at work, only a small part of his time can be allotted to this service but from his experience in working with the staff of the state institutions he found that these services really fell into three categories; one, a nearby parish or mission priest working within the institution, with no training but doing a good job and being welcomed by the institution. Two, his type of occasional visit to an institution on his regular routine trips through the diocese. Three, when the institution has a trained clinical staff which is adequate to accept a trained clinical priest. His feeling is that a diocesean department can help greatly in this work, finding the right kind of ministration suitable to the best interests of the institution and also encouraging and making plans for the Bishops visitations at certain times of the year. Dr. Pepper added to this that what the Rev. Mr. McCloskey had learned in Florida was equally true all over the country since more demands reach the National Department for trained men for institutional ministry than any type of ministry. He stated further that the Provincial Department and the Diocesean Department could help in seeking men qualified and willing to take training especially for this type of priesthood. The appreciation of the group was expressed to the Rev. Mr. McCloskey by Mrs. Webb.

Mrs. Webb at this point brought out the interest of the group expressed in the refugee problem. She stated that the Act itself was one and one-half years old, D. S. R. No. 8 was only okayed by the State Department two months ago. She explained the dossiers on the individual refugee and how they may be obtained from the National Department. Mrs. Webb recommended that all present take one of the leaflets "Refugees and You" which she had placed on the table and that additional copies could be obtained in any reasonable quantity from the National Department, as it explains so well our part in this program. The D. P. Act experience has been most helpful in ironing out certain problems and simplifying the refugee program.

The meeting adjourned for lunch at 1:00 P. M.

The Chairman, Bishop Cole, reassembled the Conference at 2:30 P. M. and divided the large group into three equal smaller ones, each assigned a subject to discuss and bring back to the meeting at large recommendations. The subjects; one, Alcoholism; two, Segregation, and three, Provincial Department.

The reports of these workshops are as follows:

1. Alcoholism is being recognized all over the nation as one of the greatest problems of our society. At this time the most potent instrument for combating the evil of alcoholism is Alcoholics Anonymous. There are several ways in which the Church can take

positive action against this problem. Churchmen and Clergy can acquaint the people with the work of Alcoholics Anonymous by getting speakers to appear before groups to tell the story of A. A., these to be representatives of Christian Social Relations as well as of A. A. and by distributing literature concerning Alcoholism and A. A.; a good pamphlet is "You, Too, Can Become An Alcoholic". Christian Social Relations Department can encourage the use of the parish house as a meeting place for A. A. and members attend any open meetings they may have. Christian Social Relations Department can work closely with Alcoholics Anonymous in trying to help alcoholics, and can concern itself with the fellowship in which the alcoholics - make him feel that the Church is standing by and help him make the shift from Alcoholics Anonymous as a fellowship back to the Church fellowship. The group suggests a provincial workshop on Alcoholism.

2. The section on Segregation presents the following resolution:

The Conference of Christian Life and Work of the Department of Christian Social Relations in the Province of Sewanee, Fourth Province, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the United States of America, in meeting assembled, May 18, 1954, agree as a group that the decision of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation in public schools is just and right. Be it therefore resolved that we go on record urging our public authorities to give proper support and direction toward putting this ruling into effect as best manifests our Christian heritage. Be it further resolved that we urge all Church people sincerely and courageously in the light of the teachings of our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, to examine their own responsibilities in seeing that this ruling is accepted in each community with calm, quiet consideration and support.

Copy of the above to be sent to the Governor, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of State, Attorney-General of each state in the Fourth Province. To Chairman of departments of Christian Social Relations and Woman's Auxiliary Secretaries of Christian Social Relations in each diocese of the Province, and to all Bishops in the Province, for approval and information.

It was moved, seconded and unanimously passed that above action be taken.

3. The section on Provincial Department presented four recommendations.

(a) That every diocese send a representative to Kanuga for the Conference on Alcoholism, June 11 - 12 - 13.

(b) That every diocesean department on Christian Social Relations have a diocesean conference prior to the Synod and including Synod Delegates on Segregation.

(c) That a Joint Session on segregation be held at the Synod.

(d) That the Provincial Department set up a workshop on Christian Social Relations to be held in the late Spring, or Summer of 1955, to which lay and clergy representatives from each diocese be sent. Requests that a subcommittee be set up to plan these workshops.

After some discussion and questions on the above the Chair declared the Conference adjourned, and thanked all present for attending. He extended the thanks of the Conference to Dr. Pepper and Mrs. Webb for their contribution. He then pronounced the benediction.

December 3, 1954

Reverend Carl R. Pritchett, D.D.
First Presbyterian Church
Anderson, South Carolina

Dear Dr. Pritchett:

Thank you for your letter of December 2nd. Dr. Mitchell is away from the office and will not return until December 13th.

Reservations have been made for Dr. Mitchell on Eastern Air Lines plane leaving Charlotte at 4:30 a.m., arriving in New York at 8:45 a.m. I will call the bus schedules to his attention as soon as he returns to the office. I am sure he will be pleased to learn that he will have opportunity for a nap during the afternoo of the 14th.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Brantley
Secretary to
Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

MISS MARY ELLEN JACKSON
DIRECTOR OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
MRS. WILLIAM HUNTER
CHURCH SECRETARY

CARL R. PRITCHETT, D.D.
PASTOR

HARVEY R. DICKSON
CLERK OF THE SESSION
JOHN A. HOLMAN
CHAIRMAN OF DIACONATE

First Presbyterian Church

Anderson, South Carolina

December 2, 1954

RECEIVED
12-3-54
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear George:

I am delighted that all seems to be clear for our meeting here with our "Christian Council on Human Relations" December 14 at 7:30 p.m.

I have checked at the local bus station and the Eastern Air Lines office and offer the following information. According to the Eastern Air Lines Office, you can leave Charlotte by Eastern Air Lines at 4:30 a.m. and arrive in New York at 8:45 a.m. You can also leave Charlotte at 6:15 a.m. and arrive in Newark at 11:15 a.m.

In getting from Anderson to Charlotte, the following possibilities are open to you. You can leave Anderson by bus at 10:00 p.m. and arrive in Charlotte at 2:30 a.m. You could also leave at 1:30 a.m. and arrive in Charlotte at 5:30 a.m.

If your meeting does not come too early in the afternoon in New York, you could leave Anderson by Eastern Air Lines at 8:23 a.m. and arrive in New York at 2:26 p.m.

I appreciate the biographical material for our news story and hope we will have a fine attendance to hear you. I have just learned that a young Methodist minister and his wife are coming over to hear you from Fountain Inn, S. C.

I will meet your plane and will be glad to see that you have a free afternoon to catch up on some sleep that you are about to lose according to your schedule. If it is necessary, I will be glad to take you to Charlotte myself.

With every good wish and looking forward to seeing you soon, I am

Most cordially yours,

Carl

Carl R. Pritchett

P.S. You may wish to check these Eastern Air Lines Schedules at the airport in Atlanta.

February 24, 1955

Miss Audra Braselton
830 College Avenue
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Miss Braselton:

The annual membership meeting of the Southern Regional Council, held in 1953, conditionally adopted new by-laws and authorized the Executive Committee to put them into effect at a later date. The Executive Committee did so in April, 1954.

The new by-laws converted the Southern Regional Council into a Board of Directors made up of fifty persons elected by the 1953 membership meeting; plus officers, plus two persons from each state organization affiliated with SRC. Which is to say that SRC proposed handing over its members in the states to state organizations.

In the Summer months of 1954, the South Carolina Division of SRC, (of which, of course, our Rock Hill friends were members), prepared matters for taking on paid staff and for assuming the task of billing and increasing its own state-wide membership. Along about October 1st, it employed Mrs. Alice Spearman as its Executive Director, and opened an office a bit later at 1508 Lady Street in Columbia, where the telephone is 6-8808.

The South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council some months ago altered its name to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. I assume that at each stage of this change it called for action by members of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council, and that all members were notified. I know that we supplied the South Carolina Division earlier with our current list of its members.

It seems to me that the group in Rock Hill should be the Rock Hill chapter of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

You certainly should not cease to function, though I could see circumstances in which you might consider that the official committee appointed by the Mayor of Rock Hill would be deemed largely to take the place of the Rock Hill chapter of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. But I shouldn't think so.

Except that we are all good friends, I don't know of any special organizational relationship between the group in Rock Hill and the Atlanta office of SRC. You are part of the SCCHR which is affiliated with the SRC.

We will give you any suggestions, or do you any favors you ever ask us to do. Only exception will be in case the SCCHR said that your request was outrageous or rebellious, which is unlikely.

All members of the SCCHR are subscribers to New South and, presumably, have been receiving it, and will continue to receive it. Of any dues paid by Rock Hill or other South Carolina members prior to November, 1954, one-half was retained in this office as subscriptions to New South, and one-half was returned to the treasury of the South Carolina Division of SRC. After that date, any dues collected by the South Carolina organization have been retained entirely by that organization except for deduction of New South subscriptions to this office.

I send you five leaflets which briefly explain the new arrangement, plus a copy of the by-laws as now in force.

Do be in touch with Mrs. Spearman and your own state office. She will cherish and help you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.
cc: Mrs. Alice M. Spearman

bcc: CHP
FBR

Copy of incoming ltr attached

FEB 23 1955

830 College Ave.
Rock Hill, S.C.
Feb. 19, 1955

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

At the recent meeting of our local inter-racial group, formerly considered, I believe, to be a branch or chapter of Southern Regional Council there arose a discussion of our relationship with the Southern Regional Council whose headquarters are in Atlanta and with the state dividion.

Some of the specific questions asked include:
Are we now a part of the Southern Regional Council?
If so, what is our proper name? Responsibilities?
If not, do we cease to function in conjunction with the major organization?
What is the relationship between the Atlanta office and the state office?
Does the regional organization plan to make any use or offer any services to the local organization?
What becomes of the dues paid?
How is the state and regional work to be financed?

Perhaps you have some literature which will help answer these and other questions about the organization and structure of the Council as it is now set up. If so, we will be glad to receive it. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Audra Brazelton
Audra Brazelton

March 25, 1955

Miss Mary E. Frayser
Box 41
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Miss Mary:

Nice to have your letter.

The main answer is that the Rock Hill group should play its proper, and perhaps a leading, role in the work of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. If the SCCHR doesn't stay ahead of you, get ahead of it!

We are still the Southern Regional Council. Each state organization could take any name it wished, and most of them turned up as Councils on Human Relations.

The enclosure you were going to send me didn't come; instead I got a copy of the letter to Mr. Verner.

I'm coming to something that Mr. Edwards is having at Winthrop Tuesday, April 19, and hope to see you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.
bc: Mrs. Alice Spearman
FBR

MAR 25 1955

Box 41, Winthrop College
Rock Hill, South Carolina
March 23, 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have re-read Changing Patterns, memorandum No. I and a circular letter from your office.

As a result, see attached quotations.

The Rock Hill S. R. C., now Human Relations Council, asked questions, namely, "What do you wish us to do?" and "How shall we do it?"

It desired explicit answers.

The fourteen items quoted and the Tennessee and Kentucky responses give them.

It, or some similar summary, is needed by local councils and individuals in South Carolina.

What do you advise?

It is not easy to get members for S. R. C. in this area.

And yet it is certain "That the South is moving - not always smoothly, but with seeming inevitability toward an increasingly integrated society."

As practical means to the desired end, I have thought of sending the attached quotations with an invitation to some leading citizens. Have you suggestions; if so, may I have them? I am mailing copies to Mrs. Spearman, Mrs. Paul, and Dr. Dabbs for their advice. It is wonderful work you are doing. Many are grateful.

Is your office S. R. C. or H. R. C.?

Yours sincerely and devotedly,

Mary E. Frayser

Mary E. Frayser

April 21, 1955

Miss Dorothy Jones
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Dorothy:

I wish we had had more time to sit and talk about Hanover and Rock Hill. Extremely kind of you and of the other sociologists to take over the man Grant. An oddity, but a pleasant one. He was delivered all breakfasted, promptly at 7:00 next morning and away we went. He got eager to see a Negro school, and we ventured into the one at Calhoun Falls, all permitted.

If a man gets in his heavenly crown an extra glitter for each outlier to whom he has expounded matters in his own country, I, Mitchell, will surely shine. And so will you!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

April 22, 1955

Dictated April 21

Miss Audra Brazelton
830 College Avenue
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Miss Brazelton:

I appreciate the copy of your letter to Mrs. Spearman with the motion passed at the March 24th meeting of the Rock Hill group of SRC about provision for local groups in the by-laws of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations when they are drawn up and approved.

We, over here, will remember Rock Hill's concern about it, but we hope that from the beginning you can convince the South Carolina Council on Human Relations that it should make such a provision.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mrs. Spearman

APR 16 1955

830 College Ave.
Rock Hill, S. C.
March 31, 1955

Mrs Alice N. Spearman
S.C.Council on Human Relations
Columbia,S.C.

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

As secretary of the Rock Hill Southern Regional Council I have been instructed to convey to you the following motion which was passed at a meeting on March 24th.:

> The Rock Hill Southern Regional Council respectfully requests that the South Carolina Council on Human Relations provide for local groups in its constitution and that representation for such local groups be provided on its executive council.

We trust that this matter may be given consideration by the regional organization.

Sincerely,

Audra Brazelton

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

MAY 21 1955

May 20, 1955

FILE COPY

Dear George:

I realized as soon as I hung up the phone that your Mr. Lee is someone I had heard Leslie Dunbar talk about. I called Dunbar who turns out to know Lee quite well, probably, from what Dunbar was able to tell me, as well as anyone in this community.

Lee, as you know, was brought here by du Pont (transferred from some operation of theirs in Tulsa) to work in its personnel department during the construction phase of the Savannah River (H-Bomb) plant. A few months ago Lee was moved over to "Operations" which is to say that du Pont has decided to keep him here indefinitely.

Let me note that everything I am telling you I got from Dunbar. And let me add an opinion: Dunbar is about as dispassionate and objective a man as I know.

Dunbar knew Lee officially, but that official relation was formal, fragmentary. One night a few months ago, Lee called Dunbar "on some pretense I've forgotten", says Dunbar, and when the chaff was out of the way asked if he mightn't come out and see Dunbar. Thus began a series of visits in which Lee has talked intimately to Dunbar about what Lee thinks of as his dilemma.

It's a classical one. You can write the script better than I can.

Lee reached the stage where, or at least he told Dunbar, he was ashamed to go into a barber shop, face Negroes on the street. Sometimes in his work he had, he said, to be hypocritical. He was: "a combination hatchet man, confessor, and occasional helpful agent." Over the years in the way he was forced to work by the limits du Pont set upon him, Lee had come to feel that he was betraying his people.

"My only hesitation about Lee," said Dunbar, "would be over his emotional stability. But that has grown out of his job, and it might disappear in a different job."

At one stage, Lee was consulting a psychiatrist. A Negro dentist in Aiken, with whom I have just talked, tells me that Lee (who rented a house from the dentist) went home to Texas "with a nervous condition" and went into the hoppital there, then after a brief period, returned here, and went into hospital in Augusta where he was a patient for a month. Dunbar remembers one night when Lee grew strangely detached, suddenly arose and walked out the door "in a kind of dissassociated way."

It is interesting that the Negro dentist (NAACP official here) thinks Lee did a good job for his race, or at least as good as could have been expected. The dentist said he had helped many people, that he didn't think there was any restlessness among Negroes here about Lee.

(more)

But the dentist did say that many local businessmen had called him to ask him about Lee, and why Lee wouldn't pay his bills.

Such are the round a out ways of Negro communication that this last may have been the dentist's way of telling me he did not like Lee. I happen to think, however, that the dentist was in this instance being forthright.

While Lee was living in the dentist's house, his wife came from Texas, stayed about a year, and then left. Under what circumstances, the dentist does not know.

Seems to me what you've got here is the problem of making an estimate of certain intangible factors in Lee's makeup: how serious is his emotional problem, and would your specific job solve it?

The last time Dunbar saw Lee he recalls that Lee said he was determined to get out of his ambivalent position, to find another more honest job.

Superficially, Lee is poised, dresses well, and makes a good impression.

Dunbar points out that you might like to talk with Harry Alston, of the Urban League, who knows Lee. Alston has discussed Lee with Dunbar.

Well this is my report. I have never met Lee myself, and so it is all hearsay. If you want more, let me know. I hesitate to call du Pont people; they are clannish, don't like their employes to look for other jobs.

Best,

George

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

JUL 1 1955

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

June 30, 1955

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Asst. Dir.,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

In Mrs. Spearman's absence, I would like to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 28.

Mrs. Spearman is at present at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and will return to this office on July 11. You will hear from her personally after that time.

Sincerely,

Ira G. Greene

(Mrs.) Ira G. Greene,
Secretary

/ig

September 6, 1955

Mr. Ralph Barbare
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Ralph:

You were helpful and right to send over the statement, signed by bigwigs, including Mr. Workman. I considered what might be best to do, and presumed on my acquaintance with the man who now runs the Southern Education Reporting Service to make a tentative inter-agency call about it. The answer is that the central staff of SERS is held to nonpartisanship in matters extra-office, but the correspondents are not so attempted to be held. Idea is that so long as what they write is down the middle they can opine as they please. Recall that the very Board of SERS has people of a variety of shades of opinion.

Not a matter for general discussion, but I inform you of the result.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

1. Pres. Farm Bureau
2. Retired Chief Justice, Supreme Ct.
3. Cousin of J L Coker, III
4. Prominent banker
5. Pres. College of Charleston
6. Industrial Insurance pres.
7. The Grange
8. Amer. Legion leader
9. Penitentary supt.
10. Former candidate for Gov.
11. FBI man who got Dillinger
12. Head of prep. school
13. Former Gov.
14. Man who writes "objective" reports for S.C.

- thought you would like to see this

Ralph Barden

Put Yourself on Record

The following resolution has been prepared and already signed by the citizens whose names appear below. If you agree with their sentiments, please sign this resolution and mail it to:

RESOLUTION
Room 204, 1300 Pickens Street
Columbia, South Carolina

RESOLUTION

Whereas, the Federal courts of the United States have undertaken to nullify the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution, which specifically reserves to the States and to the people those powers not delegated to the national government, and

Whereas, this trend toward government by judiciary has now reached the disturbing point of Supreme Court reliance, not upon the body of established American law, but upon the dubious conclusions of sociologists and psychologists whose number includes persons tainted with Communism, and

Whereas, the pressure and propaganda applied by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and similar self-serving organizations have lowered the will of politicians and the public generally to resist encroachments upon the sovereign rights of states, and

Whereas, both the public school system of South Carolina and the harmonious relationship between the white and Negro races of this State are in danger of complete disruption as a result of Federal intervention into matters peculiarly within the province of state authority,

Now, THEREFORE, *Be It Resolved:*

1. That the South Carolina General Assembly be urged to declare, at its next convening, the intention of this State to maintain the sovereignty guaranteed to it by the Constitution of the United States, and that such declaration specifically affirm the determination of the State of South Carolina to maintain separate schools for those pupils wishing to attend such schools, and

2. That the General Assembly be urged likewise to take such steps as may be necessary or desirable to interpose the sovereignty of the State of South Carolina between Federal courts and local school officials with respect to any effort of such courts to usurp state authority in the matter of public education, and

3. That the preservation of public education and domestic tranquility merits the grave concern of both white and Negro citizens, and warrants their individual and collective opposition to outside forces and influences which would destroy both education and tranquility, and

4. That we, the undersigned individuals, in the conviction that a clear and present danger threatens the principles of constitutional government, racial integrity, and state sovereignty, do publicly declare our determination to resist that danger, without resort to physical strife but without surrender of our position.

Signed _____

City _____

1 E. H. Agnew ..... Starr
B. G. Alderman ..... Alcolu
A. D. Asbury ..... Greenville
McKendree Barr ..... Batesburg
Dr. W. T. Barron ..... Columbia
Wallace C. Bethea ..... Orangeburg
2 Eugene S. Blease ..... Newberry
Thos. C. Bradley, Jr. ..... Columbia
Neill O'D. Bultman ..... Columbia
J. Fred Buzhardt ..... McCormick
3 Robert R. Coker ..... Hartsville
Henry E. Davis ..... Florence
Robert S. Davis ..... Columbia
Wm. E. DeLoache, Jr. ..... Columbia
Alex A. Dickson ..... Columbia
Julian D. Dusenbury ..... Florence
4 B. M. Edwards ..... Columbia
John C. Floyd ..... Columbia
5 Dr. George D. Grice ..... Charleston
Andrew D. Griffith ..... Orangeburg
Rev. Edward B. Guerry ..... Charleston
R. Beverley Herbert ..... Columbia
6 Francis M. Hipp ..... Greenville
Roy E. Hudgens ..... Lynchburg
Dr. George D. Johnson ..... Spartanburg
7 Corey P. Key ..... Lodge
William C. Lott ..... Graniteville
Alva M. Lumpkin ..... Columbia
8 Walton J. McLeod, Jr. ..... Walterboro
Judge Marvin M. Mann ..... St. Matthews
9 Col. Wyndham M. Manning ..... Columbia
B. Allston Moore ..... Charleston
Shepard K. Nash ..... Sumter
Charles N. Plowden ..... Summerton
10 Thomas H. Pope ..... Newberry
11 Melvin Purvis ..... Florence
12 Col. James F. Risher ..... Bamberg
Julian B. Salley, Jr. ..... Aiken
Herbert Ravenel Sass ..... Charleston
Marion H. Sass ..... Charleston
Arthur St. J. Simons ..... Columbia
Dresden A. Smith ..... Walhalla
Ellison D. Smith, Jr. ..... Columbia
Farley Smith ..... Lynchburg
J. Maurice Smith ..... Johnston
W. A. Stilley, Jr. ..... Conway
J. A. Stubbs ..... Sumter
A. Brandon Taylor, Jr. ..... Spartanburg
Rt. Rev. Albert S. Thomas ..... Wadmalaw Island
James E. Tyson ..... Myrtle Beach
13 Ransome J. Williams ..... Myrtle Beach
William D. Workman, Jr. ..... Columbia

14

RB—WJS

WINTHROP COLLEGE
THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA

ROCK HILL AUG 22 '55 S. C.

U.S. POSTAGE 03 :
PB METER 309833

Mr George S Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave, N E
Atlanta, Georgia

AUG 23 1955

x

Southern Regional Council 9/29/55

W. E. Solomon
1719 Taylor Street
Columbia, S. C.

SINCE FRED ROUTH AND C. H. PARRISH OF SRC staff are to be in Nashville THIS WEEKEND THEY WILL MEET WITH YOUR GROUP. HOPE THIS SUBSTITUTION SATISFACTORY.

HAROLD C. FLEMING

October 12, 1955

Mrs. E. H. Spearman
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

I've pondered Mr. McCain's letter of October 10. I saw the New York man in Coca-Cola September 30. I would give him about two weeks to show action. October 7 is a shade over one week.

Mr. Leonard Haas, General Counsel to Southern Regional Council, has informed us that in his view the Supreme Court has held that any mercantile dealer can choose his customers at will, and may refuse to do business with certain individuals or firms for any reason whatsoever. But, says Mr. Haas, it is his view that practically every state has statutes under which an agreement of several dealers to refuse to have business relations with a third person, and to procure others to act similarly, becomes an actionable conspiracy. Such a conspiracy is an unlawful conspiracy in restraint of trade, an illegal boycott, actionable both civilly and criminally. It is the agreement or concert of action that is the gist of the conspiracy.

So that I would advise you to seek further legal advice in South Carolina. If some of the aggrieved merchants care to enter a suit (presumably in State courts for violation of a given State statute) they would certainly be free to do so. And I should think such a suit would help to clarify matters generally.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/ys

HAAS, WHITE & DOUGLAS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SUITE 601 HAAS-HOWELL BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

LEONARD HAAS
EDWARD S. WHITE
HAMILTON DOUGLAS, JR.
GEORGE A. HAAS
LAIRD W. SHULL
RICHARD G. WILKINS

TELEPHONE
WALNUT 1151

1192

October 5, 1955

OCT 6 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear George:

You have forwarded to me copies of correspondence with Mrs. Eugene H. Spearman, Executive Director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, relative to the refusal of certain mercantile dealers to have business relations with certain residents of Sumter and Summerton, S. C. I presume you want some opinion from me as to the legality or illegality of such action.

I believe the Supreme Court of the United States has held that any mercantile dealer can choose his own customers at will, and may refuse to do business with certain individuals or firms for any reason whatsoever. But an agreement of several dealers to refuse to have business relations with a third person, and to procure others to act similarly, becomes an actionable conspiracy, it is an unlawful conspiracy in the restraint of trade, an illegal boycott, actionable both civilly and criminally. It is the agreement or concert of action that is the gist of the conspiracy.

I am returning the enclosures herewith.

Sincerely,

Leonard Haas

Leonard Haas.

LH:LPM

ENC.

cc: Mr. Leonard Haas
FBR

October 4, 1955

Mrs. Eugene H. Spearman
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

Your letter of September 24th came when I was on the point of heading up to New York for some occasion or other.

It seemed to us here wisest to have a whirl at trying to get the Coca Cola Company to clean up this matter itself. We supposed that if Coca Cola straightened it out, a good deal of reflected pressure would come to bear on the other officials.

In New York I had opportunity to visit, on Thursday, September 29th, one Thomas Paradine who I think was an assistant to Vice-President Oelhert. I originally asked for the President of the Company, Mr. Robertson, but he is abroad. Mr. Paradine made very careful notes from my dictation as to the exact individuals and firms in Summerton for whom delivery had been refused, and of dates and of particulars. He sent for certain records which established that the Sumter Bottling Concern is a sub-firm to the major one in Columbia. He further told me that it is a peculiar feature of the Coca Cola structure that bottling firms, generally speaking, hold irrevocable and perpetual licenses from the parent company, and that, therefore, the Coca Cola Company itself (engaged in the manufacture of the juice) has little real authority over bottling concerns.

It has, of course, a power of inspection of cleanliness and accuracy of mix, but except persuasively -- no more.

I was careful not to make threats, but I am satisfied that Mr. Paradine drew the conclusion that our first effort would be to cause the Company to correct a local pressure which quite obviously would be resented nationally.

If in ten day or two weeks time you will advise forther as to whether the Coca Cola people have resumed delivery to the concerns in Summerton, we will be prepared to advise with you on an alternative course of action.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

SEP 26 1955

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Sept. 24, 1955

Dr. Geo. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

At our executive committee meeting on Sept. 21, Mr. James T. McCain, associate director, was asked to secure definite information as to the refusal to deliver articles formerly purchased from distributors to Negro merchants in the Summerton area.

On this mornings' mail we received the enclosed information from Mr. McCain. It was the thought of Mr. A. R. Suritz that this practice may be in violation of Anti-Trust Laws. He suggested that the data be referred to Mr. Leonard Haas or to Mr. Morris Abrams.

It may be that more detailed information is required. If so, please advise us what additional information is needed.

Sincerely,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

December 1, 1955

Mr. Bennie Carmichael
School District of Marlboro County
Bennettsville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Carmichael:

Dr. Mitchell, who is away on a trip, has asked me to answer your recent letter.

We appreciate the opportunity to have our materials reviewed for possible inclusion in the bibliography you are preparing. I am sending you separately a copy of our publications list, as well as sample copies of several publications which are particularly pertinent. I am also including a more general bibliography which was prepared by a member of our staff several months ago; as you will see, it is not completely up to date but it should be of some help.

Our Research Assistant is in the process of bringing the latter bibliography up to date. If we could help by reviewing your first draft and making suggestions, we should be happy to do so.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director.

HCF:mf

14CP

School District of Marlboro County

CHARLES R. HUNTER, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

BENNETTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

BOARD OF EDUCATION

NEVILLE BENNETT, CHAIRMAN
Z. L. GRAY, VICE CHAIRMAN
F. F. ADAMS, SECRETARY
R. M. PEGUES, MEMBER
V. CULLUM ROGERS, MEMBER

November 25, 1955

NOV 28 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Director, Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

It was my good fortune about a year and a half ago to attend a lecture of yours to a graduate seminar at George Peabody College. I was on the SSCPEA Program Center Staff at that time and was very interested in some of the materials your group had developed. I purchased some of them but upon moving to this position this fall have missed placed them.

I have been requested to annotate a bibligraphy of materials and publications pertiment to the current integration issue for a special issue of Phi Delta Kappa and would like to include some of your materials. I would like very much to receive materials from your office to review that in your opinion would be appropriate. Also, I would appreciate suggestions on other materials and/or publications that you think should be included.

Sincerely yours,

Bennie Carmichael

Bennie Carmichael
Assistant Superintendent

BC:c

90 - CH
(Charleston S.C. Courier)
Info

January 8, 1956

Mr. W.D. Workman, Jr.
915 Belt Line Boulevard
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Workman:

This is in reply to your letter of January 4.

I was a member of the Board of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare from some time in 1944 until my resignation in 1947.

I have no connection with the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSMrmef

PHONE 2-5901

W. D. WORKMAN, JR.
915 BELT LINE BLVD.
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Covering
South Carolina
News
for
The News and Courier
Charleston, S. C.

The Greenville News
Greenville, S. C.

The Charlotte Observer
Charlotte, N. C.

RECEIVED JAN 5 1956

January 4, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

It has been called to my attention that a George S. Mitchell is listed among the Board of Representatives of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in a document prepared some years ago by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Would you tell me whether you were that person, and whether you at present have any connection with the successor organization to the SCHW, to wit, the Southern Conference Educational Fund?

Sincerely,

W. D. Workman, Jr.

W. D. Workman, Jr.

WIS • WIS-TV
Columbia, S. C.

February 15, 1956

Mrs. Walter A. Davis
7 New Town Lane
Charleston 4h, S. C.

Dear Mrs. Davis:

Your letters were mimeographed Monday and we have held them hoping that we would get the mailing list from you. Now that the time is runing short we are mailing you the envelopes and the letters so that you may direct them and get them out yourself.

We have written to Mr. Marian A. Wright, whom you possibly know, formerly of South Carolina, now living in North Carolina, to be your speaker on law.

You will note that we have directed a few envelopes. The Presbyterian names were given to us by the office here and the list from the Anti-Defamation League came from its office. Father Sheen from Rockhill, S.C. will come with two or three Catholic women.

You will note from the letter that you will be obligated to pay the travel of your denominational leaders. If this doesn't take all of your $200.00 you can use it for other travel. I would say by all means bring as many of your own officers as will come.

If there are any other things you need for us to do, please let me know. We are making workbooks for the use of your women.

Hoping you will have a successful meeting.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,
In Charge of Women's Work.

MET:mf

February 20, 1956

Mrs. Annie McIver Rogers
Bethleheam Center
397 Highland Avenue
Spartanburg, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Rogers:

Dr. Will Alexander (who died a month ago) said once that the United States of America might thank its lucky stars that the organization which for more than forty years has best represented its most oppressed racial minority has sought a program no more radical than the full enforcement of the Constitution of the United States. He said that was lawful, that was orderly, that was dutiful, that was American.

I can remember vaguely that a number of years ago I heard rumblings the Communists were trying to get a foothold in the NAACP and at the next NAACP conference they were thrown out with a great noise.

I know a good many of the people who run the NAACP and I don't know any Communists among them.

All of the advice I have had hereabouts is that it's not the Southern Regional Council's business to defend the NAACP from the charge of being Communist-connected; that it is the NAACP's business. And I guess that's right.

The right thing to do is to write to the NAACP, 20 West 40th Street, New York 28, New York, and summarize the nature of the charges you have heard; ask them to answer the charges. They will.

There is of course the further fact that if the NAACP were a Communist organization, it would be listed by the Attorney-General. It has never been listed by the Attorney-General, and Mr. J. Edgar Hoover has praised it.

Cordially,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

RECEIVED FEB 16 1956

Bethlehem Center
397 Highland Ave.
Spartanburg, S. C.

RECEIVED FEB 16 1956

Feb.15,1956

Mr. Geroge S.Mitchell
Southern Reg.Council
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Mr.Mitchell:

Recently I heard a man from Alabama(he has had two years of college) prove to his satisfaction,though not to mine that the N.A.A.C.P. is a communist organization. Am I right in thinking there is no foundation for this accusation?

I am wondering if it would be possible for the Regional Council to make a thorough study of this organization and give the public the benefit of its findings. But perhaps some such study has already been made. If so,please let me know where I can get the findings.

I think THE NEW SOUTH is doing an excellent job.

Sincerely,

Annie McIver Rogers

Annie McIver Rogers

Mr. W. A. Livingston, President
South Carolina State Chamber of Commerce,
1310 Lady Street,
Columbia, S. C.

February 29th, 1956.

Dear Sir:

We write you out of a deep concern for the present threat to the moral and economic well-being of the South arising out of controversies over segregation. It is our hope that your organization, which is committed to the progress of South Carolina, will use its influence to promote discussion and understanding between genuinely representative members of both races.

Reasonable men and women in the South are disturbed by the extremist views which now dominate the public life of our region. They recognize that we will not solve our problems or advance the interests of the South by indulging our prejudices and passions. They are distressed by the absence of leadership on the side of calmness, constructiveness, and good will. They believe that racial differences can be worked out in every community by responsible white and Negro citizens.

Yet these people of good will areall but voiceless and powerless in the emotional climate which prevails. Our public policies on segregation are being dictated by fear and hysteria. The choice before the South is falsely represented as a choice between absolute segregation and immediate

all-out integration. Defiance, resistance, nullification, repression and intimidation are the order of the day, and it is no surprise that they bring in their wake violence, which everyone claims to abhor. Unless this trend is reversed, the South faces the prospect of grave economic and cultural damage.

In the last fifteen years, the South has embarked on an unprecedented period of economic growth: industrialization, business and financial development, and a general rise in prosperity. Not only continued progress but the gains that have already been made are imperilled by today's secessionist policies.

Will the new industries sought by the Southern States be eager to build expensive plants in areas where the existence of public schools is in doubt, where tension and violence threaten, where public officials advocate political and economic reprisals against all who disagree with them, where the very maintenance of law and order is uncertain?

Can we hope to sell our State bonds in the national market at reasonable interest rates while the air echoes with threats to abolish the schools and other public facilities?

In the face of such conditions, can we hope to hold and attract the talent we need to develop our resources -- the ablest teachers, scientists, professional people, executives in business and industry?

Can the South hope to take its rightful place in economic, religious, cultural and political councils while our leadership seeks to isolate us from the rest of the nation and the world?

If the South is to continue to progress as a modern industrial society, we must meet the great question of our time with maturity and responsibility. We must, as a reasonable people, weigh the alternatives before us

Mr. W. A. Livingston, President
South Carolina State Chamber of Commerce. February 29th, 1956.

calmly and realistically, giving full consideration to their consequences. We must chart our public course with a sane regard for the changing demands of our age rather than blind, emotional attachment to the past.

The first step in this critically needed process is a calm sharing of views and ideas by informed representatives of both races within the South. Each community should be given both opportunity and encouragement to work out in this way its adjustment to the legal requirements of the Supreme Court decision.

For each Southern community there is a wise, workable program, neither rebellious nor precipitate, which sensible local people can agree upon. They will need to work together to find the facts, and then they will reach a decision together. Thereafter, with surprising acceptance, the workable plan can come into effect. You and your associates represent one of the South's strongest forces for orderly procedure. We sincerely urge that you lend the resources and influence of your organization toward the carrying out, in detail, community by community, of this general plan.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.

GSM:rl.

April 11, 1956

Mr. A. R. Surits
101 East Main Street
Rock Hill, S. C.

Dear Mr. Surits:

I don't think I have acknowledged your note and the order for a copy of "Changing Patterns" to be sent to the Editor of the Charlotte News. The booklet was promptly sent, of course, and we appreciate your arranging for Mr. Prince to get it.

Let me add my thanks to those of George Mitchell for the useful clippings you send us from time to time.

All best wishes.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:o

Memo From

A. R. Suritz

Note instructions & return HCF

MAR 26 6

Dear Fleming

Please make one (changing pronouns) copy to Mr. Prince, Editor of the Charlotte News. Insert note in copy advising Prince that I sent same to him.

Sincerely

A R Suritz

See enclosed item.

FBR SENT:
GREENVILLE'S BIG IDEA
MANUAL FOR THE SELF-SURVEY
CHECK LIST FOR THE SCHOOLS
WHAT THE SUPREME COURT SAID
GREENVILLE'S BIG IDEA GROWS
THE TOWN THAT SURRENDERED TO HATE
RACE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
NEW SOUTH, MARCH '56

cc: Mrs. Sugarman

June 4, 1956

Mr. A. T. Brown
City Administrator
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Brown:

I don't know any literature that would help. I can tell you, and will try to do so quickly, the main ideas on how to proceed.

No go unless those proposing the Community Council will cheerfully include the really representative Negro persons. Some of these persons may be marked as agitators. You only do harm if you sweep in some handkerchief-head people. Get the people who have shown vigour and courage. If they become convinced of a desirable course of action, then the followers will come along.

Try for very responsible people. In Rock Hill where they had good success they got a big manufacturer and a banker and a principal merchant, etc. These men weighed in the community. And most of them when approached said such a move was long since overdue.

I speak compressedly, and therefore baldly. Most people in Southern communities now think the white people are stirred up and so there is "trouble." The basic discontent is Negro discontent communicated to white people. And therefore the thing to do is to contrive locally the actual removal and the fore-planned removal of the principal Negro grievances. Only when that is done will peace reign.

It never succeeds to go and fan down the white people; it only succeeds to go and restore the confidence of the Negro people that justice is being and will be done. Nearly everywhere that frank consultations have been entered upon, anxious community leaders have been surprised and pleased to find that Negro leadership, while it pressured for change, was at least as reasonable and as practicable as white leadership.

If you want the finally corrective measure, the town should move on to a community self-survey. Here a most carefully chosen group of white and Negro persons themselves go out and find the facts about houses, and employment, and transportation, and the courts, and the jails, and the sewer system, and the garbage collection, and the police administration, and the schools. Sometimes these surveys are pitched at obtaining these facts only as they touch the Negro community. In the course of making the survey the local people find the facts, make friends across the lines of race, and make friends within the lines of their specialty interest. Which is to say that a white person interested in the sewer system builds a confidence in a Negro person interested in the sewer system. From then on they never have any more trouble along lines of race about the sewer system. The two fellows that know about it get together and cause the needful to be done.

And so with houses and health, etc. Greenville did that most notably five or six years ago.

Mrs. Alice Spearman at 1508 Lady Street, Columbia, South Carolina, is the Executive Director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations which we work with. She could and would be glad to help you. Or at Greenville, telephone Harold Weakley at the Community Chest. For Rock Hill advice talk to A. R. Surits, a jeweler, or to the Very Reverend Maurice Shean, whose telephone number is 2097. Many others in Rock Hill would be similarly informed.

Each community has its own quite distinctive set of possibilities. Problem is to find them within a given community.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

P. S. I send separately two or three items in print that might be useful.

RECEIVED JUN 1 1956

R. H. JENNINGS, JR.,
Mayor

J. ROGER COUNCIL,
JAMES S. BRYANT,
Councilmen

City of Orangeburg

South Carolina

ALEC T. BROWN,
City Administrator

May 31, 1956

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Sirs:

There is under consideration in Orangeburg the formation of a Community Council to promote a better racial relationship among our citizens and ease some of the tension that has existed between races.

It has been suggested that you might be able to furnish literature that would be of helpful guidance to such a movement. If you are able to do this it would be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

A. T. Brown
City Administrator

ATB/p

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Sept. 18, 1956

Mr. John Constable,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Constable:

Since talking to you over the telephone, I have located in our clipping's file the following article:

Columbia Record, July 18, 1956
Florence - JOINS PROBERS -
"A Florence school principal, George W. McCown, has been named a research analyst for a House subcommittee probing integration in Washington, D. C. public schools.

" McCown was appointed by Rep. John L. McMillan of the Sixth District, chairman of the District of Columbia Committee of the House.

"The Florence principal is now on leave from his school duties while doing graduate study at the University of Maryland. He will work for the subcommittee afternoons and evenings."

You will hear from this office at a future date relative to this.

Sincerely,

Ira G. Greene
(Mrs. W. F. Greene)
Sec.

/ig

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Sept. 21, 1956

Mr. John Constable,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Constable: RE: CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

In regard to your telephone call about some information you desired, I am attaching for you copies of two letters addressed to me, sent in CONFIDENCE. Rev. Larry A. Jackson, is pastor of the Central Methodist Church, Florence; and Mr. Gil Rowland, a newspaper editor, is on the board of directors of the SCCHR.

Hope this information will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

Ira S. Greene

(Mrs.) W. F. Greene,
Sec.

/ig

COPY

Central Methodist Church,
Florence, S. C.,
Sept. 19, 1956

Mrs. W. F. Greene
1508 Lady St.,
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Mrs. Greene:

RE: George W. McCowan

So far as I know Mr. McCowan was not a member of the white Citizen's Council, nor has he made any public pronouncements on the race question which have come to my attention.

Mr. McCowan is not held in high esteem by his professional colleagues. He does not have the respect of his students, is not able to maintain discipline. I mention these things to substantiate my feeling that he is not a strong man, and not one whom I feel will do a significant job as a research analyst.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Larry A. Jackson

COPY

Greenville, S. C.
Sept. 19, 1956

Mrs. W. F. Greene,

1508 Lady St.,
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Mrs. Greene: RE: MURRAY HOWARD, JR.

I checked city editors and two reporters on each of the two papers here and several persons who keep up with letters to editors. Also reporters who cover "Good Government Club" and "Forty Eight States" organizations.

Not one of them had ever heard of him or of the name. Not one of them had any knowledge of any public statements of any kind.

Murray Howard, Jr. (I forgot to note above) is listed in the City Directory as a chemist for J. E. Sirrine Co. and as living at 17 Seminole Dr.

A member of our local Council (when we had one) was an engineer at Sirrine Co. and I never heard him mention Howard in talking about the liberals and rightists in the firm. My friend is now in New York.

Telephone directory lists Murray M. Howard, Jr.

On short notice this is about all the research I felt justified in making. If I can get any lead tomorrow or next day I will pursue it and advise you.

As far as is known we have no Citizen's Council here.

Regret not having anything definite on your query. Try me again sometime.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Gil Rowland

November 8, 1956

Mr. James T. McCain
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Jim:

Thank you very much for your note describing the incident in Sumpter. We are very fortunate that there was no repetition of what happened in Florida. While it is true that some people will do anything to start trouble, it is also true that one honest, courageous person can often prevent it from taking place.

This certainly shows that you are on your toes, and have you finger on the pulse of the community.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bsc

December 14, 1956

Mr. James T. McCain, Asso. Dir.
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Jim:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from Fred Fuges which we received today.

It was my understanding from your letter that the cases you mentioned were appropriated rights of conscience cases. I believe Mr. Fuges must have gotten the wrong interpretation of your comments. If these people to whom you referred do need help because of the stands they have taken, I think it would be well if you prepared a more detailed report and sent it directly to Fuges. I feel sure you would find him receptive.

Respectfully yours,

Paul Anthony,
Information Service

PA:fc

January 15, 1957

Mrs. St. Julien R. Childs
73 King Street
Charleston 4, South Carolina

Dear Margaretta:

Here I go off now towards Scotland. But I did not want to leave my chair and my desk at the Southern Regional Council without saying thank you to you and to your husband for years of kind and friendly help. You were Broadus' friend and did not need to be kind to me; but you were; and I am grateful.

I did not ask you often to do this or that, but whenever I did you did it skillfully and cheerfully.

There will always be a comfortable spot next door to the Mitchells in Scotland where all the Childses are please to stay. I don't as yet know where our lighting place will be, but we will hunt an abandoned croft in the remotest Western Highlands. I have already shipped my great thick books across to Glasgow, where they sit on the dock, and I propose to follow after on March 8th and shelve the books in a cottage and sit by the peat fire and read them.

And whiles I will remember about Charleston.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

File

Memo From

RECEIVED MAR 2 1957

A. R. Suritz

Feb. 28/57

Dear Harold:

Anything in your files on William Augusta Somerset? Art Levin has nothing in his records. The USEA was formed here about a year ago and prior to the long fifteen week strike in a large local cotton plant.

Does Emory Via have anything on the above?

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Bob

March 15, 1957

Mr. Howard G. McClain
Executive Director
Christian Action Council
1420 Lady Street
Columbia 1, South Carolina

Dear Howard:

It was very thoughtful of you to write me such a warm and sustaining letter. The only thing that could have prompted me to accept so heavy a responsibility was my feeling that the Council would have the continued support and assistance of people like yourself throughout the region.

I hope that I will see you again before much longer.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

R. WRIGHT SPEARS, PRESIDENT - NEIL TRUESDELL, MRS. D. C. BOMAR, FRANK R. VEAL, VICE-PRESIDENTS - O. R. REUBEN, SECRETARY - COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN: HARRY HARVIN, CITIZENSHIP; WILLIAM MAJOR, COMMUNITY SERVICE; JOHN A. BARRY, JR., EDUCATION; JOHN HAMRICK, FINANCE; V. A. MITCHELL, MEMBERSHIP; R. FRANK KOLB, PUBLIC RELATIONS.

HOWARD G. McCLAIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - TREASURER
MRS. MARGUERITE WOOLLEN, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
MRS. JEAN McKAY, SECRETARY

Christian Action Council

ROOM 401
1420 LADY STREET
COLUMBIA 1, S. C.
PHONE 4-1679

March 12, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
60 Auburn Ave., S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I would like to add my word of congratulations to you upon your selection as Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council. I am sure that you will be able to give aggressive and constructive leadership to the Council in these very difficult years which are immediately before us. You can be confident that the interest and prayers of many people throughout the region will support you as you continue in the important responsibilities.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard

Howard G. McClain
Executive Director

HGM: jm

RECEIVED MAR 20 1957

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street

COLUMBIA, S. C.

March 18, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Thank you for your careful analysis of the matter of reporting on legislation. We shall await your memo on this matter.

In February, I discussed with M. A. Wright developments resulting from our application for an organizational number for reporting Social Security for our secretary, Mrs. Sylvia Watson. We have been informed that we must either apply for tax exemption or make an income tax return by April 15, 1957. I had discussed this matter rather fully and planned what we considered appropriate action. Mr. Wright considers this matter too delicate for us to proceed without advice from Mr. Haas, SRC legal counsel. He has advised that we go to Atlanta and discuss our situation with him.

As you know, I greatly respect Mr. Wright's opinion. However, because of the time element and the expense, we'd like to get your thinking also. If your advise corresponds with Mr. Wright's, won't you help us arrange an interview with Mr. Haas, preferably April 1, 2 or 3?

Appreciatively,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/sw

Enclosure

HCF - I believe a call to Mr. Haas might help. I should write and let him know what we can offer, hence what advice we should give

FBR.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Possible contributors to the George S. Mitchell Tribute Fund.
Not members of South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

1. Miss Josephine Pinckney, 36 Chalmers Street, Charleston, S. C.
2. Mrs. Albert Simons, 84 Battery, Charleston, S. C.
3. Dr. L. P. Hollis, Box 1440, Greenville, S. C.
4. Mr. R. Beverly Herbert, 329 Edisto, Columbia, S. C.
5. Mr. David W. Robinson, 4030 Claremont Drive, Columbia, S. C.
6. Dr. Francis Bradley, 4250 St Clair Drive, Columbia, S. C.
7. Dr. A. C. Flora, 1511 Hagood Avenue, Columbia, S. C.
8. Dr. Heyward Gibbes, 1630 Green Street, Columbia, S. C.
9. Mr. & Mrs. Angus H. Macaulay, P. O. Box 298, Chester, S. C.
10. Mrs. E. G. Seibels, 1332 Pickens Street, Columbia, S. C.

Alice M. Spearman
3/18/57

SCCHR

July 15, 1957

Mr. A. R. Surits
Barry's Inc.
101 East Main Street
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Bob:

Thanks for sending me the evidence of my notoriety from the Observer. Thought you would want to see the exchange with Waring which it provoked.

It's comforting to know that you and Father Maurice are still mixing things up, and I could ask nothing better than to make a third. I remember that evening in New York with undiminished pleasure.

Until we can repeat, my warmest regards to you both.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Enclosure - Editorial from News & Courier and HCF Ltr.

Memo From

A. R. Suritz

June 23/57

Dear Harold:

Father Maurice and I were busy busy mixing a cool pitcher in his York parsonage last night and we spoke of Alex Alexay and who will play an Asheville date with Jerome Hines this August and Maurice recalled your calling us names because you had to rush off from Alex's place in New York.

This morning your opened mouth handsome face stared at me from the Observer.

Best wishes.

Sincerely

Bob

July 22, 1957

Mr. Gren Seibels
WIS-TV
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Seibels:

I am sending herewith a special report "The Negro Voter in the South." I hope you will find it serviceable. I enjoyed talking with you very much and hope we may get together again sometime soon.

Cordially,

C. H. Parrish

CHP:lec
Encl.

July 22, 1957

Mr. Ken Kurts
Radio Station WIS
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Kurts:

I am sending you herewith the report of "The Negro Voter in the South." I am sure it will have some interest for you. I have also taken the liberty of putting your name on the mailing list for other such reports which may be useful to you.

It was a pleasure talking with you and I will be interested to know what reaction, if any, there was to the tape we did.

Galen Martin's address in Knoxville is 109 Tulane Drive.

Cordially,

C. H. Parrish

CHP:lec
Encl.

March 5, 1958

Mr. Robert Alan Seigel
Hebrew Union College
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Mr. Seigel:

Your letter to Mr. Fleming has been turned over to me since I have been in charge of liaison work with the state organizations. You ask about the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. It is a thoroughly reputable and decent organization. Through education, research and fact-finding and persuasion it seeks to bring about a more democratic society in the Palmetto State. It is non-political, non-denominational, and non-profit. It is an eleemosynary organization.

The state Chairman is Courtney Siceloff, the Director of Penn Community Center, St. Helena's Island, Frogmore, South Carolina. The Executive Director is Mrs. Alice Spearman. The state office is located at 1745 Sumter Street (Room 100), Columbia. Among the Board members whom you might know are Miss Rebecca Reid of Sumter, Robert Suritz of Rock Hill, and J. M. Dabbs of Mayesville.

I am sure that Mrs. Spearman or Mr. Siceloff would welcome a letter from you indicating your interest. If we can be of further help please let us know. I am enclosing the current issue of our magazine New South.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosure.
FBR:fcl

bc: Harold Fleming

FBR –

I thought you were handling this (ugh!). But find it still in my stack.

Please handle. (with care)

HCF

ROBERT ALAN SEIGEL
Hebrew Union College
Cincinnati, Ohio

February 27, 1958

Mr. Harold Flemm
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Flemm:

As a rabbinical student I have been very interested in social action, especially in my home town and state: Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. Albert Vorspan of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations has given me your name to contact on information on the South Carolina State Council on Human Relations. I would greatly appreciate it if you could give me some information about this organization.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Bob Seigel

Bob Seigel

November 5, 1958

Mr. Richard H. Benson
Corresponding Secretary
The Greenville County Council on Human Relations
5 Overbrook Circle
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Benson:

Your letter concerning newsletters of Human Relations organizations has been referred to me.

We are mailing you a copy of the names and addresses of various Human Relations organizations. We are not certain just which ones of these publish newsletters, but we are certain they would be glad to cooperate with you if you should desire to correspond with them.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec
Enclosure

The Greenville County Council on Human Relations

5 Overbrook Circle,
Greenville, S. C.

October 28, 1958

Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs;

It is the desire of this Council to receive the newsletters of other Councils in this region in order to obtain the ideas of groups other than our own. Could you give the addresses of any such groups that circulate a newsletter? We would of course reciprocate by sending such groups as favored us a copy of our bulletin.

Thanking you in advance for any courtesy that you may extend, we remain,

Very truly yours,

The Greenville County Council on Human Relations

Richard H. Benson

Corresponding Secretary

Forty-One Fourteen McGregor Drive
Columbia 4 South Carolina

October 1, 1959

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Paul Rilling:

Let me introduce myself as a volunteer helper whenever needed in the cause of human relations, who has for the past several years given my help to Mrs. Spearman, Director of SCCHR.

For the past few weeks we have been assisting in every way possible behind the scenes to help bring Martin Luther King to Columbia. In the face of the hurricane Monday, Sept.29, the banquet had to be postponed to Tuesday, which meant an added load of work you may know. But this outstanding event in Columbia has been well worth all the effort for its success in culminating coordination and leadership following the slow movement of recent years.

At the request of Mrs. Spearman, I am writing to express her regret that the great activity in participating in the preparation for the Southern Christian Action Conference, has made it impossible for her to get the reports to you on the specified dates. However, she says she will complete them on the week-end and you will receive them on Monday, October 5th. She trusts this will give you the information you need for your executive meeting on Tuesday, October 6th. And she added, she hopes you have no other erring state directors. (Here let me intrude to say she has put in many, many long hours, working often until three and four o'clock through the night, in the cause of this emergency.)

Unknown to her, as a person who has been working with her so closely, I should like to say how much this has meant to the Negroes throughout the state and that things are appearing to catch on and coordinate.

There are to be several meetings tomorrow and Saturday, of the Adult Education Dept. of the State Negro teachers of S.C. in which she is involved. The State Department of Education will be working closely with Dr. Brice, of the Federal Office of Education, implementing some of the provisions of the National Civil Defense Act, which provides for stepping-up adult education activities.

Sincerely,
Charlotte C. Hickman
(Mrs. H.H. Hickman)

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

ST. HELENA ISLAND

FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MARION A. WRIGHT
CHAIRMAN
LINVILLE FALLS, N. C.

WILLIAM E. CADBURY
VICE-CHAIRMAN
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CORNELIUS A. WOOD, JR.
SECRETARY
1018 DUPONT CIRCLE BLDG.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

GEORGE H. AULL
CLEMSON, S. C.

B. TARTT BELL
GUILFORD, N. C.

PAUL W. BROWN, JR.
PHILADELPHIA

MISS ISABELLA CURTIS
MANCHESTER, MASS.

JAMES MCBRIDE DABBS
MAYESVILLE, S. C.

HAROLD EVANS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JOHN W. HARDY
BEAUFORT, S. C.

MISS GRACE HOUSE
ORIENT
LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

EDWARD N. JENKS
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MRS. HORACE H. JENKS
WILTON, CONN.

MRS. JAMES L. MCCONAUGHY
HARTFORD, CONN.

ROBERT K. MOONEY
WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

IRA DE A. REID
HAVERFORD, PA.

MRS. EDWARD G. SANDERS
ST. HELENA ISLAND, S. C.

A. M. SECREST
CHERAW, S. C.

JOHN A. SILVER
PIPERSVILLE, PA.

W. E. SOLOMON
COLUMBIA, S. C.

MRS. EUGENE SPEARMAN
COLUMBIA, S. C.

JOSEPH WRIGHT
BEAUFORT, S. C.

ADVISORY BOARD

MRS. Y. W. BAILEY
ST. HELENA ISLAND, S. C.

GEORGE A. BUCHANAN, JR.
COLUMBIA, S. C.

FRANCIS R. COPE, JR.
DIMOCK, PA.

MRS. RUBY P. CORNWELL
CHARLESTON, S. C.

MISS WIL LOU GRAY
COLUMBIA, S. C.

CAREY E. HAIGLER
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MRS. GRACE T. HAMILTON
ATLANTA, GA.

MISS LEILA JOHNSON
MURRELL'S INLET, S. C.

DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS
ATLANTA, GA.

DR. O. R. REUBEN
SUMTER, S. C.

FREDERICK B. ROUTH
ATLANTA, GA.

MRS. WILLIAM W. SMITH
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

October 28, 1959

Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

We were certainly delighted to get your letter of September 22 concerning an approach to a foundation for a program in adult education and citizenship. We were discussing this on the evening of Hurricane Gracie and needless to say have not been able to spend much time on this. Alice Spearman at present plans to drive to New York with us next week, and this will give us a chance at least to hear her ideas on the subject.

We certainly are quite interested and will be letting you know, when we come up with some definite proposition.

Best regards,

Courtney
e.r.

Courtney Siceloff

April 8, 1960

Mrs. Paul Santmire
Editorial Department
Luther Life
2900 Queen Lane
Philadelphia 29, Pennsylvania

Dear Mrs. Santmire:

Dr. Brubaker requested my assistance in finding the student to handle an article on the sit-in demonstrations. I believe that Charles Jones of John C. Smith University would do an able job for you. He is a graduate divinity student and has been the key student leader in the Charlotte demonstrations. He is a committed Christian and has held regional offices in the student YMCA and other church youth groups.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enc.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COLUMBIA

Department of Bible and Religion

April 5, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am enclosing a letter sent to me.

Neither our campus nor Allen and Benedict have been sufficiently involved for me to feel that anyone here could give the kind of picture of what's happening that is desired. I thought that you might know of someone in the Atlanta situation who could do the job and would be willing to take it on.

We thoroughly enjoyed your visit, and I was sorry not to be able to be with you more.

Sincerely yours,

Lauren E. Brubaker, Jr.

lebjr:lb

Enclosure

Luther Life

original to Charlotte 4/

March 23, 1960

Dr. Lauren E. Brubaker Jr.
Department of Bible and Religion
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Dr. Brubaker:

Pastor Earl Knaus mentioned to me that you might be able to help us find a writer for an article for LUTHER LIFE this spring.

I am interested in an article on the recent lunch counter demonstrations. The newspapers are not covering this story completely, and, though many college students are aware of what is going on here, our teenagers are generally ignorant of this situation and the rapid sequence of events taking place.

Could you recommend anyone --student or otherwise-- who is a Christian and who might speak from a mature point of view, someone preferably who has been involved in these demonstrations and who would be willing to write an article for us? Perhaps you have met such a person in a counseling situation or on a bi-racial committee. I think the direct, eye-witness account of a participant would be most enlightening and effective, if we can find someone willing to write.

If this is not possible, would you be interested in recording your observations? In any event, our articles usually run from two to ten pages doublespaced typed and in language the teenager readily understands. We are not able to pay our writers, though we do offer them a subscription to LUTHER LIFE for their work. The deadline for copy would be May 1st, the 15th at the latest, since I would like to use this as soon as possible. If someone could do it right away, this would be ideal.

Many thanks for your help and your interest. A blessed Lenten season to you.

Cordially,

Sue Santmire

Sue Santmire
(Mrs.H.Paul Santmire)
Editorial department

To Relling

ACF ✓
SM SC
Gw

IRA KAYE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
120 N. Main Street
SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA
Telephone SP-3-3040

27 September 1960

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Larel Street No. 8
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

Professor Moreland of Randolph-Macon College spent Friday and Saturday with us. His visit was an excellent one from every point of view and I believe that, once he submits his report, we will get all the support we need for as long as we need it.

He made a tour of the schools involved and was able to see our children at school. We had a meeting at the church to which all of the so-called Turks attend on Friday night, which was well attended. We hoped to turn it into sort of a town meeting and it developed like one. Many people expressed opinions on various aspects of the case and future planning. He spent all of Saturday visiting members of the community, speaking to them and speaking to their children.

I cannot thank you enough for your help in setting up this visit. I look forward to seeing you in the near future.

With kindest personal regards I remain,

Very truly yours,

Ira Kaye

IK:sgl

9 West Avondale Drive
Greenville, SC
Oct. 5 1960

Mr. John Constable, Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr Constable;

A small group I belong to is interested in trying to get our mayor to appoint a Bi-racial Committee. Do you have any suggestions that might help us in presenting this matter to him?

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Austin

October 14, 1960

Miss Gabrielle Austin
9 West Avondale Drive
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Miss Austin:

I am sorry to have delayed answering your letter requesting information about biracial committees. Our Research Department is working this week on a report on this subject, which I believe should answer your need. It will not be ready until next week, but I will see that you get a copy as soon as possible.

If you should need additional information, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller
secretary to the Field
Director

SM + PR - for your action. Please advise me of it HCF

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

HARTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

THE REV. KARL C. GARRISON, JR.
RECTOR

CHURCH TELEPHONE ED 2-8765
RECTORY TELEPHONE ED 2-7404

October 19, 1960

RECEIVED OCT 21 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Miss Miller has tried twice now to get some sort of mutually satisfactory meeting date arranged for representatives of the Alabama and/or Georgia Councils and myself! I'm not that unavailable - the times just hit a shag. I'm not an indispensable man, but it looks as if everything has been concentrated into September and October here in our Parish!

If both men are still in town, there is one possibility, depending upon which one of us - you or myself - would be willing to write the ticket for me to hop on a plane! Tuesday, October 25, is a free day for me. I could get a plane out of Columbia at around 6:00 a.m. and be in Atlanta by 8:20 a.m., and leave the same day on a return flight either at 1:15 or 6:20 p.m. Either return time would suit. This would be about my only chance to get away until sometime the week of November 6. For both the week of November 6 and the week of November 13, I could make it either for a one-day stop on Tuesday or overnight Thursday and Friday or Friday and Saturday.

Faithfully,

Karl

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
[illegible] 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Jan. 9, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W., Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

First of all, congratulations and congratulations! This really is a happy new year. One question: did she take the Thunderbird along with Paul, or are you now traveling like ordinary citizens?

I have to be in Dallas for a church school March 6-10, classes every evening. You might alert any interested persons in that area; K'll be glad to do what I can for them. Pity you couldn't book me with the Rotary for, say, $200 for a luncheon talk, but, as I remember it, your bookings aren't profitable except to one's ego. I shall never forget the week I broke the back of massive resiatance in Virginia.

I have to be back at Red Springs, N. C., for an engagement the evening of March 13.

Best wishes as always.

~~Sincerely,~~

J. M. Dabbs.

February 9, 1961

Mr. Ira Kaye
Attorney
120 North Main Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Kaye:

After talking with you, with Dr. Rees Green, educational psychologist at Emory University, Dr. Kenneth Morland, chairman of the Sociology Department at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, I have asked Dr. Morland to be in touch with you by telephone, to be available as an expert witness and to make another field trip to Sumter if you and he should deem this advisable.

It seems to me that Dr. Morland most nearly meets your immediate needs of someone who can testify as to the general effects of segregation upon the children involved with some local interpretations of these factors. As you know, Dr. Morland has served as this kind of expert witness in at least one other school desegregation case.

If it seems as your planning develops that other kinds of authorities in the field of educational psychology or school administration will be needed, we will be happy to consult with the American Jewish Committee about securing such personnel.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
cc: Edwin Lukas

February 10, 1961

Dr. G. G. Williamson, Jr.
Economics Department
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Dr. Williamson:

I very much enjoyed the opportunity of meeting you during the student conference in Columbia recently. I am sending you some of our materials and will continue to do so as they appear. I hope we meet again in the near future.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

FOUNDATION FOR ECONOMIC EDUCATION

February 10, 1961

Mr. Gil Roland
Religious Editor
Greenville News
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Roland:

I very much enjoyed the opportunity of meeting you during the student conference in Columbia recently. I am sending you some of our materials and will continue to do so as they appear. I hope we meet again in the near future.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

PR

February 15, 1961

Mr. Ira Kaye
P.O.Box 768
Sumter, S.C.

Dear Mr. Kaye:

Paul Crouch, who reported during a break in the Dave Garroway show this morning, the good news that the Sumter school board has moved that the elementary schools will be opened next fall for the admission of Turks.

In vain have I sought this announcement in today's STATE. It will be interesting to see if this news is withheld in the daily press of South Carolina. We shall appreciate it if you will supply us with any article and/or editorials which may appear in the Sumter ITEM.

You are to be congratulated upon the intelligent, persistent and hard fight which you have made. I am sure that the Turks are most appreciative and feel indebted to you. Indeed we, as individuals,and the State of South Carolina share this indebtedness.

Won't you share with me frankly the outcome of your financial arrangement with the American Civil Liberties Union? Also, if you have ideas as to how costs may be more widely shared, won't you tell me? I have been concerned that you as a individual not carry alone the economic cost and less tangible price of the Turk's suit.

Because the matter of shifts in public opinion is of so much concern to us , I hope that you will give us the benefit of your observations and your judgment as to criteria for measuring such shifts.

The students who met with the Sumter Council last week were impressed with the ideas you advanced. Our program planning will be strengthened if we can draw you more closely into it. Dr. B. T. Williams has agreed to coordinate this important area of our work. I shall be seeing you in Sumter before long; I hope that we may be able to secure your help.

Doubtless you know about the address which Marion Wright made at the Sheraton Park Hotel prior to Kennedy's election, in which he discussed the role of the Federal Executive in Civil Rights.

In January the staff and officers of the Southern Regional Council submitted a report, THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE AND CIVIL RIGHTS, which presented a more detailed discussion of the subject.

Some of our board members have been discussing the possible value of pulling together backgr ound information concerning economic, social and cultural lags in South Carolina which are inextricably interwoven with resistance to the fuller establishment of the civil rights of Negro citizens in South Carolina. This is a big order, as you can well see. Our own resources are limited for pulling together not only background information, but recommendations as to the enlargement of resources through federal aid and possible use of federal leverages.

Won't you do some solid thinking and quietly sound out the ideas of others as to the feasibility of attempting to do something along this line?

Hopefully, the advisory services of Dr. Leslie Dunbar, research director of Southern Regional Council, might be made available to us.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/cah

Signed in Mrs. Spearman's absence

Copy to Mr. Paul Rilling, attention Dr. Leslie Dunbar,
5 Forsyth St. N.W. Atlanta 3, Ga.

February 17, 1961

Mr. Ira Kaye
Attorney
120 North Main Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Kaye:

I have just heard the good news of your important success from Ken Morland. We are extremely gratified to learn that the Turks will be granted their constitutional rights without further litigation.

Alice Spearman has kept me informed from time to time of your tireless efforts in this situation. You should feel a considerable sense of pride in an important job successfully completed.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

COPY

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Institute of Human Relations • 165 East 56 Street, New York 22, N. Y.

February 27, 1961

Dear Mr. Kaye:

I learned from two sources that the case involving the challenge of the South Carolina Pupil Placement Law has been or is about to be adjusted by the entry of a consent decree, permitting the petitioners in the "Turks" case to be transferred to the school of their choice.

As you know, at the request of Rowland Watts, we have been trying to arrange making available to you some expert testimony, and I had already been in touch with a number of people in the South for this purpose. If those efforts are no longer necessary, under the present circumstances of the case, we will suspend any further activity in that connection. I would appreciate hearing from you.

If, indeed, the case is being adjusted along the lines above described, you are entitled to some hearty congratulations. I would be curious to know your estimate of the motivation of South Carolina in doing so; I have my own hunches, but your estimate of the situation would be infinitely more authentic.

Best regards,

Cordially,

Edwin J. Lukas

Ira Kaye, Esq.
120 North Main Street
Sumter, South Carolina

cc: Mr. Paul M. Rilling

March 17, 1961

Committee and Parents of the
Long Branch Baptist Church
Route 1
Dalzell, South Carolina

Dear Friends:

Your letter is warmly appreciated by the staff of the Southern Regional Council. We were deeply gratified by the successful outcome of your efforts to secure equal educational opportunities for your young people in the Dalzell community.

It is we who should be writing you our thanks for your contribution to the rights of all people in the South and in the nation. Such help as we were able to give you in this effort has been more than repaid by your achievements.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1961

PR.

Long Branch Baptist Ch.
Dalzell, South Carolina
Route #1

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming

We the members of Long Branch Baptist Church and the Dalzell Community, want to thank you for your assistance in our problem concerning our rights to enter the public schools of our Community. The fight has been long and hard, and we want you to know that your influence is sincerely appreciated. We trust that there will always be groups like yours who stand for the full Constitutional rights of all people everywhere in our land.

We are very confordent that this accomplishment will mean very much to the future of our young people in the Time to Come. We feel sure that everything will work out abright from now on. We will strive each day,

and do our best to see that it does.
Again, We want to thank you all
and also Mr. Ira Kaye With all
our hearts.

Sincerely,
Committee & Parents.

Committee -
Marion Hood - R.F.D. # 3 Box 315 Sumter, S.C.
Samuel L. Buckner - Route #1 Dalzell, S.C.
Hammond Ray Route 3 Box 336 Sumter S.C
Raymey Benenhaly Route 1, Dalzell

Parents -

ACF will?

PR Can't ACF

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

March 28, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
~~41 Exchange Place, S. E.~~ 5 Forsyth St. S.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Paul:

This letter comes to apprise you of recent developments here on which we need help. As you know I have been working closely with a few of our most concerned students in the development of our local and state-wide program. A statement concerning developments here in the past two months is included in the report to be sent to Southern Regional now in the process of being typed.

I will not give you detailed background but will say that a few University students have participated with the Negro demonstrators since a renewal of the sit-ins began. With the exception of the young student arrested on March 2, whom none of us knew personally, these facts have received no open publicity. In recent weeks, however, some of our finest students who have participated directly or expressed views in sympathy with the present struggle have found themselves considerably harrassed, investigated, and in one case interrogated in a rather ruthless manner by the State Law Enforcement Agency.

Included in this group are Charles Joyner, who presided at the Student Workshop in February and Hayes Mizell, who served as the Student Chairman on that occasion for the small group on Higher Education. I believe that you were in that discussion and it may be that you will recall these two particular persons.

Both Chaz and Hayes have this year held Graduate Fellowships in the History Department, Chaz beginning his residence work toward the doctoral degree and Hayes beginning work for the MA. Within the past week both of them have received notification from the University that their Fellowships will not be renewed for the coming year.

We have reason to believe that there is a correlation between this action by the University and their participation in our various activities. We cannot state this categorically, however, since the University has not and will not indicate any such correlation. When an interested faculty member made inquiry as to the reason these particular Fellowships were not renewed he was told it was because of academic deficiency. In the case of Charles Joyner, whose grades were all A the first semester this doesn't stack up at all. Neither does it seem to apply to Hayes who had just been told by the Chairman of the Department that he would be happy to recommend him to the University of Mass. where he may make application.

Our inquiry to you is concerning possible sources of scholarships or financial assistance for these young men, both of whom must have an amount equal to the present Fellowship-$1500 for a nine month period-in order to continue their graduate program. Time seems to be of the essence just now because most of the Fellowships granted by various Universities have already been made for the coming

year. We do know that certain funds have been designated in the past for assistance to persons who have experienced economic reprisals because of their involment in the whole racial situation. These may not be applicable at all to this situation.

Both students, I think, would remain here for another year if direct scholarships were available to them to make this possible. We need this calibre of student here in these days very much indeed. On the other hand if something were offered to them in another and no doubt better university I certainly think they would be wise to accept it.

At this point the two students prefer that this infomation be kept in confidence. If you care to ascertain any additional facts from them directly I am sure that they will be happy to give them to you. They may be reached as follows: Charles W. Joyner, Box 2241, University S.C., Columbia; Hayes Mizell, Box 2831, University S. C., Columbia.

You can understand that we feel a real sense of responsibility in this and that we are eager to help in any way that we can. We shall certainly appreciate any suggestions which might be able to make.

Best of wishes to you.

Cordially,

Libby

April 5, 1961

Mrs. Theodore Ledeen
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Libby:

I believe that we have found a source of funds for the two students you mentioned. Funds will not come from our treasury but from a source which wants to remain anonymous, although it is quite respectable.

We are not sure yet how much money can be secured for this purpose. I think we need to know the details of the financial needs of the students. There is some hesitation over providing $1,500 for a nine months period. This figure sounds somewhat above the minimum for a school year. We are checking the amount of possible aid available. In the meantime, send us more details as soon as you can. I believe we can get a decision rather promptly.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

cc to Zumwalt 4-19

April 17, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I have received word from Mrs. Libby Ledeen that there might be some scholarship aid from an anonymous source available to Hayes Mizell and myself to continue our graduate work at the University of South Carolina next year. Needless to say, we are both mightily cheered and hopeful at the prospects. We especially appreciate your efforts in our behalf.

Mrs. Ledeen has suggested we write you concerning the actual financial need entailed by a year of graduate work. Our assistantships here have been for $1500.00. We have found that that amount, coupled with what we can earn in the summer, still barely covers our expenses, even with careful budgeting. Neither of us can count on any financial assistance from home. In my own case, I am the eldest son of six children. All of us are or have been faced with the necessity of financing for ourselves as much of our college education as possible through summer employment. We have been fortunate in living in Myrtle Beach, where summer jobs abound, and where we could start working in our early teens. In fairness to the younger ones, however, my parents are unable to make any financial contribution beyond undergraduate level. I was fortunate enough to earn my master's degree under university assistantships; now apparently they are at an end. As for part time employment during the school year, I'm afraid the amount of time required in research and the hours of actual classroom attendance virtually preclude that as a practical possibility. Speaking for myself, frankly I should prefer to take a full time job and save my money for another try at a Ph.D. later, than to divide my energy.

I would like to reiterate in all candor that there is no way to establish beyond doubt that there was any correlation between our activities in trying to promote interracial communication. We think there was. Certainly no reasonable explanation has been advanced to us; and the conflicting (and sometimes patently inapplicable) explanations given to others inquiring in our behalf merely enhances our suspicion.

If there is any further information you should require, just drop us a line and we shall be happy to furnish it to you. Thanking you once again for your consideration and your efforts in our behalf, I am

Sincerely yours,

Charles W. Joyner

Charles W. Joyner
Box 2241
University of S. C.
Columbia, S. C.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

April 18, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W. - Room 201
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

Thank you so much for your immediate reply to my letter concerning possible scholarship help for Charles Joyner and Hayes Mizell.

The delay in answering has come about partially because the two boys were out of town for a few days at a history meeting, when your letter arrived; and following that, I was exceedingly busy with already scheduled meetings.

As soon as I was able to communicate with them, I found that Charles Joyner was definitely interested and that Hayes, whose application was pending at the University of Massachusetts, was somewhat interested in the possibility of remaining here in school. Both of them said that they would communicate with you concerning the actual situation, including a statement concerning their financial needs. I know that both of them were working under pressure last week, to complete their grading of papers by a certain deadline and to study for their own tests. I hope, however, that they have had an opportunity to write you fully as to the situation.

We deeply appreciate your helpful consideration and sincerely hope that something can be worked out which will make it possible for both of them to continue their studies here at the University of South Carolina, if this seems to them to be the best plan.

Best of wishes to you.

Cordially,

Elizabeth C. Ledeen

(Mrs.) Elizabeth C. Ledeen
Director Program Services

ECL/cah

will?
D
PR

IRA KAYE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
120 N. Main Street
SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA

Telephone SP-3-3040

22 April 1961

Southern Regional Council
Mr. Paul Rilling
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Enclosed is a copy of the most recent order of Judge Timmerman in the Turk case. We intend to appeal this decision. After discussing the matter with Mr. Rowland Watts of the legal office of the American Civil Liberties Union, at his suggestion I am seeking the assistance of the Southern Regional Council in this matter once again. The immediate need is for financial assistance in perfecting and pursuing the appeal. The ACLU is continuing its support and Mr. Watts expects to be in Atlanta on another matter on the 1st of May. If time permits, he intends to see Mr. Dunbar and yourself on this problem. However, I would like to be in the position to know as soon as possible whether or not you are in a position to help out. I cannot give you an exact budget now but it will not amount to too much. It will include helping the ACLU foot the cost of printing the brief and legal and travel expenses. Since the brief and the record will not be very lengthy and since the travel expenses between here and Richmond, with a possible trip to New York to put the brief into final shape is all that will be involved, I do not believe that the amount of money involved will be too heavy.

Thanking you for your cooperation I remain,

Very truly yours,

Ira Kaye

IK:sgl

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

May 2, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
5 Forsyth St. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

I sincerely hope that Hayes Mizell has had an opportunity to write you. As I indicated in my recent letter, Hayes has made application to the University of Massachusetts for a fellowship for the coming year and was somewhat hopeful that this might materialize. He has now heard, however, that his application was late and that all of the fellowships for the coming year have been assigned. At this point, he would very much like to be considered for the scholarship help which you mentioned.

Since he is dependent upon the amount of the scholarship for all of his tuition and living expenses, I believe that $1,500. is almost essential to meet the basic needs. However, if the doner cannot consider this amount, I ~~believe~~ am sure that Hayes would make every effort to supplement his income in some other way.

Chaz Joyner has been granted a renewal of his fellowship for the coming year, we are happy to say. We don't know the circumstances but believe that the chairman of the department used his influence to put this through. In the case of Hayes, we are more certain than ever that there is a correlation between his participation in the sit-in and the refusal to continue his fellowship. With Joyner, the case was not as clear cut, since he had not actually participated in a demonstration.

Thank you so much for your help in this matter. You may communicate with Hayes Mizell, Box 2831, University of S.C., Columbia, S.C.

Sincerely,

Libby

(Mrs.) Elizabeth C. Ledeen

May 8, 1961

Mr. Timothy Jenkins
National Affairs Vice President
National Student Association
3457 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

Dear Tim:

The situation in South Carolina has improved slightly. One of the two students involved in the crisis situation has been granted a renewal of his fellowship. The Chairman of the department was apparently able to bring some pressure to bear on the situation. The other student is still seeking a way of continuing his graduate work and there seems to be no possibility of the University reconsidering in his case. I am writing to him to pass on your suggestion about the Canadian National Student Union. I doubt very much, however, that he would be interested in transferring in the middle of his graduate study. We also would hate to see one of the few white students who has been effective in the student movement in the deep South flee to Canada in the face of this kind of harassment.

Connie has indicated that NSA does not want the source of the aid to be identified to the student at this point. I have written to the student indicating that $500 will probably be available. I will appreciate early confirmation of this figure or correction if this is inaccurate. Would you be willing to consider raising the amount since only one student is involved and if he is not interested in the Canada prospect?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
cc: Connie Curry

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

3457 CHESTNUT STREET • PHILADELPHIA 4, PA. • BAring 2-1106 • CABLE, NATSTUD - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

April 26, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Connie has passed on the information on the two expelled students at the University of South Carolina. While our scholarship fund is rather low just now ($1,300), there are possibilities for their relocation.

Just this week I concluded an agreement with the Canadian National Student Union providing for the relocation of some four students expelled from southern colleges. I would be very interested to learn if these two students would like to take up their work at a Canadian University.

If so, they should outline the course of study they are pursuing; the degrees being sought; a record of the academic standing; and last but not least, the amount of money which they can put to their education next year.

I will be anxiously waiting to hear from you further to see if the Canada program will be feasible. Let me add that I would very much like to see the exchange come off since it would add a new dimension in international student cooperation.

Sincerely,

Timothy Jenkins

Timothy Jenkins
National Affairs Vice President

TJ/mg

ASSOCIATED WITH: American Council on Education • International Student Conference • U. S. Commission for UNESCO • World University Service • Council on Student Travel • Young Adult Council • Nat'l Citizens Committe for UN Day • Nat'l Scholarship Service & Fund for Negro Students

OFFICERS

President
RICHARD A. RETTIG
University of Washington

Assistant to the President
ELIZABETH R. GARMAN
Skidmore College

•

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Vice President
JAMES C. SCOTT
Williams College

Administrative Assistant
RICHARD M. MILLER
University of Minnesota, Duluth

Assistant
MANUEL ARAGON, JR.
San Francisco State College

Campus Administrator
HARVEY K. FLAD
University of Colorado

Director, Foreign Student Leadership Project
DONALD F. CLIFFORD
Catholic University of America

•

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Vice President
TIMOTHY L. JENKINS
Howard University

Program Vice President
DAN L. JOHNSTON
Westmar College

Program Vice President
DONALD R. SMITH
University of Texas

Administrative Assistant
ROBERT M. WALTERS
Lehigh University

Southern Human Relations Project
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

West Coast Office
2161 Shattuck Avenue
Berkeley, California

•

Educational Travel, Inc.
20 West 38th Street
New York 18, New York

2161 Shattuck Avenue
Berkeley, California

•

NATIONAL ADVISORS

Ralph J. Bunche
Under-Secretary
United Nations

John Cogley
Staff Administrator
The Fund for the Republic

James M. Dabbs
President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Rev. T. M. Hesburgh, C.S.C.
President
University of Notre Dame

Russell Kirk
Editor
The University Bookman

Ralph McGill
Publisher
Atlanta Constitution

Robert H. Shaffer
Dean of Students
Indiana University

Harold E. Stassen

•

Chairman
National Advisory Board
CARL M. GRIP, JR.
Dean of Men
Temple University

Chairman
Financial Advisory Board
RUTH HAGY BROD

May 8, 1961

Mr. Hayes Mizell
University of South Carolina
Box 2831
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Mizell:

Thank you for the information concerning your needs in relationship to continuing your graduate studies at Carolina. We are doing what we can to find assistance for you. We feel that it would be most unfortunate if you were forced to leave the University under the present circumstances. At the present state of our explorations, the situation seems to be as follows: It looks as though $500 will be made available to assist you with your expenses next year, should you find it possible to remain at Carolina. We have asked the donor to give us a final confirmation of this amount and to increase it if possible. We expect to have final word on this shortly.

We have heard of another situation which might conceivably interest you. The Canadian National Student Union has undertaken the relocation of four students who were expelled from Southern colleges because of their activities in connection with the student movement during the past year. I have no idea whether there is a Canadian university which would meet your academic needs, but if the idea interests you, we can look into it. If so, you would have to send to me a fairly complete record of your academic program, grades, etc.

We are continuing to explore possibilities in other directions, but this is all we know at the moment. Let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

copy to 22 5/2/61

U.S.C. Box 2831
Columbia, South Carolina
May 3, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

This is in regard to your letter of several weeks ago to Mrs. Ted Ledeen in which you said that you had found someone who might be willing to finance my education here at the University of South Carolina next year. Please accept my apology for waiting so long to write, but I have been quite busy for the past few weeks trying to finish a seminar paper. I had also hoped that I might hear something from the University of Massachusetts where I am trying for an assistantship, but I have still not received any reply from them.

I certainly appreciate everything you have done for me, and I am very interested in your offer. You mentioned in your letter to Mrs. Ledeen that there was some doubt as to whether $1500(the present amount of my assistantship) was more than would be needed. I agree that this does seem high, but I would like for it to be understood that this is my only source of income. My parents sacrificed to put me through undergraduate school, and I feel that when I graduated their responsibility for my education ended. Because both of my parents work and have done so much for me in the past, I feel that it is now time for me to accept the responsibility for my education and livelihood. The simple truth is that I would not have come to Carolina this year if I had not received an assistantship, and I will not return next year if I don't receive some financial aid.

Naturally I would like to get $1500 for next year, but I realize that this is quite a bit of money for any benefactor to give with no apparent return. I am very anxious to return to Carolina and finish my work on the Master's degree. Anything you can do for me will be greatly appreciated, and I will accept any realistic offer. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

M. Hayes Mizell

M. Hayes Mizell

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

May 18, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Rm. 201, 5 Forsyth St. S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I would like information on arrangements which SRC has with state council staff for fringe benefits such as retirement, Blue Cross, etc. Costs, conditions and other pertinent information will be appreciated.

I would like to have this information to present to the Executive Committee when it meets next week.

We are deeply grateful for SRC and its fine work and valuable resources.

Sincerely,

Fred M. Reese, Jr.

Fred M. Reese, Jr.

Box 186
Central, S. C.

June 22, 1961

Miss Camille C. Levy
706 E. Cheves Street
Florence, South Carolina

Dear Miss Levy:

We are enclosing several pieces of material concerning the use of biracial committees. You will note that report L-20 lists places where biracial committees are or were in existence, on pages 4 and 5. Florence is listed there has a community which has had a biracial committee and we will appreciate any information you can provide as to whether such a committee ever actually existed. This listing was based on a report from the South Carolina Council on Human Relations to the effect that Mayor McLeod did convene an interracial committee following sit-ins in Florence by high school students. Judging from your letter, this report must have been in error, or perhaps the committee met only once or twice.

It has been our experience that such an interracial committee can be of real value if the appointing authority sincerely desires a negotiated solution. Where the appointing authority is seeking delay or attempting to use the committee as a device to prevent change, the biracial committee is not only useless, but provides negative experience which makes it more difficult for negotiation in the future.

I hope you will let us know what success you may have with your efforts in Florence.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
Enclosures
cc: Alice Spearman
with original letter

706 E. Cheves Street
Florence, S . C.
May 31,1961

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Florence Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. would appreciate knowing what cities and towns in our area have set up bi-racial committees to work out problems relating to the desegregation of lunch counters .

We have asked the mayor of our city to set up such a committee and would like to be able to give him some factual information as to what has been accomplished elsewhere. Any information or pamphlets which you can send us, will be very much appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Camille C. Levy

Camille C. Levy, Secretary
Florence, S. C. Branch
N. A. A. C.P..

L-20
L-22
+ goals

~~Misc~~

S.C. - General
(Mizell
Corres.)

July 6, 1961

Mr. Timothy Jenkins
National Affairs Vice President
United States National Student Association
3457 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Dear Tim:

Mr. Hayes Mizell, the student at the University of South Carolina, reports that he really needs $1,500, or the present amount of his assistantship. He points out that this is his only source of income. He states, however, that he would be grateful for any assistance that might be available.

Should you want to correspond directly with Mr. Mizell, his address is: Box 2831, University of South Carolina, Columbia. He does not know as yet the source of his possible assistance.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR:mm

cc: Miss Connie Curry

SC
Gen

GEORGE McMILLAN
BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

August 24, 1961

Dear Paul:

Thanks very much for the material about the origins of HOPE. I am going to try to talk with either Mr. or Mrs. Lokey when I come back to Atlanta. And I am going to try to find out from you the names of the two mysterious women so often mentioned in the mimeographed history of HOPE. Who the hell are they?

Thanks again,

George

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

August 23, 1961

Mr. George McMillan
P. O. Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

The history of the exact beginning of HOPE is not easy to come by. The actual fact seems to be that there were at least three independent small groups thinking and talking about the problem and those participating in each claim being the beginning. You will note that on the first page, sixth paragraph, of the enclosed History, there is one theory which is based in fact. Another story which I hear frequently, which is also true, is that HOPE was formed at a gathering of 8 people on an October evening in the living room of Hamilton and Muriel Lokey. The Lokeys have been HOPE stalwarts throughout, and Ham Lokey is a former Atlanta representative, one of a handfull (8 or 12, I forget which) in the state House to vote against school closing in 1956.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
Enclosure: "The Beginning of HOPE"

OFFICERS

The Rev. James D. Glasse, Nashville
President

The Rev. John Charles Mickle, Memphis
Herman H. Long, Nashville
James Stokely, Newport
Vice-Presidents

Mrs. John C. Hull, Nashville
Secretary

John H. Cheek, Jr., Nashville
Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Rev. Lea Earl Acuff, Knoxville
George E. Barrett, Nashville
Lucius E. Burch, Jr., Memphis
Rev. Franklin N. Butler, Jackson
Rev. Will D. Campbell, Nashville
Mrs. Lawrence Coe, Memphis
James A. Colston, Knoxville
John J. Compton, Nashville
Miss Ellen Correll, Memphis
Earl A. Crowder, Memphis
Rev. W. T. Crutcher, Knoxville
Herman Daves, Knoxville
Maclin P. Davis, Nashville
Rev. William A. Dennis, Chattanooga
Rev. Sam R. Dodson, Jr., Nashville
Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald, Nashville
Mrs. Raymond T. Ferris, Nashville
Mrs. John Gregory, Chattanooga
Mrs. Robert Harwell, Franklin
W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Nashville
Rev. Blair T. Hunt, Memphis
Mrs. Stanley Ish, Memphis
Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Nashville
C. A. Kirkendoll, Jackson
Dan May, Nashville
Mrs. John T. McCall, Nashville
Hugh J. Morgan, M.D., Nashville
William H. Nicholls, Nashville
Mrs. John A. Osoinach, Memphis
Rev. S. A. Owen, Memphis
Rev. Robert C. Palmer, Nashville
Mrs. Robert W. Peelle, Oak Ridge
William G. Pollard, Oak Ridge
Hollis F. Price, Memphis
Rev. R. P. Richardson, Memphis
Rev. G. S. Roberts, Chattanooga
Clarence B. Robinson, Chattanooga
Mrs. Ben Russell, Greeneville
Rev. John Rustin, Kingsport
Clifford Seeber, Knoxville
Walter Sharp, Nashville
Seamour Shavin, Chattanooga
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith, Nashville
Neal B. Spahr, Knoxville
Roscoe L. Strickland, Jr., Murfreesboro
Russell B. Sugarmon, Jr., Memphis
Mrs. James M. Todd, Nashville
Mrs. H. Olin Troy, Knoxville
Mrs. Matthew Walker, Nashville
Rabbi James Wax, Memphis
Harold D. West, Nashville
Miss Louise Young, Nashville

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue • Nashville 12, Tennessee • CYpress 1-7544

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

September 14, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

May we have 25 additional copies of the July-August "New South"? Just prior to Labor Day 25 foreign students arrived in Nashville by bus from New Orleans. Enroute, they were taken fro Freedom Riders, but protested that they were not. One white German student was arrested in Hammond, Louisiana; charges yet unknown. The sponsoring group here is anxious to send each student a copy of this issue of New South. They were of course, much distressed and concerned.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Jones

Katherine Jones
Executive Director

KJ:nlo

Forwarded
9/15
MM -

September 14, 1961

Mr. W. E. Solomon
Palmetto Education Association, Inc.
1719 Taylor Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Walter:

I would consider it a privilege to have a part in your meeting in Atlanta September 23. Let me know when the meeting will be held, whether I should prepare a statement, and if so, of what length and emphasizing what aspect of the general problem.

It will be good to see you again.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Palmetto Education Association, Inc.

Office of the Association
1719 Taylor Street
Columbia, South Carolina
Telephone: ALpine 2-9383

Mrs. Alberta T. Grimes, President
P. O. Box 1084
Greenville, S. C.

September 11, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Twice each year the secretaries and presidents of the second state teachers associations in southern states meet to discuss common problems and pertinent issues. This organization, NCOSTA, will meet in Atlanta, Georgia, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, September 22, 23, and 24.

On Saturday morning, September 23, we wish to have a panel discussion, "School Desegregation - Problems and Solutions". We are asking Southern Regional Council, The American Friends Service Committee, and Teacher Security and Job Information Services to provide panel participants.

The meeting will be held at the Georgia Teachers and Education Association Building, 201 Ashby Street, Northwest, Atlanta, Georgia. If you can attend and participate, please let me know by return mail.

Yours truly,

W. E. Solomon

W. E. Solomon
Executive Secretary

WES:wfd

October 2, 1961

Mr. W. E. Solomon, Chairman
National Council Officers of
State Teacher Associations
Palmetto Education Association, Inc.
1719 Taylor Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Walter:

I very much appreciate the opportunity of being with your strategic and important group at your recent meeting in Atlanta. I did not think that our panel did a particularly effective job, and I'm glad to hear that you thought otherwide.

I need to know the directors and officers of the teachers' organizations, and I found this opportunity particularly valuable.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Palmetto Education Association, Inc.

Office of the Association
1719 Taylor Street
Columbia, South Carolina
Telephone: ALpine 2-9383

Mrs. Alberta T. Grimes, President
P. O. Box 1084
Greenville, S. C.

September 28, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I am certain you know that your presentation was well received by our group in the Atlanta meeting.

Your talk was so full of information relating to the problems we encounter that questions were almost unnecessary.

We also want you to know that the members of NCOSTA look forward to other appearances in their states. We are certain you may expect invitations.

We want to thank you again for your presence and your contribution.

Yours truly,

W. E. Solomon/B

W. E. Solomon, Chairman
National Council Officers of
State Teacher Associations

WES/bfb

October 18, 1961

Miss Serena L. Staggers
Voorhees Junior College
Denmark, South Carolina

Dear Miss Staggers:

I have not forgotten your invitation to me to come to Voorhees and I look forward to doing so. Convenient dates pose a bit of a problem right now. Could we wait until after Christmas? If not, could we find a date in mid-December?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Sent, 10/3/61:

"The Agony of the Southern Minister"

"The Church in Areas of Racial Tension"

"Are Southern Ministers failing the South"

S. G.
Gem

Mrs. Lemmie M. Ellerbe
300 Chesterfield Rd.
Cheraw, South Car.

(over)

Please send me a booklet
on the progress of Church Relation.

SC
Gen

Bethlehem Center

397 HIGHLAND AVE.
Spartanburg, S. C.

Nov. 6,1961

Mr.Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta,Ga.

Dear Mr.Rilling:

Let me thank you again for coming to our Southeastern Regional Conference of the National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers.Your address was very timely and I heard a number of favorable comments about it.

I failed to get your expense account before you left Mammoth Cave, and will appreciate it if you can let me have it as soon as possible, as we want to get the finances of the conference completed. Them too, I did not get a copy of your address; I need this to complete my report to the National Federation.

With appreciation for your help in making our conference a success,

I am,

Sincerely,

Annie McIver Rogers

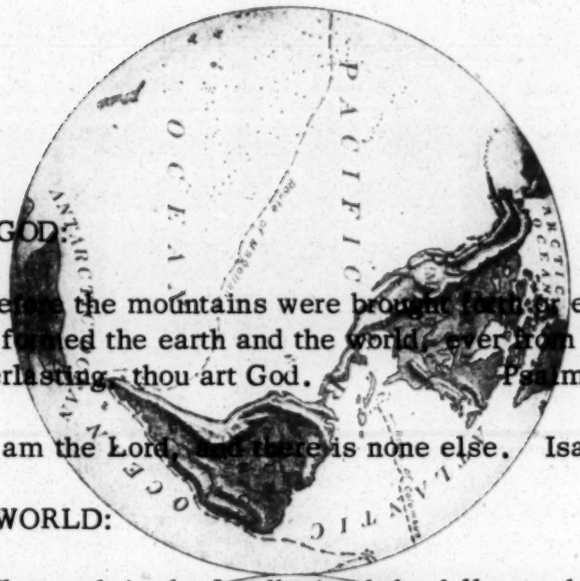
Annie McIver Rogers

11-6-61

WORK BOOK

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED
of the
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

THE KINGDOM WITHOUT FRONTIERS



ONE GOD:

Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God. Psalms 90:2

I am the Lord, and there is none else. Isaiah 45:6

ONE WORLD:

The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein. Psalms 24:1

ONE PEOPLE:

Have we not all one Father? Malachi 2:10

"The spirit of liberty is the spirit which is not too sure that it is right ... which seeks to understand the minds of other men and women ... remembers that not even a sparrow falls to earth unheeded ... It is the spirit of Him who ... taught mankind that lesson it has never learned but has never quite forgotten; that there may be a kingdom where the least shall be heard and considered ... with the greatest." -------Judge Learned Hand

ONE GOD

God is the God of every race and nation. No belief in God is adequate unless it is a belief in an all-inclusive God. He is a God of justice, mercy and love. He cannot be a racial or national God. He cannot be a class God. He is a God of all people. --Benjamin Mays, "Seeking to be Christian in Race Relations."

ONE WORLD

Whose world - Does the world belong to some of us more than to the rest of us? To strong nations more than weak ones? To the West or to the East? To man or to God? --From "Whose World" - John S. Wood

Wendell Wilkie did not discover one world; God made one world.

Never before has the world's oneness been so apparent, never before has its adversities been so evident and its glaring disparities been so clear.
--W. Richey Hogg, "One World, One Mission"

ONE PEOPLE

There is only one man in the world and his name is ALL MEN.
-- Carl Sanburg, "The Family of Men"

The human family is one, whatever be their nationality, language, religion, color, social standing, culture or political opinions. All members of this family have an equal nobility. -- From Father Dominique Georges Pire's Address at Dedication of the Gandhi International Youth Center in Huy, Belgium

The Glorious Mix-Up on the Day of Pentecost

When the Spirit of God moved the hearts of the listeners as well as those of the apostles, people of sixteen nationalities and three continents were baptized into the Christian Church and made members of the fellowship of the Holy Spirit. Across the diversity of language, color, custom and culture the will of God cut sharply and three thousand new members of the church rejoiced in their experience of real unity.

It was no accident that God chose such a motley crowd on which to bestow His gifts of faith, cleansing and brother love. Pentecost was a mighty demonstration of His purpose ". . . that they may all be one." It was the undoing of Babel which sent the tribes of men stumbling along their separate and quarrelsome ways.
-- Theodore E. Matson, "Edge of the Edge."

A W O R K S H O P

A Work Shop -
is a place of saw and plane
and saw dust and shavings on the floor,-
the leavings from rough things made smooth;
of square and rule,
with which things not true to line are tested
and made straight;
and a workman in overalls, not afraid to soil his hands
as he bends to his task to perfect something
beautiful - and useful out of that which may
have been raw and rough and plain...
But all done in the service of humanity.

In this spirit, we may have our workshop.
It means hard work, - not afraid to handle sordid things,
to probe deep with chisel and auger to uncover conditions,
to make rough places be saw dust and shavings;
to use the square and rule to straighten conditions,
that we may make something beautiful out of that
which has been sordid and unlovely---
But all done in the service of humanity.

-- Dorothy Tilly

THE PURPOSE OF A WORKSHOP

To throw a searchlight on conditions,
to reveal to the public conditions that need changing,
to formulate plans to change conditions that need
changing,
to lead the public to desire conditions changed -
and be willing to accept changes when made.

PROGRAM

November 6, 1961
10:00 A. M.

HYMN "We Gather Together"

PRAYER Rev. J. J. Sneed, D. D.
Pastor, Haygood Memorial Methodist Church

GREETINGS Dr. C. Eric Lincoln
Adm. Assistant, Clark College

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Director
The Southern Regional Council

PURPOSE Mrs. M. E. Tilly

ONE GOD

SOLO "How Great Thou Art"
Mrs. Coretta Scott King

The Facade of Brotherhood

Moderator Miss Margaret Long
Director of Information, SRC

Questioner Mr. Eugene Patterson, Editor
The Atlanta Constitution

Participants: Dr. Joseph Johnson
Interdenominational Theological Center

Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick, Pastor
St. Mark's Methodist Church

Father John Mulroy, S. T. L.
LaGrange, Georgia

Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild
The Temple

ONE WORLD

SONG "He's Got The Whole World in His Hands"

ADDRESS Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick

1:00 P.M. LUNCH

GRATITUDE GRACE

AFTERNOON SESSION
2:00 P. M.

ONE PEOPLE

HYMN "Onward Brothers"

"The Philosophy Back of the Student Movement"
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

"The Gulf between Civil Rights' Principles and Practices"

SONG "Come by here, Lord"

PANEL Mrs. A. A. Hardy, Mrs. Susie Holley,
Mrs. Vernon E. Jordan, Mrs. Alfred Lexow,
Mrs. George McCaskey, Mrs. John Morris,
Mrs. John Patton, Mrs. Jane Schutt,
Mrs. Moreland Smith

DISCUSSION GROUPS: Mr. John R. Yungblut, Director

We seek -
a conviction that will not let us rest
a faith that will not shrink
a courage that will not waver

DISCUSSION GROUP No. 1
Leader Mrs. George J. Gunning
Reporter Mrs. E. U. Robinson
Resource People: Dr. James A. Moss
Mrs. David Baker
Mrs. H. Q. Huie

DISCUSSION GROUP No. 2
Leader Mrs. W. W. Thrasher
Reporter Mrs. Addie M. Thomas
Resource People: Miss Margaret Long
Mrs. Mable Morley

DISCUSSION GROUP No. 3
Leader Mrs. Stanley Harris
Reporter Mrs. D. R. Freeman
Resource People: Mrs. E. L. Glossbrenner
Mr. Wm. Fillmore
Mrs. T. M. Wallace

DISCUSSION GROUP No. 4
Leader Mrs. Pauline H. Muhleman
Reporter Mrs. A. I. Botnick
Resource People: Mrs. Constance Moser
Mr. Robert Schrider

DISCUSSION GROUP No. 5
Leader Mrs. Hattie Droll
Reporter Mrs. C. M. Weston
Resource People: Miss Carrie E. Meares
Mrs. J. Q. Walsh

DISCUSSION GROUP No. 6
Leader Mrs. Jules Cahn
Reporter Mrs. Clifford Durr
Resource People: Mrs. Herbert Boozer
Mrs. Vivian C. Mason
Dr. Edward Lantz

DISCUSSION GROUP No. 7
Leader Mrs. Ben Russell
Reporter Mrs. L. L. Jackson
Resource People: Miss Elizabeth Lollar
Miss Eleanor French

DISCUSSION GROUP No. 8
Leader Mrs. Edward J. Lantz
Reporter Mrs. J. D. Ashley
Resource People: Mrs. H. Kerr Taylor
Miss Thelma Stevens
Mr. Vernon Jordan

EVENING SESSION

7:30 P. M.

HYMN "Great Day, The Righteous Marching"

WORSHIP Rev. Roland Haynes, Professor, Clark College
Mr. Daniel Mitchell, Mr. Robert Tucker,
Students - Clark College

"Our First" In the Atlanta School Story, discussed by:

Damaris Allen
Willie Jean Black
Donita Gaines
Martha Ann Holmes
Lawrence Jefferson
Mary McMullen
Madelyn Nix
Arthur Simmons
Rosalyn Walton
Thomas Welch

SPIRITUAL "We Shall Overcome"
"Walk Together Children"

DISCUSSION GROUPS CONTINUED

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1961

O Brother Man, Fold To Thy Heart Thy Brother

WORSHIP Looking Forward - led by Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen

HYMN "Lift Every Voice and Sing"

WHAT ARE WE DOING? - The Anti-DeFamation League
- Mrs. Stanley Harris

The Catholic Women
- Mrs. George Gunning

The Y. W. C. A.
- Miss Hattie Droll

The United Church Women
- Mrs. T. M. Wallace

DEMOCRACY AND THE ORIGINAL SIN -
- Rev. Will Campbell
National Council of Churches

COFFEE BREAK

REPORT OF DISCUSSION GROUP - Mr. John Yungblut

WHAT THE CHURCH IS TRYING TO SAY -
Bishop John Owen Smith,
Bishop of North and South Georgia
Methodist Conferences

1:00 P. M. LUNCH

Now Thank We

Bless Be The Tie That Binds
Our Hearts in Mutual Love

WORSHIP

LOOKING FORWARD

LEADER: Though the vision tarry, wait for it, because it will surely come, it will not tarry.

RESPONSE: Hark! there is one calling,

LEADER: Clear the way for the Eternal through the waste,
Level a highroad for our God across the desert;
Every valley must be filled up,
Every mountain and hill lowered, rough places smoothed,
and ridges turned into a plain.

RESPONSE: Up to the high hills,
O herald of happiness to Zion!
Raise your voice loudly,
O herald of happiness to Jerusalem,
Raise it fearlessly.

LEADER: Here is your God!
Here is the Eternal coming in power.
Maintaining mightily his cause!
(Isa. 40; 3, 4, 9, 10. Moffatt Translation)

RESPONSE: Keep thou thy dreams, the tissue of all wings
Is woven first of them; from dreams are made
The precious and imperishable things,
Whose loveliness lives on and does not fade

LEADER: In after days it shall be that the Eternal's
Hill shall rise, towering over every hill,
And higher than the heights.
To it shall all the nations stream.

RESPONSE: For instruction comes from Zion.

LEADER: He will decide disputes of the nations,
And settle many a people's care,
Till swords are beaten into ploughshares,
Spears into pruning hooks;
No nation draws the sword against another,
No longer shall men learn to fight.
(Moffatt Translation)

RESPONSE: For the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord as waters cover the sea.

"FACTS ABOUT THE MODERN AMERICAN WOMAN"

From
THE SOCIAL CREED OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

By
A. Dudley Ward

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

"She outnumbers man for the first time in history."
"She outlives man by an average of four and a half years."
"She is the beneficiary of 80% of all life insurance."
"She owns 70% of this country's wealth."
"She spends about 85% of family income -- suggests what should be done with the remaining 15%.
"She has, as a voter, a majority of the franchise."
"She is principally responsible for our youth education."
"She owns 40% of all real estate."
"She possesses 50% of the stock in industrial corporations."
"She has 92 labor-saving devices which should give her more time than any previous generation."

"She has greatly influenced political life in the United States by becoming senator, governor, judge, cabinet member, ambassador, etc."
"She can enter the new and interesting fields of medicine, law, engineering, the ministry, business, and finance."
"She also faces the facts that: While over ½ of all women devote full time to homemaking, the majority of women continue to be homemakers when employed."

"One-third of all women in the United States aged 14 years or over are in the labor force in any given month."

"Two-fifths of all women (28 million) work in the course of a year; 3 out of every 10 married women are working, and 2 out of every 5 mothers of school-age children are in the labor force."

"In 1900, ½ of the female labor force is made up of single women; 6 out of 10 working women are married; 5 out of 10 working women are over 40 years old.

"One-fifth of the nation's income (42 billion dollars) in wages and salaries was earned by women in 1955; ¼ of the total man-hours (130 million) were worked by women in 1955.

All occupations from clerical and factory work to professions are open to women.[1]

Facts such as those listed above, indicating radical changes in America, make the study of family life in its new social context an important "must."

---

[1]Womanpower (New York:Columbia University Press,1957). Published by the National Manpower Council. See also Cynthia Wedel, Employed Women and the Church (New York: National Council of Churches).

The Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL - ITS ORIGIN AND AIMS

The Southern Regional Council and its predecessor, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, have been active since 1919. The Commission was founded in that year by a group of the South's leading church men and women. Through the ensuing years it built up a body of acquaintance and confidence that has been an increasing asset. It worked to encourage an interchange of ideas and mutual trust between the South's two peoples. The notion of cooperative action by persons of good will, both white and Negro, took firmer root and has continued to grow.

In time the Commission sought ways of expanding its activities to permit a broader approach to the problems of the South. This led to the formation of the Southern Regional Council, which was chartered early in 1944. The incorporators were Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University; Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Bishop Arthur J. Moore, of the Methodist Church; and Dr. Howard W. Odum, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation formally merged its program and assets with those of the Council.

The Southern Regional Council consists of a board of some 80 Southerners, drawn from the major religious faiths, both races, and the 13 states of the region. These people are the Southern Regional Council. The Council is non-profit, non-political, and non-denominational.

In 1951, the Council formally committed itself to the aim of an unsegregated society. It did so because it believed segregation to conflict with moral values, with democratic principles, and with the best interests of the country and this region. The Council has, therefore, an announced point of view. It has, furthermore, a single-minded devotion to the method of fair, open, and well-informed discussion. It believes that Southern problems cannot be satisfactorily solved unless Southerners are willing to discuss them frankly, critically, and realistically. The Council's program is planned and its publications are prepared to serve that end.

Financial support for the Council has come from many different individuals and organizations. The latter include national foundations, many church denominations, and various trade unions and business firms.

The Council's present functions may be summarized as follows: 1) it provides consultative services to private and official agencies; 2) it carries on research and publishes frequent reports of findings; 3) it publishes a monthly magazine, New South, and works with the press, radio, and television; 4) it is a clearinghouse and coordinator for other agencies concerned with Southern problems.

The Southern Regional Council seeks to be a practical organization, aiming at working solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements. It is an educational organization. It believes that each community in the South must find its own answers to social issues within the framework of law and conscience. It offers no blueprint, no panacea for the South's human problems. It does offer a method--that of representative citizens, white and Negro, coming together in equal dignity to find the best ways to move ahead.

* * *

Present officers of the Southern Regional Council:

President

James M. Dabbs
Planter and Author
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Vice-Presidents

Josephine Wilkins
Athens, Georgia

Dr. Albert W. Dent, President
Dillard University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

Marion A. Wright
Attorney and Past President, SRC
Linville Falls, North Carolina'

Chairman, Executive Committee

John H. Wheeler, President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
Durham, North Carolina

Executive Director

Leslie W. Dunbar
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

6/24/61

11/61

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director James M. Dabbs, President

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

ALABAMA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Room 1224, Comer Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama
Phone: ALpine 2-2722 (205)
Exec. Dir.: Norman Jimerson
Chairman: Father Albert Foley

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas
Phone: FRanklin 4-4521 (501)
Exec. Dir.: Nathaniel Griswold
Chairman: Rev. Charles C. Walker

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

4241 S. W. 109th Court
Miami 55, Florida
Phone: CAnal 1-8521 (305)
Exec. Dir.: William K. Williams
Chairman: Mrs. Mabel Reese

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 Exchange Place, S.E., Rm. 309
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Phone: 525-6468 (404)
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Frances Pauley
Chairman: Rev. Charles Demere

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Chairman: The Rev. A. D. Pinckney
Plymouth Congregational Church
1626 West Chestnut Street
Louisville 3, Kentucky
Phone: JAckson 3-5265 (502)

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

121 E. Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina
Phone: FRanklin 6-6833 (704)
Exec. Dir.: Harry S. Jones
Chairman: Rev. Henry Ruark

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina
Phone: ALpine 6-8808
Exec. Dir.: Mrs. Alice Spearman
Chairman: Rev. Fred Reese

TENNESSEE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee
Phone: CYpress 1-7544 (615)
Exec. Dir.: Miss Katherine Jones
Chairman: George Barrett

VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3-B Broad-Grace Arcade Bldg.
Richmond 19, Virginia
Phone: MIlton 9-0872 (703)
Exec. Dir.: Heslip Lee
Chairman: Dr. Thomas Henderson

*TEXAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Chairman: Mrs. James S. Crate
8510 Ferris Street
Houston 35, Texas

HOUSTON COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

3605 Fannin Street
Houston, Texas
Phone: JAckson 4-5084 (713)
Exec. Sec.: Mrs. George Dumbauld
Chairman: Mrs. E. Pliny Shaw

*Cooperating but not financially assisted

I have dreams of a day when thy Light of Truth and Freedom shall flood the earth; when wars shall cease and brotherhood prevail. Dreams are they, you say, yes, but God's dreams---

"That men shall love one another,
That white shall call black man brother;
That greed shall pass from the market-place;
That lust shall yield to love for the race;
That man shall meet with God face to face--
Dreams are they all,
But God's Dreams!"

Thomas Curtis Clark

November 12, 1961.

Air Mail

Mrs. Alice Spearman
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

Enclosed is the information from "the foundation book" on the Field Foundation. I don't know the date of the next meeting of their board but suggest it would work as well for you if you submitted your request at any time that it was ready.

Our thinking on all the program areas about which you asked are little more definite than the discussions you heard here. This is particularly true of the registration project. These programs may become considerably more definite in the near future but I doubt if you should plan any portion of a request of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations on these plans at this time.

We will be happy to advise you on the draft of your proposal if you wish and if time permits. Under any circumstances we would appreciate having a copy of the request since sometimes we are asked about these matters and are embarassed that we know so little about them.

In preparing any request to Field you might keep in mind also that they give $25,000.00 a year to SRC for direct aid to state councils. This does not necessarily rule out individual requests but it would be well to acknowledge your awareness and appreciation of the help already received.

This is being done hastilyin the hope it will reach you by the 15th.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony

PA:mbb

Just to remind you that we have an immediate need to learn names, and addresses(where available) of members of the Field Foundation board. Also, it will help a lot to find out when the next board meeting is schedule and intervals at which the board meets. The SCCHR exec comm. meets here on Wed., Nov. 15th, so do send such info as is available by return mail--- please. Many thanks.

Because we are planning to submit a proposal to Field, and hopefully in time for consideration at the next Board meeting, it will help us greatly to have info as to what program ideas have been firmed up by SRC in line with Les Dunbars statement that SCR will coop. with several other organizations in voter-registration efforts, will focus on the Deep South, and will possibly give special attention to small towns, rural areas and may revise programs designed especially to fit the needs ~~of~~ for developing youth leadership. We've made a few beginnings in all of these areas, but want to do more. Since Paul is away, your help is needed NOW

SC-
Gen

November 17, 1961

Miss Annie McIver Rogers
Bethlehem Center
397 Highland Avenue
Spartanburg, S. C.

Dear Miss Rogers:

I'm sorry that I was late in submitting my expense account. About the copy of the speech itself, I will of course meet your needs as best I can. I did speak from an outline. I wonder if an outline of the speech in some detail would meet your needs or whether I must write it out. Again I apologize for the delay. I will move on the speech as soon as I hear from you on this point.

I very much enjoyed participating in the meeting. Thank you for asking me.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

56 Gen

Bethlehem Center

397 HIGHLAND AVE.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Nov. 24, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Thank you for your letter of Nov. 17th. We will be glad to have the outline of your address to complete our report on the Southeastern Regional Conference, National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers. At our Bethlehem Center Board meeting, Novermber 27th, a report is to be made on the Conference at Mammoth Cave. One of our Board Members is to tell about your address.

Thanking you for your help and cooperation,

I am,

Sincerely,

Annie McIver Rogers

Annie McIver Rogers

SC
Gen

November 30, 1961

Mrs. H. H. Hickman
4114 McGregor Drive
Columbia 4, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Hickman:

Thank you for sharing your letter of November 12 to Mr. Reese with Paul Anthony and myself. We appreciate and share your concern on this matter. Even I did not realize that Alice had received no salary increase in all these years.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Mrs. H. H. HICKMAN
Forty-one Fourteen McGregor Drive
Columbia 4, So. Car.

November 12, 1961

The. Rev. Fred M. Reese
Box 186
Central, S.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Reese:

Some time recently I spoke to Mrs. Ledeen and asked her to write you on a mtter which has been on my mind for some time, feeling that she is a personal friend of yours, and she said she would. Knowing how busy she has been, however, I doubt if she has gotten around to it and I feel that it needs consideration, so here goes:

I believe I know better than anyone else how hard Mrs. Spearman has worked for the Council over the past six years. She is doing a double job and, if we could afford it, we really should have a full-time co-director. You don't realize how many extra hours; sometimes before a meeting she stays till two and three o'clock in the morning, and then goes home to finish out the night with work at home.

All of the past six years she has been receiving the same salary with no suggestion of her receiving an increase. I also know that she is paid less than practically every other Director of any Council in the entire Southern region.

Do you feel that you could bring up before the financial committee a suggestion that we give her an increase of say $1,000 a yea r? I believe we would find it possible to pay her that the same way that we have been paying her the salary she is now receiving. What are your thoughts on this matter? If we keep putting off we will never give her any more. If we should ever lose her, I feel the Council would fall to pieces. She

H. H. HICKMAN
Forty-one Fourteen McGregor Drive
Columbia 4, So. Car.

is really irreplaceable. To have worked all these years at the same figure, less than most if not all the other directors of councils, must be most frustrating. She deserves it and is at such a low ebb that I think it would make her spirits rise if you were to TRY accomplish this. Incidentally, she knows nothing of this letter. Please let me have your reaction.

Kindest personal wishes to you.

Cordially,

Charlotte C. Hickman

(Mrs. H. H. Hickman)

P.S.
Copy to Mr Paul Relling or Mr Paul Anthony
Thought you might wish to see this
CCH

December 1, 1961

Miss Alice Spearman
Executive Director
The South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

The urgency of your letter makes me answer by return mail!

Enclosed is the requested material on the foundations. Information on the Phelps-Stokes Fund is not included since they are no longer in the grant-making business.

Several thoughts occur to me from your letter that I should like to share with you for whatever they are worth.

Each of the foundations about which you ask are major contributors to SRC. This does not prevent SC CHR from approaching them, but it does call for discretion. Two of the foundations (Field and Taconic) each give generously for the specific purpose of making funds available to the state councils; in effect they know they are already helping these councils whose existence and programs they approve of. For them to increase this support, independentlyto one council, will require a request and program that has particularly high appeal for them.

For the above and other reasons I would hope that any request you make, while reasonably short, be very sound and thoroughly thought out before it is submitted. You mention in your letter several promising programs. I would choose the one that you feel most needed, promising, and most likely to be attractive to the foundation to which it is sent. It would be very unwise to make two or three approaches at once. Aside from the fact that the world of foundations is a very small one, there is always the chance that more than one request would be approved. In such an event, you and the SC CHR would probably be hopelessly overloaded in implementing the financed programs.

I don't know your motives in the concern for knowing foundation board members, but a word of caution. Generally, it is very unwise to approach individual board members rather than foundation staff. Staff members resent this and frequently staff influence is more powerful than the opinions of individual board members. With very few exceptions, for instance, SRC does not even bother to determine who is on a given foundation board.

Have you sent Field a report, to date, on the progress of the college program? It should be done whether or not you ask them to continue supporting the program. If you ask for continued support, make it for two years. And, of course, it is unlikely that you could go to the one foundation for support to several projects.

I have discussed these ideas with Paul Rilling, quickly by phone. He will undoubtedly discuss them with you today.

Call on us if we can be of help.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA:nm
Enclosures

FORM BOND

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

November 29, 1961

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you very much for your recent helpful letter concerning the Field Foundation. Our executive committee was quite excited over the idea of our implementing some of the fine suggestions which were made at the annual meeting concerning 1962 SRC Program. More of this later.

I shall greatly appreciate it if at your earliest convenience you can send me information similiar to that sent on the Field Foundation concerning the following foundations: The Thelps Stokes Foundation; The New World Foundation; The Toconic Foundation; The Rockefeller Brothers Foundation.

On a small grant we got from the Field Foundation last year, we have developed among other things a going project with college students. We are eager to enlarge this program and to continue it.

Because white people in South Carolina have been, in the main, very much like ostrichs during the period since 1954, there has been very little return from efforts spent in trying to persuade them to play a constructive role. However, this situation is changing rapidly. We feel that there would be great value in getting a grant which would make possible the employment of Gil Rowland, Religious Editor for the Greenville News, to work entirely with white groups and feed them by degrees into membership into the Council. Gil's work would involve personal interviews, small group meetings and some larger work shops and conferences. We are eager to get foundation assistance in underwriting this project.

In line with Les Dunbar's statement that SRC hopes to focus somewhat on small town and rural work, we would like to pick up some of the many threads of activity begun by us in rural areas here in South Carolina and enlarge this work to make use of the federal area redevelopment program. Fortunately, there is a former negro farm agent in Charleston who has excellent qualifications and would happily undertake this work. Furthermore, Mrs. Fields, who is on the Field Foundation Board, has a winter place in Jasper County, the Chelsea Planation. She told me that she would like very much to make any contribution possible to the development and improvement of the situation among negroes in Jasper County. Doubtless, a project based there which could also emcompass twenty-two other counties in South

Carolina which have been declared eligible for area redevelopment would have excellent potentialities.

I have spelled out the above in some detail in order that you might add names and addresses and other information about any additional foundations with which you are familar, and which you think might be interested in any one or more of the ideas refer to above.

Won't you share the contents of this letter informally with Paul Rilling and Les Dunbar? I shall appreciate it.

As time is of the essence, I make bold to urge as immediate a reply as you can give me.

Appreciatively yours,

Alice Spearman (mb)

Alice Spearman,
Executive Director

Dictated but signed in Mrs. Spearman absence.

Seaford
Beckum

W. L. SNELL

National Printing Company
971 Peachtree St. • NE • Atlanta 9, Georgia

Printers & Lithographers • TRinity 5-7081

PR -

maybe I should reply
to this, will you
please tell me what to say?

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

December 16, 1961

Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. NW
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Les Dunbar:

Mr. Dabbs made a fine address at the statewide student meeting we held here in Columbia on December 3. As usual, he was quoting you heavily. I am writing to suggest that we should be happy to receive copies of the public addresses you make, because we believe that they will be valuavle to us. I am personally keenly interested in the whole philosophy upon which our work is based, and believe that it, too, must be continually reappraised. Please don't let your modesty prevent you from sharing fully with us.

I am writing to you in the hope that you can produce favorable results on the request I shall make with a minimum of misunderstanding or friction.

1. Would it be possible for us to receive each year the names and addresses of South Carolinians who participate in the conferences of the Fellowship of the Concerned?

2. If possible, we would like very much to receive a kit of the materials distributed and copies of the program. If there is any evaluation made of the effectiveness of the speakers, we would like this also. You understand that we not only stay on the lookout for qualified speakers for our own use, but have also achieved good results in placing speakers before opinion-forming organizations.

3. When plans get under way to hold a state meeting in South Carolind of the Fellowship of the Concerned, would it be possible for us to be informed that such plans are being made, and with whom? Only one such meeting has been held in South Carolina since 1954, I believe.

I have personally been a member of the South Carolina Council of United Church Women throughout its entire existence. After Mrs. Dabbs' term as president expired, she was followed by two timid presidents. We attended, but were never asked to participate on programs. At a recent meeting, the first held by the current state president, I was asked to be a program participant and my contribution seemed to be favorably received. I mention this by way of saying that it seems highly wasteful and unnecessary to exclude those members of state staff who are women from the state and regional meetings.

Several years ago I wrote Mrs. Tilly about this as tactfully as I could and asked permission to attend the regional meetings as a spectator, if she preferred that we not be participants. The response was negative and was placed entirely on the basis of lack of space. It is a little suprising that there would be no place in the city of Atlanta that would be large enough to include the three of us women who head state councils. I am sure you will treat this matter in confidence, and let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman
per cah

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/cah

RT. REV. C. ALFRED COLE, D.D.
CHAIRMAN BOARD OF TRUSTEES
COLUMBIA
RT. REV. T. N. CARRUTHERS, D.D.
VICE-CHAIRMAN
CHARLESTON

JOHN F. POTTS
PRESIDENT

J. C. HORNE
TREASURER
PRESIDENT THE EDISTO BANK
DENMARK
PREZELL R. ROBINSON
SECRETARY
RALEIGH

Voorhees School & Junior College

DENMARK, SOUTH CAROLINA

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

December 16, 1961

Mr. Paul Rillings
Southern Regional Council, In.
Room # 201
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. Rillings:

This is to inform you that we are expecting your presence on January 4, 1962-at 7:30 P.M.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Sincerely,

S.L. Staggers

Miss S.L. Staggers
Chairman of Social Science Division

SLS/vf

SC - Gen

RT. REV. C. ALFRED COLE, D.D.
CHAIRMAN BOARD OF TRUSTEES
COLUMBIA

RT. REV. T. N. CARRUTHERS, D.D.
VICE-CHAIRMAN
CHARLESTON

JOHN F. POTTS
PRESIDENT

J. C. HORNE
TREASURER
PRESIDENT THE EDISTO BANK
DENMARK

PREZELL R. ROBINSON
SECRETARY
RALEIGH

Voorhees School & Junior College

DENMARK, SOUTH CAROLINA

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

October 30, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rillings
Southern Regional Council
Room #201 5 Forsythe Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 18th.

The Social Science Department of Voorhees Junior College extends to you a cordial invitation to speak to a select group of student-faculty on January 4, 1962, at 7:30 P.M. in the T.H. Moore Student center. We are asking you to develop the topic, "The South Today".

Looking forward with much anticipation to this date when you will be our speaker.

Yours Truly,

Serena L. Staggers

Serena L. Staggers
Chairman
Social Science Dept.

SC - Gen

December 21, 1961

Miss Serena L. Staggers
Chairman, Social Science Department
Voorhees School and Junior College
Denmark, South Carolina

Dear Miss Staggers:

I am sorry to let you down again, but it will not be possible for me to be with you on January 4. I am going to have to go to New Orleans on that date to participate in some important consultations regarding future possibilities in that city in the light of recent developments.

My main problem remains what it has been, that I am unable to travel to Denmark at Southern Regional Council expense unless I can do so as part of a trip to South Carolina which would involve some other chores as well. If you still want to bother with me after all the trouble I have caused you, I would urge you to get together with Alice so that I can be with you at a time when I am in the state on SCCHR business. Late February or March would be convenient.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
cc: Mrs. Alice Spearman

SC
Gen
(because in regard to rural research project.)

December 21, 1961

JM, LWD PR

Attached letter

When I was last in South Carolina, there was considerable discussion at the board meeting of the SCCHR concerning the need for some research into the problems of discrimination touching farmers and rural areas, specifically the matters of federal farm and home assistance programs. I believe this need to be valid and have discussed it with Jim. The attached letter relates to an effort by Ira Kaye, board member of SCCHR, to secure some sort of financing or authorization for a project in this area that he would handle. This situation requires no action by us, and the letter is attached for your information.

Southern Re[redacted]

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU[redacted]

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date December 21, 1961

To: LWD From: PR

Subject: Attached letter

I suggest we act as follows:

1. Send her copies of your public addresses.

2. Send her the names and addresses of South Carolinians who participate in the Fellowship of the Concerned meeting. I would like to do this for all states. ?

3. Send her a kit of the materials.

4. Tell her we will take up the matter of attendance of state staff in these meetings when Mrs. Tilly returns.

Mobley is getting me up a S.C. list + Fellowship kit or programs

December 29, 1961

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director
The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

Under separate cover we are sending you several of my things; as you may remember from my hectic appearance last summer at Columbia, most of my speech-making is not from prepared addresses. A very limited number of reprints of "The Annealing of the South" are available if you have need of them. I think you will find New South helpful also as a guide to SRC thinking.

Enclosed are the names and addresses of those persons from South Carolina who participated in this year's meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned as well as a copy of the program and copies of the materials used. Certainly, it is desirable to share this material with the state councils.

As you may know, Mrs. Tilly is confined to her home with a broken hop. However, her recovery seems to be progressing satisfactorily and at an early opportunity I shall discuss with her your ideas about the South Carolina meeting and urge that she work with you in planning it, if such a meeting can be held during the coming year.

Generally, I understand and agree with your thinking about the annual meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned and feel that Mrs. Tilly would also. Perhaps this can be explored thoroughly before the next meeting. In the meantime it might clear matters up somewhat for you to know a little more about the structure of the meetings. It is becoming less of a problem, but securing space for an interracial meeting - housing, meals, and the like - have been very serious matters. Mrs. Tilly, moreover, receives a large number of requests for

invitations that neither space nor budget will allow. Finally, the meetings are largely planned for those whose commitment is not as strong as it might be or for those who need training in how to become more effective. In facing the hard choices, Mrs. Tilly likely felt that you fit neither of these categories. Of one thing I am certain, no slight was intended. And, certainly, state and regional meetings in any area of our interest, should be planned and executed in cooperation with the state councils wherever possible.

All good wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

USC: Phylon article
Annealing of the South
S. C. attendance list
Kit of materials
Civil Disobedience

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern R[illegible] Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. [illegible] GEORGIA
[illegible]2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January 9, 1962

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

I sent you the copy of Leslie Dunbar's speech Civil Disobedience in error and would appreciate your returning it at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,
Muriel Berger
Muriel Berger
Secretary

Have just returned from a field trip and hasten to return copy of the above speech.
You did not send the kit of materials used in fall meeting of the Fellowship of the Concerned which you listed as USC. Dr Dunbar's letter stated that he was enclosing copy of program + copies of materials used. Please forward soon. Thanks!
Ans.

January 18, 1962

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

You have every reason to sound peevish about the board list. As you know, every year we elect new members and since we have not yet had responses from all those invited, we have not been able to update the old board list. It is for this reason and no other that I have held off sending it. As soon as it is updated I will see that you get the first copy.

At the moment Josephine Wilkins is at
387 South Milledge Avenue
Athens, Georgia
and Paul Christopher is at
216 Flatiron Building
Knoxville, Tennessee.

All good wishes,

Sincerely,

PA:bp

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

2

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

January 16, 1962

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

About a month ago I wrote, asking you to supply me with a list giving names and addresses of the SRC board. Bless you, either you have been too busy or must have attributed sinister motives to my request!

Frankly, there were only two addresses that I had immediate need of-- that of Josephine Wilkins, who is a cousin, and another one of our cousins wanting to write her. Also, I wanted to follow up with Paul Christopher on a suggestion he made to me in Atlanta. My interest in identifying persons who were on the board when I was a member was merely incidental. So just send me the two addresses if there is some reason why you prefer not sending me the total list. I shall understand.

Sincerely,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/cah

Sound peevish — not meant just impish! A.

January 24, 1962

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director
The South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

We are at a loss to understand why you did not receive the kit of materials used in the Fellowship of the Concerned meeting since it was all in the same envelope as the speech you were kind enough to return to me, and there was also enclosed in that envelope the list of those who attended the meeting from South Carolina.

We regret that most of the material used in the kits has been distributed and we have one remaining copy of the Work Book which we are enclosing. Also, we are enclosing a copy of Leslie Dunbar's speech Civil Disobedience, which is a mimeographed copy.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Muriel Berger
Secretary

Enc. -2-

Pending

January 26, 1962

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

May I ask again for a bit of help? On June 19,1961 the Deputy Secretary of Defense sent a directive to the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The subject was "availability of facilities to military personnel". Paragraph 2 of the memorandum read as follows:

> "Therefore, in those areas where unsegregated facilities are not readily available to members of the Armed Forces in adjacent or surrounding communities, it is the policy of the Department of Defense to provide such facilities on military installations to the extent possible. In addition, local commanders are expected to make every effort to obtain such facilities off base for members of the Armed Forces through command-community relations committees."

Nowhere in the memorandum is "facilities" further defined.

It would be a great help to me if I could, rather quickly and accurately, learn, in at least one instance, whether this memorandum has meant anything and it occurs to me that perhaps you could check for me in Columbia. Have any "facilities" within the last year been provided on-base at Fort Jackson? Is there any evidence that the commander at Fort Jackson has made any effort to obtain facilities off-base"through command-community relations"?

Many thanks for anything you can tell me.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

March 13, 1962

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street NE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Anthony:

The planning committee of the S.C. Student Council on Human Relations has asked me to invite you to serve as one of the leaders for a general student conference, to be held March 30 - April 1 at Penn Center.

The details of our program have not been worked out. The conference, however, will be in the nature of leadership training and will give direction and planning for our total student program for the coming year. We are sure that your broad understanding of the total situation in the South and your knowledge of effective techniques of change will be very helpful.

We sincerely hope that you will be able to include our conference in your schedule and will send we shall send you additional information concerning the program within a few days.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth C. Ledeen

(Mrs.) Elizabeth C. Ledeen
Director Program Services

ECL/cah

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

March 10, 1962

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. NE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Paul:

Any information yet as to Josephine Wilkins' plans?

I have known Caroline Gillespie, her work and training, for a number of years, both like and admire her. Her anxiety about employment is understandable but regrettable. Can you, in confidence, give me any insight as to possible areas of misunderstanding or dissatisfaction concerning her work at ESCRU? I need to know this in order to proceed judiciously in the matter of seeking assistance in strengthening the religious potential for participation in current controversial areas in South Carolina.

Caroline is a close, personal friend of Mrs. Dabbs. She carried leadership roles in United Church Women effectively when Mrs. Dabbs was state president. Your prompt response will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman
NEGRO

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/cah

Warm Mineral Springs here
Venice, Fla.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

March 4, 1962

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

You were such a help and encouraging, as always— quite a talent!

I have pondered over your suggestion that Josephine Wilkins might be helpful in suggesting approaches and foundations in line with our rather ambitious plans. Please inform me about Josephine's present whereabouts, giving address and also dates for her proposed trip to New York, if you know them? Meantime, a good word slipped to her from you will help, I know.

I told Libby Ledeen, who focuses primarily on work with students, that we must bring you to one of our meetings soon. She was enthusiastic. You will be hearing from us soon.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman per call
(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/cah

Dictated March 1, 1962

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Re[redacted] Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. [redacted] GEORGIA
[redacted]764

SC - Gen

April 10, 1962

Mr. Ira Kaye
120 N. Main Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Ira:

We have given considerable thought to your visit here and to the investigation of Negro participation in the benefits of federal agricultural programs that we discussed. As we said to you, our special interest at this time will be in relation to the voting project which we are launching. We have decided that we would like to undertake, with your help, research in South Carolina if it could be satisfactorily designed and if effective means of accomplishing it could be assured. As we see it, the proposed study would embrace the following:

(1) You would identify all federal agricultural programs being administered in the state of South Carolina (including federal assistance to agricultural research). You would attempt to ascertain the dollar investment of the Federal Government in each of these programs, at least for the current year.

(2) You would describe, succinctly and adequately, how each program is administered.

(3) As revealed by public records, or as generally a matter of public knowledge, or as otherwise documented, you would ascertain (a) the degree of Negro employment in these federal programs; (b) the existence of segregation in programs financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government; (c) the exclusion, if any, of Negroes from programs financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government; (d) the degree of participation of Negro farmers in decision-making and advisory committees which help

administer federal benefits.

(4) You would describe and analyze such other problems, as may feasibly be researched, that illustrate the importance of federal benefits to Negro farmers or which illustrate the discriminatory administration of federal benefits, if such exist. For example, the question of whether soil bank payments and crop allotments are fairly distributed between white and Negro farmers or whether Negro farmers receive such payments and allotments in proper ratio to their eligibility. When we say "feasible" we mean research that can be carried on within the budget of this project and expeditiously.

(5) As the most important part of the project, we would like for you to recruit, as discussed, the needed number of Negro lawyers to conduct interviews with Negro farmers in a sample of counties in South Carolina in which there is both high Negro population and low Negro voter participation. Specifically, this could be confined to the approximately nine counties of the state in which the majority of residents are Negro and less than 10% of the registered voters.

The project should be thoroughly discussed by you with the interviewers, with the help of a member of our staff. Generally, the interviewers would seek to find out from a representative sample of Negro farmers in each county (perhaps 20 heads of families) the following:

(a) the degree of their dependence on federal benefits;

(b) what, in actual practice, they must do to apply for and obtain these benefits; whom must they see, etc.;

(c) are they registered to vote, or have they at at any time attempted to register to vote? If registered, do they vote?;

(d) If not registered or voting, why not? Specifically, does the farmer himself see any relationship between his non-participation and his need for federal assistance?

We would further expect you to submit to us at the conclusion of the study all of the interviewers' reports,

together with a memorandum from you which covers the matter set forth above in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4. At your option, we would be pleased to receive a memorandum from you summarizing and presenting the conclusions of the interviewers.

We would be glad to have your comments regarding this approach and if it is generally satisfactory to you, we would hope that you might undertake it with our collaboration. We are prepared to invest a maximum of $2,000 in this project, assuming that it can be completed by mid-summer of 1962. If this is agreeable to you, we would like to have from you a budget to show how funds would be allocated to the various needs of the project.

It would be our hope that the South Carolina Council on Human Relations would join in sponsorship of this project, including any subsequent publication. It would be hoped also, that the South Carolina Council on Human Relations might contribute to it either financially, or by services, or by both.

The purpose of this project is to ascertain whether federal agricultural programs, as administered in a Deep South state, constitute a factor which reduces or frustrates the free exercise of the franchise of Negro citizens. We would hope to release the findings of the study promptly, as a special report, and also use them in connection with our later publication program under the Voter Education Project.

Thank you for the letter of April 4. I believe that most of the material is incorporated in this letter.

Best personal wishes,

Sincerely yours,

James A. Moss
Director of Research

JAM:jl
cc: Wiley Branton
Paul Rilling
Alice Spearman

SC - ~~Eliz Ledeen~~
Gen

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

April 12, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

Please accept my apologies for having overlooked a request made by you some time ago concerning the showing of certain television programs. This was put on my desk by Alice and I admit that it became buried and therefore delayed.

I hope that it is not too late to send a partial report to you at this time. I find that there are only three NBC or ABC affiliates in South Carolina; Columbia, Charleston and Greenville. As yet, I have had no answer to my urgent request to SCCHR members in Greenville and Charleston, that this information be sent immediately.

Upon inquiry, we have found that WIS in Columbia did not show any of the three programs which you listed-- The Nashville Story; Atlanta 1961; Walk In My Shoes. Furthermore, last spring on the occasion of the NBC Martin Luther King - James Kirkpatrick discussion of the Student Non-Violence Movement, the program was cancelled by WIS. It seemed apparent to many of us who had heard frequent announcements over the station concerning the showing of this program, that this was a last-minute change. Actually the announcement came over the TV "Nest on this station there will be a special NBC feature, Martin Luther King and James Kirkpatrick,"etc. Suddenly there was a switch to an old film. A number of calls were made immediately to the station and the switchboard operator replied that she had been asked by the Program Director to state that this program had been cancelled in the interest of public safety. We later learned from the Program Director that forty telephone calls and/or letters were received protesting the cancellation by the station. The director considered this an unprecedented number.

We shall continue to try to secure information from Greenville and from Charleston and send it on to you. Again, my apologies for the delay.

Best of wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth C. Ledeen per cal

(Mrs.) Elizabeth C. Ledeen
Director Program Services

MRS. ST. JULIEN R. CHILDS
82 PITT STREET
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

April 11, 1962

Dear Mr. Billing,

WUSN (manager Ed Webb), an affiliate of ABC, carried only ABC's "Walk in my Shoes".

WCSC was until recently affiliated with NBC and offered only occasional programs from other networks. Mr. Rieland weeks, the WCSC manager whom

I have long known and respected,
gave me, tie to NBC as the
reason for not showing the
White paper, no. 2, and "Atlanta - 1961".

We are looking forward to
seeing Dr. M. L. King here
to-morrow.

P/S Haven't already seen
Gerald Johnson in March 19
New Republic on Albany, Ga., do
look it up.

Sincerely yours,
Marquette P. Childs

SC
Gen

Holy Trinity Rectory
351 Amelia N. E. P. O. Box 515
Orangeburg, South Carolina

May 21, 1962

New South
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

Would have some back copies of New South that narrate how some cities in the South have formed bi-racial Councils which actually have : 1. smoothed relations between white and negro; 2. have increased the prosperity of the community by using more of its human resources; 3. have attracted new industry by the prospect of racial peace and cooperation.

If you have please send some to me and I shall be happy to pay for it.

Sincere regards and best wishes.

Respectfully yours

Maurice J. McDonald

(Rev) Maurice J.McDonald

SC-
Gen

May 23, 1962

The Rev. Mr. Maurice J. McDonald
Holy Trinity Rectory
351 Amelia, N.E.
P. O. Box 515
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear Mr. McDonald;

There are two types of biracial groups which are in operation in the South with varying degrees of strength and effectiveness. One is the kind of official biracial committee or commission which is sometimes appointed by Mayors, by City Commissions, et cetera. We are sending you some materials relevant to this kind of committee under separate cover.

The second type of biracial group is the private human relations committee or council on human relations consisting of citizens striving to improve interracial communication and understanding. The South Carolina Council on Human Relations represents such an effort in South Carolina, and we cooperate closely with the SCCHR, which has local units in 5 South Carolina communities. You may want to talk with the Director of the South Carolina Council, Mrs. Alice Spearman, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, or perhaps you are already in contact with Mrs. Spearman.

The Southern Regional Council cooperates closely with some 10 such state Councils on Human Relations and approximately 60 local Councils related to them. These are simply organizations of white and Negro citizens who wish to consult together on a regular basis about common aims and concerns. There are also a number of local interracial councils and committees not cooperating with us or with the state councils.

We are sending some materials that may give you some idea of how these groups operate. As you might expect, they

vary considerably as to strength and program, depending on the local climate and leadership. Some are large organizations of several hundred members; some are small committees of 15-25. Some of them operate as public civic groups attempting to analyze their local problems and improve community understanding; others, as in some parts of Alabama and South Carolina, meet quietly without public attention and attempt to do little more than keep the channels open between the races. Councils in some communities such as Nashville, Tennessee, Atlanta, Georgia, Fairfax County, Virginia, etc., have been able to contribute directly to the elimination of some aspects of discrimination.

For the most part, I think it would be fair to say that the major achievements of such groups are; (1) the establishment of regular liaison between white and Negro leaders or citizens; (2) the education of those participating, as they learn to know each other and study their mutual problems; (3) where possible, some contribution toward the education of the total community. In many communities, the Council on Human Relations is the only group with biracial membership which can provide some antidote to the Ku Klux Klans and the White Citizens Councils.

As to the officially appointed committees, the size and the structure of these groups vary widely and it is difficult to develop general rules as to what structure is most effective. I believe it is generally agreed that the committee functions more effectively if members are appointed as individuals rather than representatives of groups and organizations. Of course, the most important single factor is that the committee include citizens who command respect in the community and who are truly representative of leadership in the community. One of the mistakes most frequently made is for the appointing authority to select Negro representatives who are most acceptable to them rather than actual Negro leaders.

Such committees or commissions generally serve as advisory groups to local governmental authorities, althoughthey are sometimes asked to help to mediate or resolve specific problems on their own.

Although such committees can play a very constructive role in the community, it should also be noted that unless the appointing authority acts in good faith and unless the committee is well selected it can be a negative influence. This has been true in several places where attempts were made to use the existence of the committee as an excuse for inaction by local officials, or where the committee has been used as a means of stifling pressure for change. When such an effort proves ineffective, it becomes difficult to try again for some years because many people will assume that the interracial commission procedure has been tried and was not helpful.

If we can be of any assistance in the project you

Have in mind, I hope you will let me know.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

FROM

Materials under separate cover.

BLIND COPY: Mrs. Alice Spearman

SC
Gen

Holy Trinity Rectory
351 Amelia N. E. P. O. Box 515
Orangeburg, South Carolina

May 30, 1962

Mr Paul M. Rilling

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your generous response to my request for material on bi-racial groups.

I thought I had some chance to bring up the idea of a bi-racial group here. I wanted to be primed even before I brought it up.

Thank you very much. We do need something of the sort here.

If anything develops I shall write.

Gratefully yours

(Rev) Maurice McLeod

THE FIELD FOUNDATION, INC.
280 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

May 31, 1962

RECEIVED JUN 1 1962

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

You will be pleased to learn that the Field Foundation board of directors has made a grant in the amount of $24,800 to assist with the project recently proposed by the South Carolina Council which would be directed at developing the potentialities for progress latent in the white people in South Carolina. The resolution as adopted by the directors is as follows:

> RESOLVED that the Corporation appropriate and contribute to South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Columbia, South Carolina, the sum of $24,800, or as much thereof as shall be needed, to assist with project to be directed toward development of potentialities for progress latent in the white people in the State of South Carolina, for the twenty-four month period beginning June 1, 1962, to be paid as follows: $12,400 in May, 1962 and $12,400 in July, 1963.

In accordance with the terms of this resolution, I am enclosing the Foundation's check in the amount of $12,400, payable to the order of South Carolina Council on Human Relations, representing the first of two equal payments on the award. You will understand, I am sure, that there is no implied commitment that the Foundation would make a further grant for this purpose at the expiration of the award period.

The directors have a keen interest in this project to be administered by the South Carolina Council and will wish to be kept informed of Mr. Rowland's work in this area as the project develops. As is our custom, we shall wish to have a progress report at the close of each year of the grant period; this report should include an audited statement of expenditures under the grant.

I should like to add that the comprehensive development program was presented in its entirety to the directors; however, they felt that, given the heavy demands on the Foundation's funds at this time, they could act affirmatively on just this one project. They do wish you well in attracting funds from other sources.

May I now have your official acknowledgment of the enclosed check and your acceptance of the terms of the grant as set forth in this letter?

With all good wishes to you and your associates at the Council.

Sincerely,

Maxwell Hahn

Maxwell Hahn
Executive Vice President

Enclosure

SC
Gen

June 4, 1962

Mrs. Thomas Tobias
121 Church street
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Tobias;

I enjoyed the opportunity of meeting you and talking with you on my recent visit to Charleston. I will be coming back through the city on June 11 and 12 and I hope we can get together. I will give you a call at that time.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

SC-
Gen

June 4, 1962

The Rev. Mr. William Kirkland
St. John's Episcopal Church
Oakland
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Bill:

I very much appreciated the chance of meeting you and talking with you on my recent trip to Charleston.

I will be coming back through the city Monday and Tuesday, June 11 and 12 and will give you a call at that time. I am anxious to talk to several persons I was unable to see last time and to gain a clearer understanding of the situation.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

SC - Gen -

June 4, 1962

The Rev. Mr. Ben J. Glover
A.M.E. Emanuel Church
110 Calhoun Street
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Glover:

I very much enjoyed meeting and talking with you during my last visit to Charleston several weeks ago. At that time I was able to talk with Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Herbert Fielding, Rabbi Padoll, Mrs. Tobias, and the Rev. Mr. Kirkland.

I will be coming back through the city June 11 and 12 and will try to see you at that time to learn more about recent developments and to talk with you about my meetings with these various people. I hope you will be in town at that time.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

M-M file

July 24, 1962

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul: Re: SCCHR Finance

In line with your good advice to me that we avoid the expense of a CPA, our Treasurer, I.P. Stanback, Dist. Director of the N.C. Mutual Life Insurance Co., located a Negro whose shingle is out as a registered accounant. Upon making inquiry of state officials, I learned that to become a registered accountant in South Carolina amounts to nothing more than paying a license and sticking out a shingle.

On the basis of this, Mr. Stanback and I are both hesitant to use a Negro accountant, lest his work not meet your requirements. Since he wqs educated in North Carolina, it would require considerable investigation on our part. Mr. Stanback and I are both inclined to use one of the young accountants in a CPA firm.

Our books have been checked monthly by Ardella Pitts, who is a former bookkeeper at the Milwaukee YWCA. She has done an excellent job and except for the fact she had no connection with a CPA, her work has been highly satisfactory. Let us have your advice about next moves which will be satisfactory to you.

I am enclosing a statement concerning our collections for contributions, memberships and NEW SOUTH through June 30. As I told you in Atlanta last November, the monies reported for 1961 are from persons who had already paid 1961 dues and/or were new participants whose payments were recorded and credited to the 1962 budget. If it is convenient, we shall appreciate your sending the part of the matching grant which we have earned. Paul Rilling indicated that we shall have through October to claim the additional $300, about which he wrote us late in June.

We hope all goes well with you and that we shall see you before too long.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/cah

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FUNDS TAKEN IN ON MATCHING GRANT

	MEMBERSHIPS	CONTRIBUTIONS	N.S.	TOTAL
In 1961	684.44	181.10	184.00	1,049.54
January	233.50		68.00	301.50
February	232.60	1.00	16.00	249.60
March	312.94	67.00	44.00	423.94
April	265.00	28.75	64.00	357.75
May	965.50	79.50	192.00	1,237.00
June	233.00	140.00	66.00	439.00
GRAND TOTAL	2,926.98	497.35	634.00	4,058.33

July 24, 1963

Base point $2,000
Up to $4,300.
($2,300.00)

$ 4,058.33
2,000.00
2,058.33

Remaining
Unpaid -
$241.67
Basic
$300.00
Supplemental

300.00
58.33
241.67

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A. T. SPAULDING,
PRESIDENT

DURHAM · NORTH CAROLINA

August 23, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Rilling:

We were delighted to receive your letter of August 21, expressing your pleasure over the article appearing in the recent Education Issue of our Whetstone on the Penn Community Center. We were glad to carry this article as a public service and we have been most pleased with the favorable response which we have received.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

A. T. Spaulding

ATS:dwc
Enclosures

August 27, 1962

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

I would like to suggest that Gil Roland come to Atlanta Wednesday, September 19, for consultations with Ben Muse. It is our thought that Mr. Muse has developed some useful techniques in the process of interviewing community leaders and business figures and it might be useful for Mr. Roland to meet and talk with him about the fairly similar work that both are engaged in. This would also enable Ben to pass on names of any of his contacts in South Carolina and would establish close liaison between these efforts. Also on hand will be a man who is being considered for a similar sort of business assignment with the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

If Mr. Roland can come, we will take care of his expenses and suggest that he be on hand here by 10:30 Wednesday morning for discussions that will be over by at least 4:00 or 5:00 that afternoon.

It's good to be back in the office. I hope that you and the South Carolina Council had a good summer.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

LD ✓
MM

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

August 30, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Thanks for your invitation to consult with Mr. Muse In Atlanta Sept. 19.

I plan to be there.

Sincerely,

Gil Rowland

Gil Rowland

September 17, 1962

The Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr.
5415 Sylvan Drive
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Reese:

We are enclosing some material which will, we hope, be of use to you and others in Columbia in the event that there is some movement to revert to segregated lunch counters. Unfortunately, we know of no published studies of long range economic patterns as they relate to lunch counter desegregation; we have, however, prepared for your use data on department store sales in Georgia cities with desegregated lunch counters. This material is explained more fully below.

In previously published reports we do find the following statements (copies of these reports are enclosed):

1. "All of the managers report that their general business is back to about normal; one reported an increase. They report their lunch counter business somewhat under, equal to, or above what it was a year ago, varying with the facilities and location of the various stores...."

Lunch Counter Desegregation in Winston-Salem, N.C.: Patrick, Clarence H., 1960; p. 22.

2. "They reported food service had fallen off slightly in the stores and that a few employes had quit rather than work in an integrated lunch room.

"They also reported, however, merchandise sales were booming and there was no indication the integration of the lunch counters was interfering with this most important source of revenue for retailers."

Settling a Sit-in: Westfeldt, Wallace; p. 7.
(This was the report made some two weeks after desegregation.)

3. "Managers of the stores reported no difficulty and no loss in sales following the desegregation."

Lunch Counter Desegregation in Corpus Christi, Galveston, and San Antonio, Texas: Morland, Kenneth; p. 8, "San Antonio."

Table 1 of the material which we prepared shows, in terms of the percentage change from the corresponding period one year earlier, department store sales in Georgia cities with desegregated lunch counters. Tables 2-5 show the same data in graphs. The month in which desegregation occurred in each city is indicated.

These data should be used with some caution or explanation, however, in dealing with store managers. The tables represent first of all an index to the general economy of an area; secondly, for our purposes, data from Atlanta, Savannah, and Augusta may be used to show long range economic patterns as experienced by department stores (only) with desegregated eating facilities. Variety stores do not appear to fall within the Federal Reserve definition of Department Stores and are not, therefore, reflected. Only in the case of Atlanta, Columbus, Savannah, and Augusta do we know that department stores have desegregated eating facilities. Columbus, Georgia, unfortunately, stopped reporting to the Federal Reserve one month before desegregation. According to news clips, only variety stores desegregated in Macon.

(I am enclosing a copy of the Federal Reserve "Definition of a Department Store." The type of merchandise carried by several Atlanta "variety stores"--Newberry's, Kresge's--- would, it seems to me , permit them to report to Federal Reserve as "Department Stores." We cannot determine, however, exactly which stores in a given city were used in compiling these data, nor are data on Variety Stores available from Federal Reserve.)

To summarize:

1. Table 1 reflects percentile change in department store sales in all Georgia cities having desegregated eating facilities; tables 2-5 reflect the same data in graphs. "Department Store Sales" are one of the standard indices used to determine the general ~~economy~~ prosperity of a city or region.

2. Figures and graphs for Atlanta, Savannah, and Augusta may be used to indicate economic patterns in Department Stores most of which, if not all of which, in these cities have desegregated lunch counters.

3. Figures and graphs for Macon, Georgia are useful only for purposes of comparison or for showing general economic prosperity or decline, since only variety stores in that city are reported by the press to have desegregated lunch counters, and variety store sales are not normally reflected in the Federal Reserve Bank Department Store Sales series. However, it is quite possible that some of the Macon variety stores actually are represented in the data; this would depend on their individual merchandising.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

Enclosures

September 21, 1962

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

I'm enclosing some material which the Virginia NAACP sent us by way of briefing the speaker on Powhatan County. Heslip Lee will be in touch with you concerning details of travel, etc.. They are delighted that you are willing to address the meeting.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of
Field Activities

PR:mm

cc: Alice Spearman

October 16, 1962

Professor Laura S. Ebaugh
Department of Sociology
Furman University
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Professor Ebaugh:

Dr. Dunbar asked me to reply to your request of October 3. Earlier this week we forwarded to you, Mr. Hollis, and the Rev. Roberts some material that we hope will be useful for your purposes. We have also asked the Anti-Defamation League to send the three of you, as quickly as possible, copies of a very fine study of community preparation for school desegregation in Dallas. This pamphlet has just been published by ADL, and we do not yet have copies on hand.

Your news that "thoughtful men have been alerted" is most encouraging. If we can be of any further help please let me know. I would suggest that you also contact Mrs. Alice Spearman, Director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
Separate cover:
Action Patterns in School Desegregation
The Louisville Story
School Desegregation in Baltimore
Ata. Jnl. Const. - Dallas (N.Y. Times)
Memorandum: Experiences of Sou. Communities with School Deseg.
OASIS materials

PR please reply

FURMAN UNIVERSITY
FOUNDED 1826
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

October 3, 1962

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Director of the Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

I was sorry not to hear your talk in Columbia on September 29th. I was occupied in my teaching position at Furman. Now I am writing to request help! (I am so grateful it is needed!) Local leaders are beginning to plan for the future integration in Greenville. After Mississippi and Mr. McGill's challenge over the TV + radio, thoughtful men have been alerted. If you have pamphlets or reprints of the New York Time's article on the Dallas plan, please send me copies and send copies to Mr. L. P. Hollis, Augusta Street, and Rev. Thomas Roberts, Christ Church, East Washington Street, both of Greenville. If you have other helpful material along this line send it now. It will be read.

We copied Jacksonville Material in 1941 when we did our Negro Survey so I know where to come for help.

Sincerely yours,

Laura S. Ebaugh

Laura S. Ebaugh

LSE:pc

FURMAN UNIVERSITY
FOUNDED 1826
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

October 25, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Thank you for your letter and for the splendid material which will be used here at Furman. The material you sent Mr. Hollis and Mr. Roberts, I feel, will help greatly as they will have some definite action to suggest. Our editorials which were formerly very conservative are growing softer with the realization that change has come!

I will try to keep you informed, and I will write my good friend Mrs. Spearman.

Sincerely yours,

Laura Smith Ebaugh

Laura S. Ebaugh
Associate professor

LSE:pc

Hurrah for James Reston! Did you see his editorial in the New York Times Sunday Oct 21st?

November 26, 1962

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

Thank you for your letter of November 13 and the suggestion regarding the annual state staff meeting, which I shall give serious thought to. I do, of course, hope that Paul Rilling's successor will be on hand before that time.

I found your meeting most interesting, especially the report of that young student about your campus program. I think I could not very intelligently fill in the questionnaire and so ask that you let me off with the above comment.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

LWD:A

Leslie W. Dunbar

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

November 13, 1962

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Les:

My expression of appreciation, tho belated, in no way reflects our gratitude to you for participating in our Sept. 29 combination board and program workshop. The eager questioning which followed your presentation bespoke the stimulation and interest which you had evoked, I thought.

Your presentations always give me a plus-in-depth. I very much like the philosophical and sense-of-difection approach you take.

We are always happy to have from persons whose opinions we value, criticisms and suggestions for improving our program offerings. If you can spare the time, we hope that you will give us the benefit of your frank reaction to the Sept. 29 meeting.

We have enjoyed working with Paul Rilling and regret that he will be leaving SRC. We look forward annually to the state-staff meeting in Atlanta in February. We sincerely hope that Paul's leaving at this time will not affect the holding of the annual state-staff meeting. Frankly, if Paul's place has not been filled by February, what would you think of asking the Georgia office to co-ordinate the suggestions of the various state-staff members for the 1963 conference program?

Cordially yours,

Alice N. Spearman
Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/cah
Encl.

EVALUATION SHEET

(SCCHR Annual meeting - Nov. 8, 1962)

We need your help in evaluating this meeting and in planning future meetings. Please answer fully and frankly. You need not sign your name.

1. What did you find most helpful in today's meeting?

2. What did you find weakest in today's meeting? How would you strengthen it in the next meeting?

3. What do you suggest (for another year) as to advance information and orientation?

4. What do you suggest for SCCHR program emphasis during the coming year? (An emphasis that might be reflected in next year's meeting).

5. What other suggestions would you make in planning the next meeting?

6. Is Thursday a good day for the annual meeting?

7. What day, date and hours do you suggest for next year's meeting?

8. How do you feel about all-day and/or weekend workshops during the coming year?

9. How do you feel about district meetings and/or workshops during the coming year?

The personel committee of the Virginia Council on Human Relations announces the employment of an Associate Director in the person of Mr. Ocie Lee Smith of Natchitoches, Louisiana. Mr. Smith will assume his position on December 1, 1962.

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith -

Born in Louisiana where he attended elementary and High School-

Higher Education: B. S. degree from Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
M. S. degree in Sociology and Economics from University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas.
Twelve hours toward Ph. D. degree in Sociology and Economics at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Former positions of work:

1943-1954 worked with the Farmers Home Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, as itinerant Supervisor, assigned to the states of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, with headquarters in Little Rock, Ark.

1954-1961 taught Social Science in High School in Natchitoches, Louisiana.

1961-1962 taught Sociology and Economics at Jackson State College in Jackson, Mississippi. (The now famous James Merideth was one of his pupils)

Other positions held:

Eight years served as president of the Social Workers Organization in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Served as a member of the executive board, Urban League, Little Rock, Ark.

Four years served as president of Board of Directors of Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

Served as a member of Governor Faubus' Council on children and youth.

Served as a member of a special study-research group involved in: I. "Dietary habits of Negro People in a given slum area" II. "A sample of living standards among Negro families in the Black Belt, Alabama." These studies were conducted under the joint sponsorship of Fisk University and Tuskegee Institute.

In 1953, Mr. Smith was invited by Governor Fine of Pennsylvania, to attend the Aaronsburg Assembly which met at the University of Pennsylvania and in the Quaker community of Aaronsburg. This was styled as an assembly of one hundred of America's most distinguished citizens. Dr. Mitchell and I attended this meeting, as a matter of fact he had me invited

The personel committee is happy to announce the employment of Mr. Smith as our Associate Director as of December 1, and after that date he may be contacted at the state offices now located at 17 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia. MI 9-0872.

Ocie Lee Smith, Sr.

I am a native of Louisiana, where I attended elementary and high school, and received a B. S. degree at Southern University, Baton Rouge. My first job was that of principal of a rural community school. Our educational program was centered around "Community, all phazes, development and improvement. After ten years of prodigious effort we were rewarded with a community that was sustained and relied upon the theory and practice of self-help.

During the years 1941 and '42 I attended Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, was a member of a special study-research group under the direction of the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson. We were involved in two studies: I. "Dietary habits of Negro people in a given slum area," II. "A sample of Living Standards among Negro families in the Black Belt, Alabama."*

The following fifteen years I worked with the Farmers Home Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, as itinerant supervisor, assigned to the states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, with headquarters in Little Rock, Ark. I worked with white and Negro personnel toward the rehabilitation of low income families. (Very frequently I was detailed to work outside designated area.) We concentrated on supervised credit, using educational group meetings as a technique in the acquisition of knowledge and skills. Therefore, deeply embodied in the broad objectives of the program was the study, participation and practice of the following: management, budj-

eting, planning, marketing and buying, cooperatives and their operations. We were ever sensitive, attentive and meticulously responsive to the race and human relations involved in the process of education for rehabilitation.

For eight years I served as president of the Social Workers Organization (volunteer), Little Rock. This was a dynamic social action group exerting it's influence throughout the state of Arkansas. I was a member of the executive board, Urban League, Little Rock. For four years, President of the State organization of the Southern Regional Council, also a member of the Governor's Council on children and youth.

As a memoir to me for my endeavors extended trying to effectuate social changes in this region, I was invited by Governor Fine of Pennsylvania, to attend the Aaronsburg Assembly in 1953. It was styled as an assembly of one hundred of America's most distinguished citizens. Meeting at the University of Pennsylvania and in the Quaker community of Aaronsburg. A community void of any prejudices.

I have had seven years experience of teaching specifically in the Social Studies area. Have a masters degree in Sociology and Economics, plus further study (twelve hours) in Sociology and Economics. Former Southwestern regional director Phi-Beta-Sigma Fraternity, a Baptist, a divorced man, two sons, Ocie, Jr., (vocalist for Count Basie's orchestra) and Tommy, (an invalid).

I am intensely interested in pursuits which lend themselves to social, spiritual, intellectual and economic improve-

ment and the enhancement of people, that this growth will be greatly accentuated by an awareness and manifestations of individual and group relationships and endeavors.

*This study was conducted in collaboration with the departments of Sociology and Agriculture, Tuskegee Institute, Dr. J. R. Otis, Coordinator.

Ocie Lee Smith, Sr.
934 Lee Street
Natchitoches, Louisiana

Phone 4682

December 6, 1962

The Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr.
Bethel Methodist Church
4600 Daniel Drive, Forest Acres
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Fred:

Thank you for your letter. Although we, too, wish you could have stayed for the meeting of the presidents, let me assure you there is no "in group" at SRC except perhaps our own executive committee.

How serious were you in the brief discussion we had regarding a possible staff change in South Carolina?

Sincerely yours,

LWD:A

Leslie W. Dunbar

Bethel Methodist Church
4600 Daniel Drive - Forest Acres
Columbia, S. C.

December 4, 1962

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., NW
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Les:

Thanks for sending me the consensus of the meeting of State Council Presidents and representatives. Sorry I could not stay but it was absolutely necessary for me to get back.

It is always stimulating to be around such a group as those who make up S.R.C. The ones I met are obviously persons of real integrity.

Frankly, I wish I could have been in on the meeting of State Presidents. If they are a part of the in-group at S.R.C., I need the contact because I feel like a stranger in paradise. S.R.C. members seem to know each other rather well.

Thanks for the opportunity to share briefly with leaders in the fight. Perhaps our struggling efforts here will be more meaningful as a result.

Sincerely,

Fred

Fred M. Reese, Jr.

FMR:ad

ADL

SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE
41 Exchange Pl., S. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

For your information

Paul, I understand that Mizell was at the conference in Nashville. Les Dunbar may have met him and might know whether or not he deserves any consideration.

Regards.

Monroe

Monroe

SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE of B'NAI B'RITH
41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E
ATLANTA 3, GA.

Duplicate vitae in SRC files

MM

SC Gen

January 14, 1963

Mr. M. Hayes Mizell
1015 Henderson Street
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Mr. Mizell:

Thank you for your recent letter inquiring about the possibilities of employment with the ADL. Frankly, it came at a moment when I was greatly depressed about some things that had occurred in this area. Receiving a letter from somebody who wanted employment in this field was spiritually and physically uplifting.

Unfortunately, the ADL itself does not have any positions open at the present time. Also, from your letter, you may have confused the Southern Regional Council and our organization. Since they are two separate groups, I have taken the liberty of forwarding your letter to Mr. Paul Anthony of SRC. He may have some openings. Certainly both he and I would want to have your letter on file.

If you haven't written to Mr. Paul Roth, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, 2027 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington 6, D.C., you may want to do so. As you can see from the title, this is our "professional" organization. He may know of openings in the field. It would seem to me that your qualifications would meet the requirements that are presently listed by several intergroup relations agencies.

Best of luck. I hope that we may one day be 'colleagues'.

Sincerely,

Monroe Schlactus
Regional Director

ms/bw

CC: Paul Anthony

1015 Henderson Street
Columbia, South Carolina
December 31, 1962

Anti-Defamation League of
B'nai B'rith
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

During the past several years I have become increasingly interested in human relations work and particularly in the work of the ADL. Because I now feel that I would like to pursue a career in this line of work, I am writing you in order to find out what job opportunities the ADL offers. Of course I realize that you might not have any particular position open at this time. However, I want you to know of my interest in this type of work and of my desire to find out if there might be a place for me on the staff of the Council.

Enclosed you will find a short autobiographical sketch which I hope will give you some indication of my background, interests, ability, and experience. Perhaps this sketch will help you to determine if I have the qualifications to become a member of your staff, and if so in what capacity I might best serve.

I will certainly appreciate your candid remarks concerning the possibility of employment with the Southern Regional Council. If you find that there is no position currently available, I hope that you will keep my name in mind. Thank you very much for your courtesy and cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

M. Hayes Mizell

M. Hayes Mizell

M. Hayes Mizell

I was born in High Point, North Carolina, on November 1, 1938. Since that time I have lived in Kannapolis, North Carolina; Birmingham, Alabama; Aberdeen, Mississippi; Macon, Mississippi; and for the past ten years my home has been in Anderson, South Carolina, where my permanent address is 19-1A Bailey Court Apartments. My present address is 1015 Henderson Street, Columbia, South Carolina.

I am a member of St. John's Methodist Church in Anderson, South Carolina, and I have been a Methodist church member since age eight. During my high school years I was active in church programs, and I was president of my Sunday School class and a member of the senior Methodist Youth Fellowship council.

After having received most of my elementary and junior high school education in Alabama and Mississippi, I was graduated from Anderson Boys' High School in 1956. During my years in high school I was a member of the student council, the newspaper staff, and the science club. I was also a finalist in the school oration contest.

In 1956 I entered Anderson Junior College, a small Baptist co-educational college. While a day-student at Anderson College I was president of the Sophomore class, columnist for the newspaper, member of the Student Government Council for two years, member of the Baptist Student Union Council (as Christian Action chairman) for two years, and I participated in many other phases of the college program. I was graduated from Anderson College in 1958, and in the summers of 1959 and 1960 I worked for the college as a field representative.

From Anderson College I transferred to Wofford College, a Methodist men's college in Spartanburg, South Carolina. At Wofford I chose History as my major subject. While at Wofford I was a member of Pi Kappa Alpha social fraternity and was alumni secretary of the local chapter. I was also president of the local chapter of Pi Gamma Mu honorary social science society. In 1959 I was one of the three South Carolinians chosen to attend the Christian Citizenship Seminar in New York and Washington. Also in 1959 I was chosen as the state World Christian Community chairman for the Methodist Student Movement. During the 1959-1960 school year I was one of two delegates from Wofford to the Third Annual Auburn Conference on International Affairs. It was also during 1960 that I began to write a column concerned with politics and international affairs for the Wofford newspaper.

Shortly before graduating from Wofford, I was offered a graduate assistantship by the University of South Carolina. I accepted this assistantship in the fall of 1960 and began my graduate work in History at the University. As a part of this assistantship I often taught one or two hours each week. I have completed thirty graduate hours in History, with my area of interest in recent American History.

M. Hayes Mizell

Since August of 1961 I have been a full-time employee of the South Carolina Archives Department. During this time I have compiled and published A Checklist of South Carolina State Publications, 1958-1961 for the Department.

During my first year at the University of South Carolina I became interested in the work of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, and for the past three years I have been very active in the work of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations. For the past several years I have helped to plan conferences and programs, taken an active part in many programs on a local and state-wide basis, and have participated in all phases of the work of the Council.

My interests are human relations work, national and world affairs, and the dissemination of information on these subjects to the layman. I also like to read, and currently subscribe to over twenty periodicals. I can type, and operate a mimeograph, microfilm and photostat machine.

I feel that my experience in human relations work, writing, research, public relations, and my basic interest in government and areas of social concern makes me qualified for a position in full-time human relations work.

For references as to my ability and experience I suggest that you contact the following persons:

Miss Constance Curry
Director, USNSA Southern Project
Room 701, 41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Rev. Howard G. McClain
Christian Action Council
907 Richland Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Rev. Will D. Campbell
NCCC Department of Cultural and
Racial Affairs, Southern Region
211 Grand Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Prof. Selden K. Smith
History Department
Columbia College
Columbia, South Carolina

Mrs. Eugene H. Spearman
Mrs. T. J. Ledeen
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

January 28, 1963

Mr. Gil Rowland
35 W. Mt. View Avenue
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Rowland:

On the assumption that you are regularly collecting news-clippings of items suitable for use in the South Carolina Council on Human Relations program which is under your direction, Paul Anthony has asked me to write begging a great favor of you. Would it be possible for your to send us copies of clippings you have gathered from South Carolina newspapers during the past several months urging acceptance of desegregation--i.e., statements from S.C. ministerial or lay religious groups, civic or business groups, state leaders (business, political, educational, etc.), supporting law and order and open schools, calling for peaceful desegregation, pointing out the costs and futility of resistance. We are also eager to have copies of editorials expressing similar stands (we have, of course, those you have already reprinted).

We will make copies here and return the originals to you immediately.

We receive daily clippings from the Columbia State, the Charleston News & Courier, and the Carolina Israelite; however, many of the good things we know to have been happening in your state apparently have not been reported by these papers. (If you like, you could omit clips from these papers from those you send us. Or, to save your time, send them all and we will take steps to avoid duplication here.)

We will be most grateful if you find it possible to help us in this manner.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
ADministrative Secretary
Field Services

SC-Gen

February 4, 1964

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

Schedules have thwarted my hopes to drive to Aiken. At present, I arrive from Columbia (via EAL #665) at 12:30 P.M. on the ~~12th.~~ 6th I leave the same night at 1:42 A.M.. This rules out my being your overnight guest since I have to be here Friday morning. The alternative was a 7:00 A.M. flight Friday morning and I can't do that to any host.

Between these times of 12:30 P.M. and 1:42 A.M. (as I have written Mrs. Twombly), I'm available for whatever use you care to make of me.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

SC Gen

MRS. JOHN F. TWOMBLY
827 LEGARE ROAD
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

February 7,1964

Dear Mr.Anthony,

Just a short note to thank you for taking the time to help out our Aiken Council.

We felt the meeting was on the whole most successful .Now we have enough money to buy that paper! As you can see we really deal in high finance in this group.

Your talk was well received and provided the Council with many new insights into the overall problems.

Many thanks again for coming. Next time we'll see that there are plenty of rolls.

Sincerely,

Elois Twombly

February 8, 1963

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Alice:

So long as you got my first name right, I have no complaints! Now, to let you know what you can expect from your several requests.

1) Atlanta's campaign against illiteracy. The school department has promised to mail me some stuff, and I will forward it on to you. If it isn't what you need, I'll see if I can get additional information from some other source.

2) The League of Women Voters briefing material tells about the "chronic relief families" and the new "multi-agency approach". It is at home, and I'll bring it to the office and get it off to you Monday with the other things.

3) The training program for aides to help in the #2 problem, above, was the brain-child of Dr. Philip Weltner (formerly at Oglethorpe University), under a foundation grant and in cooperation with Emory University, and carried out by the Atlanta Community Council. They have promised to mail to you today some materials, reports, personnel blanks they used in selecting people for the program, etc.

4) What the Atlanta Council of United Church Women may be doing I do not know; I will ask Mrs. Tilly when she is back in the office next week and write you further. Mrs. Nobby Morgan, Mrs. T's secretary, said she had not had an opportunity to send you the list of S.C. people who attended

the Fellowship of the Concerned meeting. Mrs. Tilly has been in her usual whirlwind of activity and meetings, with much letter-writing, planning, and mimeographing--always necessary with such meetings. You'll be getting the list eventually.

Regarding the 5) projects of men's service clubs, church groups, et al, I'll try to send a few things. The Jr. JCs are very busy on mental health right now (I can send a clipping from the newspaper of yesterday or the day before) and All Saints Episcopal Church has a project of something-or-other with Milledgeville that I can find out about. Quaker House (Religious Society of Friends) works with the federal prison and I have some material on that.

Hope this will be some help to you.

I like you too.

Sincerely,

Montez G. Albright
Administrative Asst.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

February 6, 1963

Mrs. Montez Albritton
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Montez:

I have always thought you were such a dear that I am guilty possibly of not spelling your name correctly. Please forgive and straighten me out.

Dr. John Martin
Ja 2-3381

About three weeks or more ago I wrote Frances Pauley, asking that she secure for me, if she did not have it, information concerning what the Atlanta Mayor is doing to eliminate illiteracy in Atlanta-- facts about the problem, resources being used, organized governmental and voluntary cooperation in the development and conduct of programs, response of functional illiterates, results and possible future programs. I have not heard from Frances and need this information badly as we hope to challenge progressive mayors in South Carolina to similar action.

League briefing material

I regretted not learning from you in greater detail about the program in Atlanta designed to rehabilitate "chronic relief families." If there is any literature available on this subject and you could take time personally to elaborate in a letter, I hope that you will do so.

Paul Anthony will be attending our conference designed to inform rural families, the un-and-under employed of economic and training opportunities now available through the Government. I am to make a presentation at the conference on the role of private agencies. You mentioned the interest and activity of the Atlanta League of Women Voters in the Atlanta project. Doubtless the fine Atlanta Council of United Church Women is active also. Whatever the facts are, I need to know them. Furthermore, I shall be interested to know of any socially, economically or educationally focused projects which any of the men's service clubs, church groups, et al, may be conducting or assisting. Hope this is not too big an order. Your prompt response will be most helpful and deeply appreciated.

Carl Wellness Sr. Campaign
All Com. Campaign
525-7695

Fondly yours,

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

Jr. J. C's
All Saint
Quaker House

ANS/cah

SE
Gen

February 10, 1964

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear George:

Thanks for your hospitality of last week.

I still think this is the year of the battle for public education. Kepp your eyes on it. Right now the battle, with considerable drama, is centered in Macon County, Alabama.

Best to Virginia.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

MLK Office Memo

SC - Gen.

February 10, 1964

Mrs. John F. Twombly
827 Legard Road
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear Eloise:

Thanks for the note. I hope the visit was of some help. If we can do anything else, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

EDITORIAL PROGRAM

February 18, 1963

Mrs. Alice Spearman
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

I didn't forget; I've been waiting for the illiteracy material and trying to get the Atlanta League material. The first is enclosed (it came today); the second I cannot send because there are not any more copies of the briefing material available. I gave my copy to the person doing that program, and she cannot find it. I am enclosing the part of last year's briefing on Fulton County, and I hope the Atlanta Community Council report had something in it about Atlanta's efforts, which were more inensive, well-planned; and using the family as a unit, all agencies met together and worked out a plan to rehabilitate the entire family through medical care, vocational education, counseling, welfare funds, etc.

The enclosed program on Quaker House will give you an idea of their efforts and successes. Also enclosed is a marked folder on All Saints' Church Forum series. At a meeting of the men's group, the same sort of community problems has been stressed (monthly meetings) and at one of them they had Dr. Benjamin Mays as speaker.

The United Churchwomen for two years have been working on the problem of youthful offenders tossed into jails with hardened criminals, simply because there is no other place for them. The enclosed clippings tell of the Governor's plan for a better program for youthful offenders; it is to be a part of the state welfare department. The Junior Chamber of Commerce has been stressing mental health for over a year, and they, too, have achieved results. (see clippings.)

Hope this helps.

Montez Albright

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

City of Atlanta and Fulton County Boards of Education

224 Central Ave., S.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Oby T. Brewer, Jr. *co-chairman*
W. L. Robinson, *co-chairman*
John W. Letson
Paul D. West
Glenn Frick
L. Marvin Rivers

COUNCIL STAFF
John S. Martin, *Coordinator*
Gilbert E. Tauffner, *Executive Director of Educational Broadcasting*

February 13, 1963

Mrs. Montez Albright
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Attached you will find a report which was sent to the Mayor's Committee on Adult Education in December on the illiteracy program being conducted in Atlanta and Fulton County. I hope that this will provide you with the information you need. Other reports will be made at a later date, and copies of the report will be sent to you if you so desire.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance to you.

Sincerely,

John S. Martin

John S. Martin
Coordinator

JSM/lbb

Attachment

sent to: Alice Spearman
2-18-63 SNA

February 19, 1963

Mrs. Alice Spearman
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

I'm still collecting information from some inquiries I made. This one is a real honey, because it involves a cooperative venture of two church groups, volunteer college students (both Negro and white), and the Atlanta Recreation Department all working through the Atlanta Community Council in a Negro underprivileged area this past Summer.

The project was under a chairman (man from Friends Service Committee--I'll try to get his name before I mail this letter) and was called the "Nash Area Program". In the Nash area there was already a community group under the Atlanta Community Council with a director, Miss Estelle Clemmons. The purpose was to provide cultural and recreational opportunities for Negro children during the Summer, and some 300 children attended, with 35 volunteer workers, for six Saturdays. The children cried when it was over, and the parents (who met periodically also, and some assisted) were also hopeful the project would be continued. The church groups were the Friends Service Committee and the Unitarian Church. The student volunteers were from Agnes Scott, Emory, Georgia State and the five Negro colleges. The volunteers were from all walks of life, but the cooperation was amazing. (My information comes from one of the girls who participated.) They had arts and crafts, story telling, dramatics, music, games. My friend worked in arts and crafts, and she said that when she first sat the children down in front of crayons and paper they did not know what to do with them. By the end of the time they were making all kinds of simple craft things and loving it. It was the first time many of the children and their parents had had any kind of relationship or association witn white people.

Although everyone concerned with the Nash Area Project agreed that it was a wonderful success, and seemingly everyone wanted to continue it (a committee was appointed for that purpose but has never met), apparently it is not going to be continued. The hope was to convince the Atlanta Recreation Department that this was a needed activity and have them take the responsibility. I tried to call Miss Clemmons, but the number has been discontinued and I don't know how to reach her. So, it looks as though it is up to the volunteers and the church groups again, if anything is to be done along this line this coming Summer. Such a pity, isn't it? But an opportunity for church groups. If I can ever locate Miss Clemmons, perhaps I can get a copy of a more comprehensive report.

If I find out any more about this, or any other such ventures, I'll be letting you know.

Love,

Montez Albright

SC
Gen

March 19, 1963

The Rev. Lucius B. DuBose
The Mullins Presbyterian Church
Mullins, South Carolina

Dear Lucius:

Following our conversation at Penn, you are being put on one of our mailing lists.

Also, if your interest remains in the possibility of work in this field, would you send me an informal vitae to which I could refer should an opening come up. There's nothing in sight but in time something might develop in which you'd be interested.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

SC Gen

The Mullins Presbyterian Church

Mullins, South Carolina

LUCIUS B. DuBOSE
PASTOR

A. M. COUNTS
CLERK OF SESSION

March 27, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul;

Thank you for your letter of March 19. I have had your name on my list of "overdue letters to be written" ever since returning from Penn; but with a case of Flu and preparations for a new arrival in the family, the list has grown undisturbed.

I appreciate being put on the Council's mailing list.

As to my interest in field of human relations, I have thought about this considerably since our talk. I am interested in the work; but whether it is for me is another question. I don't know, but I have the feeling that I can do more for the betterment of human relations by staying where I am and struggling with the Church from the inside. I don't know what it's going to take to open up the Church in the south; but I have the feeling that it may be easier to open the doors from the inside than to knock them down from the outside. In saying this I guess I am assuming that God still considers these institutions to be His Church -- which I realize is not a safe assumption.

At any rate, I think I'd better stick with it a while. But keep me in mind. One of these days, maybe...I hope our paths will cross again soon.

Yours Sincerely;

Lucius

Lucius B. DuBose

SC
Gen

April 3, 1963

The Rev. Lucius B. DuBose
Pastor
The Mullins Presbyterian Church
Mullins, South Carolina

Dear Lucius:

I strongly suspect your decision is the right one. Let's keep in touch.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

SC gen

June 3, 1963

Dr. T. C. McFall
85 Morris Street
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Dr. McFall:

Mr. Siceloff has shared with us a copy of his letter to you of May 28.

In a quiet way, we will be happy to be of any possible assistance to you and to the community.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

~~Form~~
SC file

May 28, 1963

Dr. T. C. McFall
85 Morris Street
Charleston, South Carolina

Dear Dr. McFall:

I am enclosing a portion of the Southern Regional Council Newsletter which has to do with consultants for school desegregation. As you will note, the Southern Regional Council is offering the use of consultants when a city is making plans for school desegregation. I gather that Charleston will be the first city to desegregate and have thought that this might happen in September. Since we are entering the summer with a court recess, perhaps that is too optimistic.

The type of consultants available from SRC vary considerably; some would be former school superintendents who could talk with the present school superintendent and members of the school board (I think this has already been done by one of the SRC consultants) other persons to advise local unofficial groups may be interested in making as much preparation as possible for a smooth desegregation in the community. In a number of communities such as Little Rock, New Orleans, and Atlanta, where there has been either the closing or threatening of closing the schools, all-white groups have been organized under various names such as "Save our Schools". The issue here is not in itself desegregation but maintaining public schools which is of course desegregation. With the ~~pilot~~ TUITION BILL now in South Carolina and passage of the Tuition Bill, I doubt if Charleston would seriously contemplate such school closing. At any rate, you may want to be in touch with SRC in this respect. The person to contact is Mr. Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsythe Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

You probably already know something of the organization, since I believe all Advisory Committee members receive mailings from that office. SRC Board members from this state include Walker Solomon, Rev. M. D. McCollom, Mo Secrest, J. M. Dabbs and me. As can be expected, it is not exactly a favored organization of the News and Courier.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

cc: Paul Anthony

Gen

Waterloo, S.C.
Aug 1, 1963

Dear Sirs,
Recently I received an envelope, sealed, but with nothing in it. I suppose it should have contained a bill for the two meals provided when I attended the meeting, I believe it was, April 17 - 18 representing Mrs. Margaret Wilcox. You were to send us a bill for the meals and I have not received it. Please send it to me at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,
Agnes A. Clark
(Mrs. Niles C. Clark)

Gen

August 5, 1963

Mrs. Niles C. Clark
P. O. Box 21
Waterloo, South Carolina 29384

Dear Mrs. Clark:

Thank you for your letter of August 1. We are at a loss to explain what was intended for the empty envelope you received, unlese perhaps it was your June issue of New South. (Another one is enclosed herewith.) The two meals you had at the April 17 and 18 meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference have long been paid for. As I remember, we sent the bill, which totaled $6.33, to Mrs. Wilcox since we did not have your address; however, since it's been some time (the bills went out in May) I'm not absolutely certain that it went to her. At any rate, it has been paid.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

SC - Gen

Rec'd 10/2

TA please reply

MRS. JOHN F. TWOMBLY
827 LEGARE ROAD
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

September 29,1963

Mr. Leslie W.Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St.
Atlanta 3 ,Ga.

Dear Mr.Dunbar:

George McMillan phoned to say that he had been speaking with you about our Council on Human Relations. We are in the process now of making some vital decisions in our Council concerning the role we are playing in Aiken.

George said that in talking with you,you mentioned the possibility of a Mr. Paul Anthony coming to Aiken to meet with our Board or the whole Council if that seems indicated. We would be very happy to have someone from your office come to Aiken- indeed, in would be a tremendous opportunity for us.

Would it be possible for Mr. Anthony to come to Aiken soon?

Sincerely,

Eloise S Twombly

Eloise S.Twombly (Mrs. John F.)
Chairman, Aiken Council on Human Relations

Copy to Mrs Spearman

SC - Gen

October 7, 1963

Mrs. John F. Twombly
827 Legard Road
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Twombly:

I will be happy to be of any possible assistance to you and to the Aiken Council.

If you will give me a date, preferably two dates from which to choose, I will plan to come over for whatever purposes you think would be helpful.

I look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Mrs. Alice Spearman

VJ
PA
Mg-file

Read 10/14/63

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

October 11, 1963

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Les Dunbar:

I spent the morning in Aiken on Oct. 9 with our chairman of the new group there, and with George McMillan. Incidentally, he is quite a fellow and I feel enriched for having gotten acquainted with him. I had wirtten him several years ago and had a reply that he was not an organization man and that we could not count on him for any help. On the contrary, I believe now that we shall find him invaluable.

Thank you for informing us about the Lilliam Smith film. The enclosures will indicate our effort to promote the film's distribution.

Several years ago at the annual meeting, you expressed the need for SCCHR to devote more of its attention to small town and rural problems. We agree that the lags in these areas adversely affect all efforts for progress. I do not know what your financial situation, or your plans for realignment or expansion of program may be. However, I do want to tell you about a person with whom we have worked, in the hope that you may wish to consider him if and when you are able to seriously project a program in line with the felt needs which you expressed.

He is Mr. Jac Wasserman, project director of the National Sharecroppers Fund. Frankly and quite confidentially, he would like very much to work full time in the South during this crucial period. As I understand it, his work with NSF is largely research based in New York. In addition, he has been in frequent contact with the Washington offices which have programs designed to aid rural and low-income people. The present program of NSF does not provide him as much on the ground contact in the South as he would like. This is just a tip and would need to be explored in depth if you are interested. All that I know is of Mr. Wasserman's deep interest, of his wide range of information, and of what appears to be a sincere desire to serve the South at this time. I believe that his work prior to becoming a member of NSF staff was research-- perhaps in marketing and related areas.

My apology for not having replied to your inquiry sent us in late July as to suggestions concerning the future program of SRC. I have on several occasions expressed clearly my own enthusiastic endorsement of your own analysis of the need to build a liberal movement in the South, and to find ways of overcoming the social, economic and educational lags which support and nourish each other. With this as a skeleton, a program needs to be devised to put flesh and blood so that the skeleton may become a living man. We want you to know of our personal admiration for you and appreciation of your self-giving efforts at this challenging time.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/cah

12 Churchill Circle
Columbia, S.C.
October 11, 1963

Mr. Dick McCutcheon
Time-Life International
Time-Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCutcheon:

I have been a student YWCA Secretary at Southern colleges throughout the South for a number of years. More recently I have served as the advisor for the Presbyterian students at the University of South Carolina. I am serving on a program committee with students from throughout South Carolina who are planning a conference for December 6 through 8.

I am writing to learn the availability of your film on Lillian Smith of Georgia: a Tribute, for either December 6 or 7. What are the charges for this film? Thanking you in advance for your anticipated prompt response to this inquiry,

Very truly yours,

(Mrs. Theodore J. Ledeen)

5107 Farrow Road
Columbia, S.C.

Mr. Dick McCutcheon
Time-Life International
Time-Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCutcheon:

As Vice-President of the Mens' League of Columbia and as an active member of my church, I am keenly interested in securing for a showing, your film on Miss Lillian Smith of Georgia. As you well know, Miss Smith has been a person of much inspiration and help to the many silent moderates of the South who have failed to speak. Few people have spoken more eloquently or effectively.

Fortunately, for the first time since 1954 almost everyone is talking now and her clear voice is needed as never before.

I shall appreciate your advising me as to terms upon which this film may be available for our use.

Sincerely,

L. S. James

4114 McGregor Drive
Columbia, S.C. 29,206

Mr. Dick McCutcheon
Time-Life International
Time-Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

As a member of the Public Affairs Committee of the Columbia Unitarian Fellowship as well as on the Program Committee, our Fellowship would be interested in securing for a showing the film on Miss Lillian Smith of Georgia: A Tribute. Please be good enough to advise me as to what dates this fall or winter it could be obtained, and the rental cost, if any.

Yours very truly,

(Mrs. H. H. Hickman)

3401 Brookwood Court
Columbia, S.C.
October 11, 1963

Mr. Dick McCutcheon
Time-Life International
Time-Life Building, Rockefeller Center
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCutcheon:

For many years I have been a great admirer of Lillian Smith of Georgia. I have just learned that Time-Life International has done a film as a tribute to her.

I am very active in the Woman's Society of my church, am a member of the Columbia Womens Club, the League of Women Voters and several other groups that would be keenly interested in a showing of this film, if it is available on a non-profit basis, or for a nominal charge. I sincerely hope that your film is not scheduled so far in advance that it would not be available to us for use at an early date. In any case, I shall greatly appreciate hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman

October 11, 1963

Mr. Dick McCutchen
Time-Life International
Time-Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCutchen:

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations has nine local councils on human relations in various parts of the state. Our mutual acquaintance, Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Director of the Southern Regional Council, has informed us that Time-Life International has done a film entitled "Lillian Smith of Georgia: A Tribute." He suggests that there is a possibility that it might be made available to our groups for non-profit showing, either free or at a nominal charge.

We should be very much interested to make use of the film at the state level and also in our local councils, providing the film could be made available for a block of time.

Kindly advise at your earliest convenience.

Yours appreciatively,

(Fred M. Reese, Jr.)
President

ANS/cah

SC-Gen.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYESVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Oct. 16, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Representative
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

Robert Penn Warren, the author, is doing for LOOK a set of interviews of Negro leaders and wants to get some names besides the obvious ones. I can tell him a few in South Carolina, but I thought that you, with your knowledge of the South at present, could ### give him some names at large. . "Red" is a friend of mine and I'd appreciate your doing this for him if you can--or getting the proper person in the office to do it. His address is 2495 Redding Road, Fairfield, Conn.

With kindest presonal regards,

Sincerely,

J. M. Dabbs.

J. M. Dabbs.

SC-Gen.

October 17, 1963

Mr. J. M. Dabbs
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Enclosed is material sent to Robert Penn Warren. You will note the list draws heavily on the SRC. This bothered me a bit at first, but on reflection it seems an interesting commentary on our membership.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Encs.

SC - Gen

MRS. JOHN F. TWOMBLY
827 LEGARE ROAD
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

December 2,1963

Dear Mr.Anthony,

Enjoyed our chat during the coffee break at Benedict!

Can you come to Aiken Thursday February 6th to speak to our Aiken County Council on Human Relations? The meeting will be at 7:30 p.m. in the Civic Room of the Aiken First Federal building. Your suggestion of a 25 minute talk and ample discussion sounds good.

Could you speak on patterns of success for official Bi-Racial Committees? (And patterns for failure)

Let me hear whether this date suits you. We might also plan a small informal group meeting the afternoon of the 6th.

Sincerely,

Eloise S. Twombly

Eloise S.Twombly(Mrs. J.F.)

SC- Gen

December 5, 1963

Mrs. Elmore S. Twombly
827 Legare Road
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Twombly:

February 6 is a good date. My plans are uncertain, but shall plan to be in Aiken during the afternoon for any meetings you may be able to arrange.

I look forward to seeing you then.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

LOCAL COUNCILS AND COOPERATING GROUPS:

Alexandria • Arlington • Blacksburg • Bluefield area • Charlottesville • Charlottesville-Albemarle Youth Council • Danville • Jefferson (U. of Va. Student) • Fairfax County • Fairfax Co. Junior (High School) • Fredericksburg • Loudoun County • Lynchburg • Norfolk • Peninsula (Newport News-Hampton) • Prince William County • Richmond-Petersburg area • Roanoke • Williamsburg

OFFICERS, 1963:

President: DR. AUBREY N. BROWN JR.,
The Presbyterian Outlook, 512 East Main St., Richmond

First Vice-President: MR. W. R. WALKER, JR.,
72 Shoe Lane, Warwick

Vice-Presidents: DR. G. GORDON MOSS,
Dean, Longwood College, Farmville

DR. E. B. HENDERSON,
307 W. Fairfax Street, Falls Church

RT. REV. WILLIAM H. MARMION,
Box 2068, Southwestern Episcopal Diocese, Roanoke

Secretary: DR. HARRY ROBERTS,
Virginia State College, Petersburg

Treasurer: DR. J. RUPERT PICOTT,
316 East Clay Street, Richmond

Executive Director: REV. HESLIP M. LEE
Associate Executive Director: MR. OCIE LEE SMITH
17 East Cary Street, Richmond 19, Va.
Telephone Milton 9-0872

DR. AUBREY N. BROWN, JR.

MR. W. R. WALKER, JR.

REV. HESLIP M. LEE

MR. OCIE LEE SMITH

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Term expires 1963

Mr. Edward A. Alfriend, 909 Vicar Lane, Alexandria
Dr. L.B. Allen, Bluefield State College, Bluefield, West Va.
† †† Rev. Hubert S. Beckwith, Box 288, Annandale
Rev. Daniel Bowers, P.O. Box 667, Portsmouth
Rev. Benjamin F. Bunn, 800 Anderson Street, Charlottesville
Dr. Frank D. Daniel, Box 136, Charlottesville
* Mrs. George A. Eddy, 5151 Polk Ave., Alexandria
Mr. Jo. K. Higdon, 3305 West Franklin Street, Richmond
Rev. H. G. Knight, 1320 DuBois Avenue, Richmond
Mrs. B. A. Makielski, 955 Locust Avenue, Charlottesville
Mr. M. C. Martin, President, 1st State Bank, Danville
Dr. Earl H. McClenney, President, St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville
Dr. Reuben R. McDaniel, Virginia State College, Petersburg
Dr. Lambert Molyneaux, 400 Alderman Road, Charlottesville
Mr. Benjamin Muse, Box 312, Manassas
Dr. Samuel Newman, Newman Building, Danville
Father Thomas Scannell, 1 Saint Michael's Lane, Annandale
Mr. Carrell Tod, 1908 N. Quintana Street, Arlington
Mr. J. B. Woodson, P. O. Box 692, Fredericksburg
†† Mr. Thomas W. Young, 1660 Carprew Avenue, Norfolk 12

Term expires 1964

* Rev. Alvord M. Beardslee, Chaplain, Hollins College, Hollins College
Rev. William J. Cumbie, 5417 Juliet Street, Springfield
Dr. J. L. Blair Buck, 310 Hillwood Road, Richmond
Father Richard Burke, St. Joseph's Villa, Richmond
* Mr. Harold O. DeWitt, 426 Burbank Street, Williamsburg
Dr. John M. Ellison, Virginia Union University, Richmond
Rabbi Emmet A. Frank, 3830 Seminary Road, Alexandria
Dr. Paul Gaston, 138 Mimosa Drive, Charlottesville
Mrs. I. G. Gladden, 29 Pembroke, Hampton
Rev. Emmett Green, Jefferson Street & Gilmer Avenue, Roanoke
Mr. Nelson E. Greene, 814 Franklin Street, Alexandria
Dr. Rachel Henderlite, 1617 West Laburnum Street, Richmond
Mrs. Wilson J. Hodgin, 408 West Braddock Road, Alexandria
Mr. Jacques J. Jolie, 1108 Wellford Street, Charlottesville
* Dr. Ed. C. Kollman, Hampton Institute, Hampton
Mr. George Lawrence, 101 Gilmer Avenue, N.W., Roanoke
* Rt. Rev. William Marmion, Bishop, Southwestern Episcopal Diocese, Box 2068 Roanoke
* Mrs. George E. Mattus, 1502 South Main Street, Blacksburg
* Dr. G. Gordon Moss, Dean, Longwood College, Farmville
††* Dr. J. Rupert Picott, 316 East Clay Street, Richmond
Dr. C. Waldo Scott, 1003-28th Street, Newport-News
††* Mr. David H. Scull, Box 170, Annandale
Dr. Richard Sherman, Boundary Street College Apartments No. 5, Williamsburg
Mrs. Samuel Z. Troy, 4610 West Grace Street, Richmond
* Mr. W. R. Walker, Jr., 72 Shoe Lane, Warwick

Term Expires 1965

Mr. C. Douglas Adams, Jr., 7250 Maple Street, Annandale
Mrs. Theodore Adams, 5407 Matoaka Road, Richmond
Mr. Carl Auvil, 1113 Nicholson Road, Falls Church
Dr. Walter Russell Bowie, 119 Windsor Road, Alexandria
† †† Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, 1836 Greenwood Road, S.W., Roanoke
* Dr. Aubrey N. Brown, The Presbyterian Outlook, 512 E. Main Street, Richmond
Dr. G. W. C. Brown, 1519 Virginia Beach Boulevard, Norfolk
Mrs. Ron J. Cauley, 4604 S. 28th Road, Arlington
Dr. Edna Colson, Virginia State College, Petersburg
Rev. Beverly Cosby, 4415 Boonsboro Road, Lynchburg
Rev. James Curtis, 503 Massachusetts Avenue, Norfolk
Mrs. Eugene Foster, 131 Mimosa Drive, Charlottesville
Miss Susie Peach Foster, 1213 Dandridge Street, Fredericksburg
Mr. E. Leslie Hamm, 1900 N. Cameron Street, Arlington
* Dr. E. B. Henderson, 307 W. Fairfax Street, Falls Church
† Dr. T. H. Henderson, Virginia Union University, Richmond
Rev. R. Baldwin Lloyd, Tom's Creek, Blacksburg
Dr. J. Kenneth Morland, 1619 Dogwood Lane, Lynchburg
Dr. Alan Peirce, 121 Hillcrest Street, Fredericksburg
Dr. Harry Penn, Allied Arts Building, Roanoke
* Dr. Harry Roberts, Virginia State College, Petersburg
Mr. William Sanders, Law Building, Princeton, West Virginia
Rev. Godfrey Tate, 2729 Bowden Ferry Road, Norfolk
Dr. Thad Tate, Jr., James Geddy Addition, Duke of Gloucester Street, Williamsburg
Rev. Virgil Wood, 1419 Grace Street, Lynchburg

Executive Committee Members Marked* † Past Presidents †† Members, Southern Regional Council

Cover Photo by Permission of The National Committee for Children and Youth; From the Exhibit "These are Our Children"

WHAT IT IS . . .

WHAT IT BELIEVES . . .

WHAT IT SEEKS TO DO . . .

an introduction to

THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS . . .

THE COUNCIL . . . is a non-profit organization open to all people who believe that Southerners can—and will—work through their problems by constructive, cooperative action;

works to bring understanding and acceptance of the legitimate aspirations of all of the people of Virginia, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin;

emphasizes the techniques of fact-finding, education, publicity, negotiation, and persuasion;

has a membership of over 2,000 drawn from all the principal religious groups, from both major political parties, from various educational, economic, and social levels, and includes both public officials and private citizens;

cooperates with the Southern Regional Council and with the Councils on Human Relations of the other Southern states in approaching South-wide problems on the same basis.

WE BELIEVE . . . that all men are entitled to equal respect, equal rights, and equal freedom in the enjoyment of all facilities which are offered for public use, and that laws and customs that deny these basic values to any group are an offense against God's law and against the ideals to which America is dedicated;

that free speech, free discussion, and freedom of association must at all costs be preserved, unhampered by any public policy or concerted private action that tends to intimidate individuals or to deprive people acting through lawful organizations of their civil and constitutional liberties;

that the question of human relations becomes, in larger terms, the question of world peace; and that we cannot conscientiously or effectively advocate to the community of nations ideals which we are unable or unwilling to practice in our own communities.

WE SEEK . . . to create in Virginia an atmosphere in which independent citizens may meet, counsel, and work together toward overcoming the fears and the customs that stand in the way of a more humane and democratic America;

to foster and maintain active communication among responsible members of various racial and other groups to the end that misunderstanding and ill-will shall be avoided and a sense of mutual trust and fair play shall be established and widely extended;

to establish councils on human relations in our local communities as rallying points for all citizens who wish to approach our common problems in a spirit of reason and open-mindedness.

WE OFFER . . . opportunities to participate in the programs of eighteen local councils or cooperating groups throughout Virginia, and to support the state-wide program;

practical assistance from professionally-trained leaders and from experienced consultants in the study of local problems, in the organization of new local councils, and in the planning of workshops and special programs;

information, educational aids, and the sharing of experience with respect to such specific problem areas as School Desegregation, Fair Employment Practices, Housing, Inter-cultural Relations, Public Facility Desegregation, and Education on Legal and Voting Rights and Registration.

YOU CAN HELP

. . . by calling on us: speakers, consultant services, and materials are available to any community.

by being a member of the Virginia Council: send the attached coupon with $5.00. You will automatically become a member of the local council if there is one in your area, and will receive the VCHR's monthly newsletter. Add $2 if you desire *New South*, monthly publication of the Southern Regional Council. (Contributions to the Council are exempt for Federal Income Tax purposes, and amounts above the membership fee are needed and greatly appreciated).

Virginia Council on Human Relations
17 East Cary Street, Richmond 19, Va. Date_____

I/We apply for membership in the VCHR, and in the affiliated local council for our area.
Enclosed is the following:

$5.00 membership (single or couple)

$2.00 New South

$_____ additional contribution

Name:_____ Phone:_____

Address:_____ County:_____

Special interests or requests:

SC - Gen

MRS. JOHN F. TWOMBLY
827 LEGARE ROAD
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

January 16,1964

Dear Mr.Anthony,

We are still counting on you for February 6th.Plans now call for a 6 o'clock supper beforehand for the Board Members and George McMillan before the evening meeting. George has agreed to report on your talk for the papers. There will be no public advance publicity.

I would like to catch you up briefly on what the situation is in Aiken now. It is possible that the topic I suggested to you earlier would be inappropriate in view of the events of the past few days.

In December our Council on H.R.made a carefully executed request to City Council for a bi-racial committee to be appointed. One of the members of our committee who is also affiliated with the"other" group in town surprised the committee by presenting the enclosed list of discriminatory practices to the press and the Council instead of the 3 or 4 specific items that had been agreed upon. The net effect of her action has been good I think As you will note by the clipping Council has moved quickly and already taken care of several items. The City Manager was kind enough to tell me ahead of the City Council meeting on Jan.13 what the Mayor would say in general. We tried to salvage what we could out of their decision to agree to meet with groups in executive session.

MRS. JOHN F. TWOMBLY
827 LEGARE ROAD
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

The tone of communications in Aiken is very good at present, in contrast to the uproar in the newspapers after the December City Council meeting.(Members of the Committee that night whose names and addresses were printed in the paper still have the phone off the hook at night. There were many phone calls)

This in brief is our present relationship with the City officials and we have not yet arranged a meeting with them to press again.

Other matters have been taking up time and attention. Just yesterday the local Owens-Corning plant agreed to employ 10-15 Negros on the production line. Now the job is to find them.

We had the initial meeting last night of the Employment Committee for the ACCHR, and decided on two courses of action.

1. We will start a file of Negro workers so we will be better prepared to supply qualified people in a hurry when openings exist.
2. We will investigate setting up a training school for Negroes,(Whites too?) to assist them in skills of applying for a job.

This is a program we need help on. Can you send us quickly(we have another meeting set for Thurs.Jan21) any help on either of these two items.You might have sample cards to use in creating a file. Perhaps someone else has

(over)

set up such a training school before. If so could we get such a person to come to Aiken and train the teachers?

That's all for now. Oh, yes. We might want to make a complete survey of the Negro in Aiken. Any ideas on this- sample surveys?

Sincerely,

Eloise Trombly

Gen

January 24, 1964

Mrs. John F. Twombly
827 Legare Road
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Twombly:

Please forgive me for being so late in answering your letter. Until this morning I had assumed it was only necessary to confirm that I would be in Aiken on February 6. Now, on rereading your letter, I see you requested material for a meeting yesterday! My sincere apologies.

We have very little printed material on the subjects you raised. Perhaps, during my visit we could discuss them and the programs of somewhat similar nature which other councils have developed. On the matter of the community survey, Georgia McMillan has asked for information which is being sent.

I plan to arrive in Aiken on the afternoon of the 6th, will be house guest of the McMillans, and leave sometime on the 7th.

Any further information or advice on my speech would be very much appreciated.

Look forward to seeing you on the 6th.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

SC-Gen

January 27, 1964

Mr. George McMillan
Box 299
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear Mr. McMillan:

Enclosed are samples of surveys centering on the Negro community which were conducted in Alexandria, Va., Arlington, Va., and Atlanta, Ga.. You may want to try to obtain a copy of "The Negro in Greater Miami," by James W. Morrison, published by the Greater Miami Urban League (1962). This publication was taken entirely from U.S. Census data and is a good illustration how such material can be handled effectively.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

Enc.

P.S. Another enclosure is the preface to "Your Community Looks At Itself," a community self-survey manual published by SRC in 1957. It is, obviously, somewhat outdated and it deals with the kind of survey which attempts to involve all members of a community.

file Councils " S.C.

MS-file

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

January 29, 1964

Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Director, Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Some time in October I wrote you about my sincere hope that SRC might consider seriously the possibility of expanding its program to small towns and rural areas. I wrote you about the probably availability of Mr. Jac Wassermann. I have had no reply.

Because Mr. Wassermann is becoming increasingly interested in serving directly in the field in the South where there is such a big job to be done, he is pressing me to know what the possibilities may be for his employment here. It would ~~at least~~ be helpful in answering him to have your reaction.

I am sure you have had an excellent annual meeting and that we shall be hearing about some of the decisions made and plans projected.

Cordially yours,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft

18
w/ w-w
n n-w
28, M, PW

SC-Gen

VIA AIR MAIL
February 4, 1964

Mrs. John F. Twombly
827 Legaré Road
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Twombly:

I arrive in Aiken on the 6th on EAL flight #665 at 12:30 P.M. and leave at 1:42 A.M.. Between these times I am available for whatever use you wish to make of me.

Look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

SC-
Gen

February 24, 1964

Mr. Robert R. Simpson
Assistant Professor
History and Social Science
Box 74
Coker College
Hartsville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Simpson:

Mrs. Alice Spearman, Executive Director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina, is the proper person to supply you with information on membership in the South Carolina Council. I am sending your letter on to her. The South Carolina Council is not directly affiliated with SRC, but we do cooperate very closely with that organization and with other state Councils across the region.

Incidentally, I'm sorry not to have replied to your letter earlier; however, I only just received it. It was held up on the desk of someone who was out of the office due to illness. I'm sure you will get much speedier service from the South Carolina Council.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

SC - Gen

THE MINISTERS AND MISSIONARIES BENEFIT BOARD

of the

AMERICAN BAPTIST CONVENTION

475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York

ROBERT G. MIDDLETON
President
CHARLES C. TILLINGHAST, JR.
Vice President

DEAN R. WRIGHT
Executive Director
MALCOLM R. CARY
Treasurer
J. MARTIN ENGLAND
Southern Representative
P.O. Box 10201
GREENVILLE, S. C.

March 12, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul,

I am sending you a copy of a letter from George Lawson, also two leaflets giving some word about the Williamston, N. C., activity which George mentions.

I do not know George well, but all I know is good. I believe Dr. Harvey Cox and Dr. Culbert Rutenber, of the Andover Newton faculty, would be glad to write you about him. Also, if you would like to have further information you think I might get, I will be glad to cooperate. In a time like this, his offer deserves consideration.

Cordially,

J. Martin

J. Martin England

SC-Gen

April 7, 1964

Mr. Courtney Siceloff
Director
Penn Community Services, Inc.
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Courtney:

Mrs. Alterman is interested and after talking with her I think she would indeed make a good member. She would like to know more about what is involved, and I felt it better to let you go into that. She has your name and is expecting to hear from you regarding an appointment.

Mrs. A. A. Alterman
2837 Ridgewood Circle, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.
Telephone -- CE 3-2744

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Services

PA:nm

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Frogmore, S. C.
April 4, 1964

Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am indeed sorry that I did not call back to the office as planned, but had to run from one interview to catch the airport bus.

It was most helpful having yours and Vernon's suggestions for Advisory Committee members. Sam Massal apparently is considering becoming a member himself.

I am interested whether Mrs. Alterman would be open to membership on the Committee. If you feel that I can discuss this with her, I would like to write for an appointment in the morning of April 16 before the Inter-agency meeting will begin.

Again many thanks.

Sincerely,

Courtney Siceloff

cs/bm

cc: Sam Simmons

SC - Gen

May 5, 1964

Mr. Ralph Cawthin
Connie Maxwell Children's Home
Greenwood, South Carolina

Dear Ralph:

This is, belatedly, a reminder that we still remember your interests.

A possibility remains that we can plan on an intern either here wr with a state Council. I hope you remain interested.

I have not been successful in getting your original application from NAIRO. Would you send me brief biographical data?

Should you still be interested, I hope we can make a decision in the next few weeks.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

SC Gen'l WPV
PA

Connie Maxwell
CHILDREN'S HOME

SAM M. SMITH, Superintendent & Treasurer
JOHN C. MURDOCH, Assistant Superintendent & Treasurer
MRS. W. A. SHEPPARD, Supervisor of Cottages
RUFUS M. FISHER, Director Social Work
GEORGE K. TEASLEY, Director Activities

OWNED AND OPERATED BY BAPTISTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

MEMBER CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA

GREENWOOD, S. C.

May 7, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Paul,

Thanks for your letter and continued interest. It seems to me now that the best course of action would be to go ahead to graduate school this fall. I am moving in that direction and have been accepted by the University of North Carolina. Of course my interest in human relations continues and someday may lead me directly into the field. With all good wishes for your work, and warmest personal greetings, I remain

Sincerely yours

Ralph B. Cauthen

SC - Gen

May 26, 1964

Mr. Ralph B. Cauthin
Connie Maxwell Children's Home
Greenwood, South Carolina

Dear Ralph:

While happy to hear of your definite plans, I am sorry you have temporarily removed yourself from "the field."

I hope to see you in Chapel Hill. When you get there, you might want to get to know Dr. T. Franklin Williams, President of the North Carolina Council on Human Relations. This group is doing an excellent job and you might find the association satisfying. I know they would welcome your interest.

Let's keep in touch.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
cc: Dr. T. Franklin Williams
405 Whitehead Circle
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

To: PA
From: MA

How about it?

SC-Gen.

507 Coker Springs Road
Aiken, South Carolina 29801
July 17, 1964

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The Aiken County Board of Education has just been requested by the federal government to submit a plan for integration, because the county receives funds as a federally-impacted area.

Naturally the Aiken County Council on Human Relations is very hopeful that this request will be carried out and some degree of integration will soon be realized in our school. With this in mind, we should like to receive a copy of Transition Without Tragedy to guide us in encouraging a positive approach to integration.

If the Southern Regional Council publishes any other material in this area which you feel would be helpful, we would appreciate hearing about it.

I am not enclosing payment for the book because I am uncertain of the mailing charge. I will, however, send a check as soon as I am notified of the cost of the book and mailing.

Thank you for your help.

Very truly yours,

Carol W. Garvin

Carol W. Garvin
(Mrs. Robert G. Garvin)

SC-Gen

July 21, 1964

Mrs. Carol W. Garvin
507 Coker Springs Road
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Garvin:

Enclosed is the requested copy of "Transition Without Tragedy." I hope it will prove helpful.

We have many samples of materials prepared in communities by groups such as the Aiken Council. If you have specific needs beyond the material covered in "Transition" we will try to be helpful.

Helping the community prepare for this change is, in my opinion, a very high priority item for the Aiken Council. If we can be of any help to you please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

July 28, 1964

File

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
A tlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

Ever since reading your very excellent article in the May issue of New South on "The American Adventure," I have wanted to write and express my appreciation and admiration. Though belated, my sentiments are none the less sincere and enthusiastic.

Cordially,

Alice

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft

Hope to see you on August 5th.

SC - Gen

August 3, 1964

Mr. Elijah Rogers
1611 Craven Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Rogers:

I too am at a loss as to why you did not qualify for the intern program. I was definitely of the impression that the interview panel gave you a high rating, well above that needed.

Please understand, however, this is a NAIRO matter and the staff of that operation made the final decisions. I and the others on the panel merely served for the day. You should direct your inquiry to them.

In the meantime I will do anything possible to help you find adequate employment. I am hopeful both you and Mr. Doctor will be able to work something out with the South Carolina Council or that Mrs. Spearman can be helpful.

Please keep me informed.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

SL-Gen
M send copy to Frances
Done — MM -

THE MINISTERS AND MISSIONARIES BENEFIT BOARD
of the
AMERICAN BAPTIST CONVENTION

475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10027

J. MARTIN ENGLAND
Southern Representative
P. O. Box 10201
Greenville, South Carolina 29603

Area Code 803
239-6909

ROBERT G. MIDDLETON
President
CHARLES C. TILLINGHAST, JR.
Vice President
DEAN R. WRIGHT
Executive Director
MALCOLM R. CARY
Treasurer
CHARLES N. FORSBERG
Director of Field Services

P.S. I talk to Martin I don't know the Jackson, I didn't feel like writing. Perhaps you would re-send what he sent about him to Frances

September 10, 1964

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les,

I think you may know Judson Jackson, 604 Lincoln Street, La Grange, Georgia. He was recently asked to resign his church because of his efforts on behalf of rights of Negroes. I do not know the details.

Perhaps you would write Judson to assure him of your concern. I think he will be grateful to hear from you at this time.

Cordially,

Martin

J. Martin England
Southern Representative

SC-Gen

September 23, 1964

Mr. George A. Bowdler
Project Director
The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Bowdler:

An effort is being made to reorganize the Louisiana Council. A statewide board is being formed and several local councils are being organized. The possibility of staffing, however, is several months away at best, probably much longer. Inevitably the matter will finally turn on the availability of funds.

Certainly we will be happy to keep your interests in mind in Louisiana and elsewhere.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Rec'd 11/13/64

SC-Gen

Greater Greenville Chamber Of Commerce

SOUTH'S POINT OF PROGRESS

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

PA-1

November 12, 1964

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Mr. Al Ulmer, representing your firm, visited our Chamber of Commerce last week and left a guide for local communities interested in obtaining federal aid under the Economic Opportunity Act. Mr. Ulmer also requested that certain facts be forwarded to your office.

We will be glad to assist you if you will inform us specifically how these data are to be used.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Ware

Robert L. Ware
Director of Research

RLW:js

SC - Gen

November 18, 1964

Mr. Robert L. Ware
Director of Research
Greater Greenville Chamber of
Commerce
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Ware:

Some time ago Mr. Al Ulmer of our staff was asked by a group of Greenville citizens to assist them in compiling the factual information required to seek assistance from the Federal Government under the Equal Opportunity Act. This group, I am told, is considering a "self-help" project to assist underprivileged children. They hold a slight hope that funds from the "War on Poverty" program might be available.

A local businessman suggested that you might have much of the information which was required. It was in this context that Mr. Ulmer visited you.

I trust you will feel free to approach us at any time when questions are raised about our interests or the activities of our staff.

Sincerely,

PA/rh

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

SC
Gen

Stuart Hall
Benedict College
Columbia, South Carolina
December 13, 1964

Letter sent
1/29/65
A.H.

Mr. Paul Anthony
Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I am Mary Ann Eaddy, a senior at Benedict College. For the past three years, I have been working with the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations. I am presently serving as chairman of the council. I would like to work in the field of Human Relations after graduating from college in May.

I attended the Seventh Southern Students Human Relations Seminar this summer in Minneapolis. Mr. Hayes Mizell of Southern Project was the director. I have also worked with the YWCA in the slums of Atlanta on a project.

Mr. Anthony, I wrote NARIO in September but I have not heard anthing from them.

If you have any information on job opportunities in the field of Human Relations, please send it to me.

Thank you very much for any help you are able to give me.

Sincerely,

Mary Ann Eaddy

Mary Ann Eaddy

SC - Gen

January 29, 1965

Mr. James M. Dabbs
Rip Raps
Mayesville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Dabbs:

Your check for expenses for the Florida trip was mailed to you several days ago, under separate cover and I trust you've received it by now. It was a fine speech and you made a substantial contribution to the meeting. Also, it was good of you and Mrs. Dabbs to stay for the entire meeting.

This gives me an opportunity to respond, finally, to your thoughtful letter of December 20 in which you comment on the Tuskegee speech. I have not done so sooner because I shied away from having to try to express my deep appreciation for the letter and your thoughts. But, I thank you sincerely.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

SC - Gen

AIKEN COUNTY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Project

827 Legare Rd.
Aiken, S.C.
April 28, 1965

PA
MZ

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. NW
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Anthony:

We need some help here in Aiken and are looking to you for assistance. Perhaps you can advise us.

It has come to our attention that a local radio station carries as a public service every Sunday at 5 p.m. at 15 minute program from the Citizens Council. Last Sunday Ross Barnett was the speaker.

The radio station has agr ed to give us equal free time to present the other side. Do you have any tapes or recordings that could be used for this purpose that we could borrow, rent, or buy? Or could you suggest where we could find such material? Of course we would want to make some tapes of our own but would like something to put on right away.

Can you advise us as to when on Sunday's to ask for time?

Thank you for considering this matter. We are anxious to combat this radio program as soon as possible we would appreciate your consideration of this request at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

Eloise S. Twombly

Eloise S. Twombly, (Mrs. J.F.), Chairman
Aiken County Council on Human Relations

We have 121 members now !

SC - Gen

April 30, 1965

Mrs. Eloise S. Twombly
Chairman
Aiken County Council on Human Relations
827 Legare Rd.
Aiken, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Twombly:

Unfortunately we have little, if anything, to meet your needs for the radio program. Several years ago we gave some help to Friendly World Broadcasting to do a series of radio tapes, "A Yankee in the Heart of Dixie." These were all intended for Alabama radio and reflect that in the programs. Also they are very moderate in tone, frequently ignoring race altogether. Also, they are half-hour programs. If you wish, we'll send over a collection of these for your hearing.

We have on hand a tape of a recent speech of the Rev. Will Campbell, Director of the Committee of Southern Churchmen, before the Southern Baptist Convention which might also make an interesting program, but even excerpted, would go beyond the 15 minute limit. This we can send over on loan also.

The ADL has a number of audio-visual materials, some of which might fit your needs. We are asking their Atlanta office today to send you over a list of available materials.

Interview situations dealing with local people often make very effective programs. Is there anyone in the Aiken Council who would make a good program producer-interviewer? I know too little about radio to comment on the best time of day though I would think early morning the best time.

Your news of the 121 members is great. I hope you will ask us for help that we can deliver better than the above.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

pA 1 Pls. Reply

Rec'd 8/2/65

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

September 1, 1965

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar,

On September 7, 8 & 9, I will be in New York. During this time I will attempt to discuss a financial grant for the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations, with some of the foundations. The purpose of these interviews is to gain insights into which of the foundations would be interested in aiding the student council. I would like to inform you of these intentions and urge you to send me any information along this line which you might have. We will send you a copy of our proposal at a later date and we hope that you will criticise and comment on it.

Thank you

Wm F Roberts

Wm. F. Roberts Chairman
Student Council on Human Relations

P.S. Mrs. Spearman requested that I ask you if the Southern Regional Council would consider accepting contributions for the South Carolina Voter Education Project, which does not as of yet hav a tax exempt classification.

September 7, 1965

Mr. William F. Roberts
c/o South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Your letter of September 1 has come to me for reply, but too late to have a response before your New York trip. We would be interested to know of your experiences in New York and will be happy to respond to your proposal when it is available.

We will be willing to accept contributions for the South Carolina Voter Education Project subject, of course, to our usual requirements related to the non-partisan use of these funds.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

September 21, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for your letter of September 7th and your kind offer to assist us in applying to the various foundations for a financial grant to support our Student Work.

Let me, first of all, tell you the foundations with which I talked. They were The William C. Whitney Foundation, The Taconic Foundation and the New World Foundation. I feel that I received positive reactions from each of these foundations. However, as of today, I have not heard from any of them. Of course I am probably a little impatient on this matter.

I am enclosing a copy of the Proposals which we have sent to these foundations. We would appreciate very much your reaction to these Proposals. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Wm. Roberts

William F. Roberts, Chairman,
S.C. Student Council on Human Relations

Enc.
WFR.em

September 30, 1965

Mr. William F. Roberts
The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Your proposals are good, well written, and sound. I don't think any further efforts should be made until you hear from those foundations whom you have already approached.

I shall discuss these with Mrs. Spearman next week when she is in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

File
S.C. Council

October 13, 1965

Mr. Brad Poston
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Brad:

The final decision on NAIRO can be left up to you and Alice. But as far as I am concerned, there is nothing to be said for your going to Chicago compared to how we could spend that travel money otherwise.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Rec'd 10/13/65

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

October 12, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul,

Only 10 more shopping days 'til--. Mrs. Spearman is visiting the State Selective Service Director this morning. We should know more by the end of the week.

Mrs. Spearman wanted me to write and explore the possibility of attending the NAIRO conference with her. I mentioned you hadn't seemed wild about the idea. Since the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing conference will overlap with the NAIRO conference, this might be a good chance to kill two birds with one stone.

Will close. You might mention to Al that we now have a POW chapter in Columbia.

Sincerely,

Brad

file
S.C. Council on H.R.

October 28, 1965

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

Lord only knows if anything can be done to help Brad. If he goes I would certainly hope a replacement could be found, and the program continued. I don't know about the possibility beyond the current intern year.

Who is Bill Roberts? If you will tell me a little about him I'll take it up with NAIRO.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

SC Gen

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

Rec'd 11/3/65

November 2, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Mrs. Spearman informed me that Mr. Eagle of the New World Foundation has agreed to set up a contingency fund from which organizations such as the Student Council could draw. Could you please send me some information as to whether these funds are available and how we should apply for them?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Wm. Roberts

William F. Roberts, Chairman
S.C. Student Council on
Human Relations

WFR.em

November 8, 1965

Mr. William F. Roberts
The South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Roberts:

The New World Foundation has made a grant to us to enable us to make special grants -- generally modest ones -- to student human relations councils.

A brief letter outlining projects or needs is sufficient to receive consideration. I will discuss this further with Mrs. Spearman next week.

Should you find it possible, we would be pleased to have you attend our Annual Meeting November 14-16.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:mm

File - State Councils on Human Relations - "South Carolina"

November 8, 1965

MEMO

To: Miss Thelma Stevens
Miss Peggy Billings
cc: Rev. Fred Reese
Mrs. Alice Spearman

FROM: Paul Anthony

In the course of a conversation on Friday with Fred Reese -- a Methodist minister in Columbia and President of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations -- we discussed the need to again try to involve the church. Fred spoke from both his interests as a minister and as the policy head of an interracial program agency. He was optimistic.

This conversation led in my thinking to my talk with Peggy on Monday, to the proposed program, and -- if I recall correctly -- that South Carolina was one of the states you were especially interested in.

This is to suggest:

that you consider Fred as a participant in the Programs conference (The Rev. Fred Reese, 4500 Daniel Drive, Columbia, South Carolina);

that we would be interested in exploring a joint, Womans Division-South Carolina Council-SRC "pilot program" in South Carolina if all parties were interested;

that the state of South Carolina might be an especially promising area;

and, that the more I have thought of your plans the more I am convinced they are sound and needed. We would like to be of any possible help.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

See State Councils on Human Relations: "South Carolina"

December 3, 1965

The Rev. Fred Reese, Jr.
Bethel Methodist Church
4600 Daniel Drive
Forest Acres
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Fred:

Thanks for your good hospitality. I am only sorry that we did not have longer.

I hope soon after the first of the year we can get about reviewing the South Carolina Council. Earlier all of the directors endorsed an idea of putting together an evaluation team to independently and objectively look at their operations. Your invitation strikes me as a good time to begin this. I have discussed this with Alice, and she is in agreement, though I need more time with her to work out the particulars.

Hope to see you again soon.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

BETHEL METHODIST CHURCH

4600 DANIEL DRIVE — FOREST ACRES — COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

November 9, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Paul:

I enjoyed our chat on last Friday and appreciated your time.

We will be grateful if you can come early in the new year to help us look at relationships and guidance for the Board help. Ifeel it will be quite helpful for the Board to share some insights about supporting and helping to structure staff responsibilities as well as assume more active roles of involvement in the total work.

Hopefully you and Alice may schedule a date during the Annual Meeting.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Fred

Fred M. Reese, Jr.

FMR/ad

January 11, 1966

Mrs. Florence S. Thompson
The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

This will indicate our permission for the South Carolina Council to deposit checks intended for the South Carolina Council membership fees. We only request that you endorse the check in such a way as to indicate that the recipient of these funds is the South Carolina Council.

Any substantial amounts intended for the South Carolina Council should be forwarded to us and we will return them promptly.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

Dec. 30, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Some of our long time members still send us membership checks made out to the Southern Regional Council.

We have received one this morning and are holding it for confirmation by you that it is o.k. for us to endorse and deposit such checks without first advising you. It will be a big convenience and we will appreciate it.

Respectfully,
(Mrs.) Florence S. Thompson
Office Secretary

ft

File

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

January 12, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for giving us permission to deposit checks intended for South Carolina Council membership dues but made out to the Southern Regional Council. As we explained, several of our long time members still do this. In the future we shall endorse any such checks by writing the "Southern Regional Council" first and then using our stamp with the South Carolina Council on Human Relations following -- thus such checks will have the two endorsements.

We shall be glad to comply with your request that any substantial amounts made out to the Southern Regional Council but intended for the South Carolina Council be sent to you first for endorsement and prompt return.

Sincerely,

Florence S. Thompson

(Mrs.)Florence S.Thompson
Office Secretary

S. C. General

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

Rec'd 1/27/66

January 25, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Enclosed is a copy of my letter of January 13th requesting funds for a Newsletter and for Work-Study Weekends. I regret very much that we will not be able to receive funds for the Newsletter but very thankful that we will be able to receive funds for our Work-Study Weekend. The Work-Study Weekend is progressing beautifully. It will be held February 4th, 5th and 6th.

Last week Brad ordered 125 copies of SOUTHERN JUSTICE: AN INDICTMENT. We made the tactical error of not checking the price first and we were charged 15¢ per copy, which is a total of $18.75. This material will be used in our Fall Conference. Can we not receive this material at a lower bulk rate?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

William F. Roberts

WFR.em

January 13, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.,
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

First of all let me thank you for making the funds for Operation Search available to the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations. I am enclosing in this letter copies of the material which we have so far prepared in relation to this project.

As for the other student projects we would like for you to consider:

1. NEWSLETTER - "THE CUTTING EDGE". Each month we publish a news letter which we call "The Cutting Edge". This paper is circulated to all members and all prospects of the Student Council on Human Relations. This month we have started the practice of sending the News Letter to Student Body Presidents across the State. We feel that this News Letter is a vital organ of our work because it keeps the students informed about our activities, or introduces new students to our work, and it supplements the deficient news media of the State.

There will be five more regular editions during this school year and there may be one or two extras in the event that something newsworthy occurs between issues. We will also publish the News Letter twice during the summer months. We feel that we should extend the circulation of this paper and increase its relevant content. To do this for the rest of the school year and the summer we are requesting a grant of $400.00.

2. WORK-STUDY WEEKENDS - We have communicated with Sister Mary Anthony of Our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center in Charleston, S.C. and we are attempting to have a Work-Study Weekend program at her Center. This program will include not only work at the Center itself but also study into the policy of the Center and into the needs, ambitions and desires of the people served. The aim of the program is to aid Sister Mary Anthony and her staff in accomplishing the work of her Center and to expose our students to their techniques in order that they may have a more meaningful interpretation of poverty, its consequences and outcomes.

We feel that we can adequately carry out one experimental Work-Study Weekend with a budget of $350.00. This will include food for the twenty students who will be involved.

Thank you very much.

WFR.em

Sincerely,

February 14, 1966

The Honorable Lester Bates
City Hall
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mayor Bates:

Perhaps your secretaries have explained that I was by your office last week seeking further information on Columbia's progress in race relations.

The Southern Regional Council has been asked to prepare an "experience report" for the U.S. Conference of Mayors, describing positive actions involving Southern municipal officials and resulting in improved intergroup relations. We would need, in each case, information on the situation or problem, the steps taken, problems encountered, and apparent results.

Mrs. Belcher was kind enough to let me have a copy of the remarks made by you, Mr. McNayr, and Mr. Lyes as part of your "All American City" presentation. I note that Mr. Lyes referred to two committees, one Negro and one white, which worked separately, but in close communication. This intrigues me and I would like to know more about the formation and operation of these committees and further developments during the past 18 months.

I am told that Columbia has the best intergroup relations in South Carolina, and I hope your experience will warrant inclusion in this report for the benefit of other southern mayors. Any further information you would give me will be greatly appreciated.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003 • GRamercy 3-2284

April 18, 1966

national board
FRANK P. GRAHAM
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
P.O.Box 962
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821

Dear Ocie:

I write this letter after long deliberation and full consultation with Jac Wasserman and Board members of the National Sharecroppers Fund. Reluctantly, we have reached the decision that we must give up your services as field representative for NSF.

You are well aware of the fact that our organization operates on a very tight budget and it is often difficult for us to know whether we can make ends meet. You also know that this a time of great crisis for rural America and particularly Negro farm families in the South. This means that we must use our resources in the best possible way to bring about the necessary changes in government policy and in helping the rural poor to find a way out of their present misery. This means that we must strengthen the work of our regional office so as to make possible the bringing of greater resources to aid local indigenous groups throughout the rural South. We must also strengthen our work in relation to government officials and the Congress.

I regret that we have found it necessary to make this decision. We hope that we can give you every possible help in finding another position where your talents, experience, and deep commitment to people can be profitably used. We shall pay your salary to May 31, 1966 to provide a cushion during this period of transition for you in the way of severance pay. We shall expect you to terminate your actual work on April 30, 1966. During the rest of this month, we should appreciate your gathering together your records and sending us names and addresses of all contacts who should be in our file, and to let us know something about each.

We appreciate your association with our work and the help you have given. Personally, I want you to know that I have appreciated your loyalty to NSF and your spirit of commitment to helping your fellow men.

Sincerely,

Fay Bennett
Executive Director

FB/vmg

BC Alice Spearman - S. C. Council

file
S.C.C.H.R

May 2, 1966

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
Box 982
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ocie:

I am sorry for the silence following the receipt of the material from you. We have, however, been trying to do what we can to help you and are still hopeful that things will work out.

I understand that the South Carolina Council is in discussion with you about the possibility of you being employed by them. I hope something works out there.

Keep us informed of what's happening and of any arrangements you make. You can be sure we will do the same.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Rec'd 5/23/64. wf

Box 982
B.R. La
Dat.

ES

Dear Paul,

Fay is pushing for a job for me with Mr. Willis Sloan, Domestic Labor Division F.S.S B.E.S. U.S Dept. of Labor, please call him in my behalf. Also ask Les. Dunbar to call for me. And mrs Paula,

Thanks,
Oie

file (Gen. Correspondence) "Smith"

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 [illegible] STREET

Columbia, South Carolina

Mar 15, 1966

Mr. Lucie Lee Smith,
P.O. Box 982,
Baton Rouge, La. 70821

Dear Lucie Lee:

I was very sorry, indeed, to hear that you will no longer be working with the National Sharecroppers' Fund. I told Fay when I saw her in Atlanta recently that she was losing a mighty good man and one whom I would like to have on our staff. This is quite true. However, our problem is that all my time and energy is going into a Proposal which we have just submitted to Washington and if approved will take most of my waking hours for the next month or so - SPEED-UP, a student program which will be described in the enclosed brochure.

It was our hope that as soon as we get SPEED-UP launched we may be able to work up a Proposal to provide for the enlargement of the HAP Project which Mr. [illegible] has headed. I thought that you could make a unique and invaluable contribution and I hope that you may be available to work with us, should we succeed in getting such a project approved. I thought I should let you know, however, of the delay even of drafting such a proposal, much less to getting it approved. The experience of most people whom I know has been that it takes something like three to six months to go through all of the red tape necessary to get any project approved. In this time you may lose interest in the possibility of working with us. I hope not, but I thought that in all fairness I should let you know that we do not have an opening at the moment. Whether or not we shall have one will depend upon certain factors. You will understand this, I am sure. Keep your chin up! You are needed and have a wonderful contribution to make to the whole poverty program, so I am sure that some niteh will be found for you. I hope things will work out, later, so that you can be with us. Write us any time you feel like it.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

Signed in Mrs. Spearman's absence

file
State Councils
S.C.C.H.R.

June 14, 1966

Dr. Wil Lou Gray
1851 Devine Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Dr. Gray:

We are in receipt of your check #444 and are returning it to you. As far as we determine, this is part of the pledge to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations at 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina.

Thank you very much both for your continuing interest in Southern Regional Council and for your support of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Sincerely,

Edwyn Lewis, Jr.
Executive Assistant

EL/km

Enc.

BC: Mrs. Alice Spearman
South Carolina Council

general file

THE FIELD FOUNDATION, INC.
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

Lee: State Councils v. South Carolina Cr. ref Field Fd - re: 1 year $17,000 grant to S.C.

June 17, 1966

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director
The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

I am very pleased to be able to inform you that the Foundation at a recent meeting took favorable action on your proposal recently submitted. Because so little time was available for study of it between receipt of the proposal and the Foundation's meeting, the Foundation decided, however, that it could not at this time responsibly do more than a one-year renewal of its present level of general support to the South Carolina Council.

Our check, therefore, for $17,000 covering the period from July 1, 1966 to June 30, 1967 is enclosed.

In taking this action the Board adopted the following resolution:

> RESOLVED that the Corporation appropriate and contribute to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Columbia, S.C., the sum of $17,000, or as much thereof as shall be needed, for a 12 month period beginning July 1, 1966, to be paid in full on or about July 1, 1966.

Progress reports, including detailed statements of expenditures under the grant will be welcomed as they become available.

May we have your official acceptance of the terms of the grant as set forth and your acknowledgment of the enclosed check.

We would appreciate receiving a copy of any public announcement which may be made concerning the Foundation's grant.

I think I need not tell you of the very high regard which the Foundation has for the work of you and your associates in the South Carolina Council.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/je
Enc.
CC - Mr. Paul Anthony

File S.C. Council on Hum. Rels

SPEED-UP

1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S.C.

Read 7/13/66

MS-file

252-9327 PROGRAM FOR PROGRESS 252-9328

ADVISORY BOARD

Mr. Austin V. Edwards
Assistant Director of State FHA

Mr. Donald L. Fowler
Faculty, USC

Dr. Wil Lou Gray
Educator and Civic Leader

Mrs. Eddie Lou Holloway
Housewife

The Reverend Matthew D. McCollom
Methodist District Superintendent

Mr. Matthew J. Perry
Attorney

Dr. John F. Potts
President, Voorhees College

Dr. J. Sherrard Rice
Minister, First Presbyterian Church, Columbia

Mrs. Vashti W. Smith
Nursing Home Administrator

Dr. R. Wright Spears
President, Columbia College

Mr. I. P. Stanback
Insurance, District Manager

Most Reverend Ernest L. Unterkoefler
Bishop of the Diocese of Charleston

July 12, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Just a short note as my internship comes to an end. I really don't think I could've learned as much any place else.

Come September 1, the summer phase of SPEED-UP will end and I'll be moving on for a couple of years. The project has met with great response from the communities and over 2,000 children and adults are enrolled in the twenty-eight centers. We're submitting a proposal to continue the program for the next two years (by the grace of OEO). I'm wondering if Al might be interested in directing such a project, since half of the students will be involved in community organization which he seems to be extremely interested in.

I don't know if he'd be available or interested, but we thought we would explore the possibility.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Brad

Brad Poston
Project Director

copy: Al Ulmer
BP/sb

August 5, 1966

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ledeen
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Ledeen:

Thank you for your letter of August 3 concerning our request for the name of a likely person to do research in the field of criminal rehabilitation and penal institutions in South Carolina.

I am passing your letter to Mr. Boone and am confident that the leads you have given him will enable him to get started.

We appreciate your help.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield

JES/km

cc: John Boone

File
State Councils
S. Carolina

August 8, 1966

Mrs. Alice Spearman
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

It was a pleasure seeing you last week and I look forward to the visit again next week. I, too, think the training session at Emory was an excellent idea and hope we can do such things annually.

The prospects for a new intern program in the immediate future with NAIRO look exceedingly dim. I don't think any of us can at this point make any plans in anticipation of this program continuing.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

File

E St
MI-file

August 3, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
7 Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

As always it warmed the cockles of my heart to see and be with you.

I had intended to get a report from you from the Nairo board meeting. Won't you let me know at your earliest convenience what the status of the Eleanor Roosevelt Intern program is?

I look forward to seeing you and other members of SRC staff at the meeting which I believe is being scheduled for August 9th and 10th.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman
P.R.

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

P.S. Just like me to forget one of the major purposes for writing this letter! My very deep appreciation to you and Ed Stanfield for your generosity in making our participation in the laboratory at the Shelton-Emory possible. It was terrific. I learned a lot. Pray that I shall be able to use it especially what I learned of the necessity to keep my big mouth shut, at least some of the time!

A. N. S.

F

September 13, 1966

Mrs. T. J. Elizabeth C. Ledeen
Program Director
The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Ledeen:

Thank you very much for your prompt and efficient attention to our request for the names of possible candidates for admission to southern prep schools.

I am passing this information to the appropriate person, and I am sure that at least some of these youngsters will be tested and interviewed.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield

JES:mml

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

September 8, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Ed:

Please pardon the delay in sending you a recommended list of qualified students who may be considered as dandidates for southern prep schools. Alice and I were both away for brief vacations around mid-August. A number of the persons who were contacted were also away in late August. I am just now receiving ~~receiving~~ recommendations in answer to my inquiries.

Copies of letters which came today are enclosed and a list of recommeded candiates whose names were given to me by the persons listed on the typed sheet. I am certain that additional names will be sent to me within a few days and I will send these on as they are received. If we can be of further help in this matter, please let us know.

Best of wishes to all of you.

Sincerely,

Libby

Elizabeth C. Ledeen (Mrs. T. J.)
Program Director

STUDENTS RECOMMENDED FOR SOUTHERN PREP SCHOOLS

Recommended by Mrs. Fannie Phelps Adams, Chairman of Guidance
Booker T. Washington High School
530 Marion Street
Columbia, S. C.

Charles Marley
1142 Andrews Road
Columbia, S. C.

Karl Oglesby
1615 Catawba Avenue
Columbia, S. C.

Recommended by Mrs. Walker E. Soloman, Chairman Guidance
W. A. Perry Junior High School
2500 Barhamville Road
Columbia, S. C.

	Parent
George Pinder 4030 Coronado Drive Columbia, S. C.	Mrs. Robert Pinder
Bruce Watson 7-6 Saxon Homes Columbia, S. C.	Mrs. G. B. Watson
Cedral Richburg 1918 Germany Street Columbia, S. C.	Mr. S. M. Richburg
Robert Pope 3946 Farrow Road Columbia, S. C.	Mr. Robert Pope

Recommended by Mrs. Rance Smith
Rt. 1 Box 63-A
Taylors, S. C.

(Mrs. Smith, former chairman of the Greenville Council on Human Relations; has been chairman of a Parents Committee which has sponsored a tutoring program in Greenville for three years.)

	School
Allen Hill St. Mark's Road Route 1, Taylors, S. C.	Northwood Junior High Greenville, S.C.
Jon Anthony Smith Rt. 1, Box 63-A, Taylors, S. C.	Northwood Junior High Greenville, S.C.

Note: The last two recommended are now attending an integrated school. Since these were recommended by a parent, information concerning IQ tests probably would have to be ascertained from the school.

Martha Schofield High School
Aiken, South Carolina
September 6, 1966

Mrs. T.J. Ledeen, Program Director
The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Ledeen:

I have searched our records and have a tentative list of names of boys who seem to be the kind of boys you wish to recommend for consideration for attendance at the Southern prep schools referred to in your and Mr. Stanfield's letters. I have not yet had a conversation with all the boys' parents as yet. Some of them live in rural areas and do not have a telephone.

Here are the names:

1. Nelson DuBose ..... I.Q. 128
   518 Sumter Street, N.E.
   Aiken, S.C.

2. Alfred Gramblin ..... I.Q. 129
   Route 2, Box 309
   Aiken, S.C.

3. Xavier Carnell Dicks ..... I.Q. 117
   Route 5, Box 462
   Aiken, S.C.

4. Warren Hall ..... I.Q. 115
   Route 1, Box 281 A
   Aiken, S.C.

We have two more boys whose records are just as good as the boys' records above: However, their I.Q.'s are 100 and 96 respectively. We are going to re-test them. If they show up favorably, we shall send their names also.

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) Lelia A. Bradby
Assistant Principal

BURKE HIGH SCHOOL
207 President Street
CHARLESTON, S. C., 29403
GUIDANCE SERVICES

OFFICE OF GUIDANCE COUNSELORS
Telephone 722-0377

September 7, 1966

Mrs. T. J. Ledeen
Program Director
The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Ledeen:

I regret that I am late in replying to your letter concerning the southern prep schools. However, I am enclosing the names of some students who may be eligible. School has just begun and it is rather difficult to locate records for those students who are coming to us for the first time.

Since we do not "know" our eighth graders at this early date, I have used the 115 IQ as the only criteria in selecting the names. We should be able to do a better job after the first six weeks period.

I am enclosing the name of one student who is probably enrolled at another school. It may be best to contact this student directly through his parents.

Students' Names	Parents	Addresses
1. Henry Brown	Mrs. L. H. Thompson	42-A Flood St.
2. William Robinson	Mr. William Robinson	170 President St.
3. Dennis Young	Mrs. Ruth Kelly	75-B Moultrie St.
4. Harold Wilson (Not presently enrolled at Burke)	Mr. Woodrow Wilson	1102 Lango Avenue Washington Park Charleston, S. C.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Lucille S. Whipper
Chairman

File
S.C. Council

October 17, 1966

Mrs. Alice Spearman, Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

You certainly manage to get a tremendous amount of information and questions onto one mimeographed form.

It will be good to see you at the Annual Meeting and we do hope John Hills will be able to spend at least part of the time with us. We hope, too, to be able to get you an outline of the meeting at the earliest date. We are aiming for such a program to be at least in tentative form by the end of this month.

We have decided rather than to set aside a special time to be specifically concerned with the affairs of state councils to have this concern reflected throughout the whole meeting. We believe this makes more sense and is more indicative of the family relationship and the fact that so many of the SRC programs are resources for state councils and developed in cooperation with them.

By all means, my offer to spend the part of a day with you still holds and I will be available at your

convenience. If a specific time seems especially desirable to you, give me a call and I will make every effort to confirm it.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

SC. - Gen. Corr.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

October 18, 1966

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

I'm very sorry these membership statistics for August and September 1966 were inadvertently omitted from the Quarterly Report of SCCHR sent previously.

Will you please see that these membership reports are attached to the reports already sent you. Thank you.

Sincerely,
(Mrs.) Florence S. Thompson
Office Secretary

ft

F

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

October 18, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

My letter to you last week was written upon Bill Roberts' advice. He had talked to Mr. Paul Anthony about getting money for the conference, who in turn said the request should be directed to you. That's why I wrote you.

I talked with Mrs. Spearman this morning. She reported to the Student Council before and told me this morning that after the state-staff directors meeting with Mr. Anthony at the Shearaton-Emory Inn last summer in Atlanta, Mr. Anthony had said that there was some money for student activities, of which only $2,000 had been used. The total amount is $10,000. This was given by the New World Foundation for student work. Mr. Anthony urged that requests be made from the fund for worthwhile student activities.

Mrs. Spearman said that this is the first time that the Student Council has made a request to the Adult Council for such a scholarship. Although there has been no item budget for student work this year, she said that if the Student Council has exhausted all other means of securing this scholarship for students needing it, then, we may count upon the Adult Council granting us the aid.

You make a distinction between conferences and projects. But our student conferences have been an integral part of our projects: tutorials, Operation Search, work week-ends, compulsory school attendance law, etc. We try to make the conference the central point of our overall programs for the year. We have been quite successful and hope to continue to be; there is so much that needs doing in South Carolina.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Edna Smith

Edna Smith
Acting Director for Student Affairs

cc: Bill Roberts
Paul Anthony
Mrs. Spearman

F

October 13, 1966

Miss Edna Smith
Acting Director for
Student Affairs
The South Carolina Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Miss Smith:

Mr. Paul Anthony, who makes the decisions concerning aid to student programs, is out of the city until Monday. I shall show him your letter and either write to you again or ask him to write directly, if he prefers.

I might observe that the donor of the funds which we have for student projects generally prefers to have them used by student organizations for their projects, rather than for student conferences. In view of this fact and in view of the small amount needed ($112.50 by my reckoning), why not talk to Mrs. Spearman about the possibility of financing your scholarships out of the general operations budget of the South Carolina Council?

Whether we can assist or not, we wish you success with the conference.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

cc: Paul Anthony

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

REGARDING

Check for $112.50 to support Fall Student Council Conference scholarships for 25 students at $4.50 each

DATE

ltr P.A. 10/20/66

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

New World Foundation-Contingency #2

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

file

October 22, 1966

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

I regret very much that I failed to carry forward the footnote pertaining to income from the Field Foundation. On our cumulative report January 1, 1966 through July 1966 and on the July 1966 report, we showed in a footnote that $8,500 of the $17,000 grant from the Field Foundation, which was granted for July 1966 through June 1967, had been transferred to building and loan.*

I am very sorry that this has not been shown on subsequent reports.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Florence S. Thompson
Office Secretary

ft

* Since our grant will run for one year only - July 1966 through June 1967, it is obvious the $8,500 we put in building & loan should not be used during the calendar year 1966. We are happy to have it where can draw interest
F.T.

MS - file

file →

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

November 5, 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Paul,

This is just a quickie being typed by me , with your indulgence--- please! I want to thank you for your good letter of recent date. You are very right that there is complete agreement with your expressed feeling that we can work constructively together toward meeting SCCHR's staff needs.

Acting upon your suggestion that I accompany Mr. James to the [redacted] hearings on November 9, I shall be there unless I hear from you to the contrary. There should be no difficulty in getting together during the course of that meeting. Please 'phone me should you find this plan can't be carried out.

You suggest that there are two basic problems which we need to meet. On the first one, I shall need some exchange with you to be sure we are in mutual agreement. After we have talked, I'm sure SCCHR can accommodate to the terms of whatever expectations the donor may have . . . . and with appreciation.

Your concern that we find a suitable replacement for me can be no greater than my own. The SCCHR personnel committee was given the information that I would like a successor about the time I told you--- just before or after, I don't remember. The executive committee was not told until later because the chairman, John Hills, was out of the state a lot his summer, and had the entire STEP program placed under him until a successor to the director could be found. Even though he had set dates for meetings, he was unable to attend. Also, one of our most knowledgeable members was in Europe most of the summer. Ihave personally been looking under every fallen leaf, and am wondering about the trainee whom I met in your office. Of course, we shall need all the help you can give us. Hopefully, you will have some good suggestions.

To me neither of these two problems are the basic one, and are certainly not difficult of solution. I want to fill you in on background which I'm sure you must not have. Perhaps my letter to Ed may make a little more sense when you know that we had lunch together at his suggestion on October sixth. Speaking of emotion . . . never have I seen, much less experienced such a white-about-the-gills frontal attack. With my social-work instinct I went straight to the hotel and reproduced what was said as accurately as I possibly could --- will bring along with me. Also, it may interest you to know that Ed 'phoned John Hills late in August and gave him his opinion of the limitations of the SCCHR staff in anything but complimentary terms. None of the things he told John had ever been said to me previously, and I must say that I did and do resent such a modus operandi. He might have known John would tell me all about it, which he did. I'll ask you to treat this in confidence until I get John's permission to do otherwise.

We're proud of the job you're doing and regret anything which puts more on your shoulders..... I think we can get some common understandings fairly quickly and that neither of us will want to maximize differences.

Faithfully yours,

Alice

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

November 15, 1966

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Gentlemen:

On August 24, 1966, we wrote you requesting that you change the name of the RAP director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations in your monthly State Councils Directory from Eugene Hagans to

L. S. James.

The latest directory received by us does not carry this change so we are reminding you and trust you will see that the correction is made in the next issue. Thank you.

Sincerely,
(Mrs.) Florence S. Thompson
Office Secretary

ft

Carol — Please note this and don't let us forget!

E

File

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

November 29, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.,
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Paul:

The WIS-TV program director, Charles Caton, states that he would like to get some pictures and live portions of your informal talk which we have scheduled for approximately 3:15 o'clock on the afternoon of December 6th. As you will note from the enclosures, your remarks will follow summaries of the morning workshops. Most of the workshops tie in rather neatly with the new program emphases of SRC which have been made possible by the Ford Foundation. We have been emphasizing in letters that we are fortunate to have your incisive regional and national perspective added to that which will be developed jointly by citizens and professionals during the morning workshop periods. WIS-TV will include shots from our meeting at their regular 7 p.m. broadcast.

You will know better than I, obviously, what message you wish to bring to us. Natrually, we would like to have our members and friends see and hear you, and become more informed about SRC as a vital resource for programming at local and state levels. Furthermire, it would help to have you bring us any challenge which your think appropriate to extend our program services and actitivities to involve a larger group of citizens - would you like to identify some target groups?

Mr. Caton stated that it would be helpful to them at the station to have a copy of your remarks if you have a prepared paper. Our Public Relations Committee could make constructive use of anything you prepare, I am sure.

You have done such a stupendous job all year that we do not want to add unduly to your work here at the year's end. You have a knack at making pungent and pointed remarks which hit the bull's eye. I suggest that twenty minutes to a half-hour be the time limit unless you come up with a better suggestion. In any case, wont you write me and let's tie up any loose ends?

We have made tentative reservations for you and Ed at the Wade Hampton Hotel for ~~Tuesday~~ Monday night and ~~Wednesday~~ Tuesday night, December 5th and 6th. I called Eastern Airlines and learned that there is an early morning flight to Chicago which will get you there by 9:22 a.m., so I have assumed you are planning to use this flight.

Gratefully yours,

Alice

ANS.em

Alice N. Spearman, Exec. Director

S.C.C.H.R.

Presents

DR. VIVIAN HENDERSON

December 6, 1966, 6:30 p.m.

Wade Hampton Hotel

Dinner **Price $3.25**

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations invites you to attend its Annual Meeting to be held December 6, 1966, at the Wade Hampton Hotel in Columbia, a program for which is enclosed.

The Council is especially delighted to be able to present two outstanding speakers: Mr. Paul Anthony, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, and Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, president of Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia. It will be a pleasure to have you come as our guest for the dinner. A complimentary ticket is enclosed.

Being aware of the strategic position you are holding, we believe you will realize the timeliness of Dr. Henderson's address on the Lessons from Atlanta--the recent riots--and the value of hearing Mr. Anthony's speech reflecting regional and national perspective.

Cordially,

John E. Hills, Chairman
SCCHR Board of Directors

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft

CHALLENGE TO CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

You are invited to participate in the programs listed below or any parts thereof. These programs are being presented by the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina, 29201, with the cooperation of leaders from many organizations, institutions, and agencies.

Tuesday, December 6, 1966 Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia, S. C.

PROGRAM

9:30 Registration
10:15 Workshops in the following areas:

I. The Administration of Justice
II. Economics and Employment
III. Education and the Schools
IV. The Anti-Poverty Program
V. Welfare
VI. Housing
VII. The Church and Human Relations

12:30 Lunch - everyone on his own

2:15 Registration
2:30 Summaries from Workshops
Address: Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
Reports from local councils on human relations
Annual business meeting

6:00 Registration
Dinner - Ballroom of the hotel
Features - Panorama of Progress
Address: LESSONS FROM ATLANTA, Dr. Vivian W. Henderson
President of Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia

Please detach and return not later than December 2, 1966, to
S. C. Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C. 29201

Name _____

Address _____

_____ I plan to attend Workshop No.

_____ Please reserve_____ tickets for the dinner at $3.25 each.

_____ Payment enclosed _____ Will pay at banquet

CHALLENGE TO CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

IN SOUTH CAROLINA

You are invited to participate in one of the simultaneous workshops being sponsored by the South Carolina Council on Human Relations with the cooperation of leaders from many organizations, institutions and agencies.

Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia, S. C.

December 6, 1966 10:15 - 12:15

The workshops will give an overview of each of the areas of interest listed below--present programs, needs, problems, resources--and plan programs of study and action, involving citizens.

I. THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

What do we know about problems of youthful offenders? magistrate courts? prisoner rehabilitation? legal aid services? the jury system? the rights of the accused?

What can we do about law enforcement? penal reform? the dual system of justice? aiding released prisoners? youthful offenders?

II. ECONOMICS AND EMPLOYMENT

What do we know about family incomes in South Carolina? training and retraining programs? credit unions? job opportunities for Negro citizens?

What can we do about motivating more citizens for training? getting to the people who need help most? bringing South Carolina standards of employment and income in line with the national level?

III. EDUCATION

What do we know about bold new programs to raise the educational level for pre-school children? in-school children? adults? drop-outs? the non-enrolled child? about vocational and technical education and progress in school desegregation?

What can we do to develop broadly-based citizen commitment to quality education at all levels? effect maximum citizen involvement for setting goals, priorities, insuring adequate financial undergirding? a law for compulsory school attendance with supportive services? other?

IV. THE ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM

What do we know directly of persons who live in poverty? about the present status of anti-poverty funds, programs, personnel problems? about specifics of community action?

What can we do to become active personally? interpret and involve others in meeting the number one challenge which poverty makes to affluence?

V. WELFARE

What do we know about the extent of malnutrition? recipients of welfare? problems of the aging, the physically handicapped? the unmet needs of children?

What can we do to insure a state-wide surplus food program? see that unemployed parents are trained for jobs? provide more adequate community resources for the persons who need special assistance? supplement the services of professionals by the involvement of trained volunteers?

VI. HOUSING

What do we know about urban renewal, public housing, housing codes for cities and counties? the availability of low-cost housing in rural areas? construction costs? the housing market? zoning? changing neighborhoods?

What can we do to improve standards and assure the availability of adequate housing at fair prices to low-income families? to assure a non-discriminatory housing market? other?

VII. THE CHURCH AND HUMAN RELATIONS

What do we know about the pronouncement of the churches on social issues? programs of involvement of the church in meeting human needs? pressures for maintaining the status quo in our churches?

What can we do to bring practice in line with profession? to minister with relevance to the whole man and to all the needs of the community? to restore again to the church moral leadership in race relations? to develop churches open to all?

PA - fyi

file
S.C. Council
on Human Rels

November 29, 1966

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

Mr. Anthony is away from the office today with a virus. He has asked me to drop you a note letting you know his flight schedule to and from Columbia on December 6th. He will be arriving on Delta #616 at 12:05 P.M., and departing Delta #621 at 6:25 P.M.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred M. Johnson
Secretary to the Director

MMJ

S.C. - GENERAL

REPORT OF THE PERSONNEL COMMITTEE, SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

December 6, 1966

This Committee has considered possible personnel practices and policies for the Council during the past year. In addition, it has provided advice and suggestions to the Executive Committee of the Council Board respecting appointments of personnel to staff positions with the Council.

The Committee recommends to the Board approval of the following steps for the establishment of an organized program of personnel administration for the Council:

a) Preparation of statements specifying minimum qualifications for staff positions.
b) Development of a salary plan, which would include for each staff position or class of positions a minimum salary, salary steps, and a maximum salary.
c) Development of a program of employee benefits, which would include hospital, surgical, and medical insurance, disability insurance, and retirement coverage.
d) Framing of policies for vacation and leave and of rules for carrying out these policies.
e) Organization of a systematic procedure for employee hearings and appeals when employees feel they are adversely affected by personnel actions.
f) Development of other practices and policies of personnel administration which seem necessary.

The Commitee has been consulted concerning staff appointments and has on occasion interviewed prospective staff members. These activities have been followed by provision of advice and information to the Board. The Board may wish to define the role of the Personnel Committee respecting appointments, promotions, and other activities.

The Board may wish to consider the following role for the Personnel Committee:

a) The Committee will interview applicants for the positions on the Council staff which require policy-making or involve substantial administrative or supervisory authority.
b) The Committee will advise the Executive Committee of the Board of its findings and its recommendations concerning the relative qualifications of applicants it has interviewed.
c) The Committee will also interview persons already on the Council staff who are applicants for promotion to policy-making positions or positions involving substantial supervisory or administrative work. It will report its recommendations to the Executive Committee.
d) The Committee will not participate in the appointing process for positions not requiring policy making or significant administrative and supervisory duties.

Mrs. Dorothy Yaghjian
Sister Mary Anthony
Mrs. H. D. Monteith
William H. Wessen, Jr., Chairman

SC Gen

MRS. JOHN F. TWOMBLY
827 LEGARE ROAD
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

Dear Mr. Anthony,

Any topic you wish to speak on will be fine. I leave that to you.

George McMillan has been asked to review it for the newspaper.

We appreciate your coming very much and are all anticipating a most rewarding evening.

Sincerely -
Eloise Twombly

Memo from **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

PA - please give to
Muriel for typing
+ follow-up.

Please include my
Phylon article
in enclosure

Envoying J Smith

SC - Gen

KAHAL KADOSH BETH ELOHIM
90 HASELL STREET
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

BURTON L. PADOLL
RABBI

December 12

PR ✓ Reply — Reply, dated 12/27/61 filed under Speeches and Research materials, in our files, for form for future queries.

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Since 1954, there has been no communication between the Negro and white communities of this city. In an attempt to correct this situation, a few of the concerned members of the white community have begun working in cooperation with the Charleston Citizens' Committee and are, at the present time, trying to gather information on successful bi-racial committees in other Southern communities.

We would like to enlist your help.

We are looking for information on the kind of community representation involved in various bi-racial committees; how this representation was achieved; what part the mayor or other local officials played in the organization of such committees and position they occupied once the group was formed. What were or are the primary aims and objectives of such committees and are these in written form?

Any additional information you can provide along with any and all suggestions will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Burton L. Padoll

Burton L. Padoll

Mr Paul Rilling
5 Forsyth St NW
Atlanta, Ga

Dear Paul:

Welcome back to the land of the free? and the home of the brave? I know your time abroad was well-spent but exhausting.

We are delighted that you will be available for a discussion with the SCCHR before November 13. It will be good to share with you.

As you know, Columbia down town lunch counters have been desegregated for two weeks with little overt disturbance, saving some picketing by USC students. The situation is stille somewhat fluid & some evidence of white boycott. We are using members for calling to encourage patronizing downtown stores.

There is some talk of discouragement downtown due to drop off in business. Conversation yesterday with one manager revealed no definite plans for reverting back to prior states.

What have you at SRC in the way of material about long-range effects of desegregated facilities in southern cities? Any studies available on patterns of economic lag over a period of time where lunch counters etc. have been desegregated? We would like to have such material as might be available for possible use with C of C & merchants should there be some movement to revert to segregated patterns. Also, such information would be helpful to us if boycott & picketing increase & some direct plan of action needs to be formulated.

(over)

I plan to meet with a group (small) of ministers on next Tuesday to assess our role & evaluate the situation. If you have any information which may be useful to us, I would appreciate your sending it to me as soon as possible.

The Methodist Conference moved us to Columbia in June so we are quite happy to be closer to the Council office as well as the mainstream of activity.

Thanks very much for any help you may be able to give us on this.

Sincerely,

Fred M Reese Jr
4600 Daniel Drive
Columbia S.C.

SU-7-0736

Send to: afternoon 5415 Sylvan Drive -

N/

SC-Gen

1611 Crane Street
Columbia, S.C.

Mr. Paul Anthony
Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

I would like to know if my background in social work had anything to do with my not being accepted by the Committee. I was talking to Mrs. Spearman and she thought I had been approved.

The Atlanta School of Social work has been closed for applicants desiring to enter in September, 1964. I would like to become apart of the program if it isn't too late. I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

Thank you,
Edijah Rogers

317 W. Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Fred:

Enclosed is a copy of material that was sent to Mr. Earl Kirby, chairman of the Sumter Bi-Racial group. If you would like to have copies made, do so at once and send this copy back to me.

Mr. Kirby wanted to answer this sheet, but I advised him to ignore the whole thing. Do you or the office have any suggestions to offer?.

Yours truly,

Jim

Jim

reply to this?

ES

AN

lets discuss Bday & parable

P A

Dave,
is this ready for filming --
Did you, ES + AN discuss already?

(5)

S. C.

Mrs. Lena E. White. 21# Echols St. Greenville S.C.

Mrs T. L. Illery, Rt. 5 Box 111, Sumter, S. C.

Mrs D. L. Chisholm P.O. Box 326, Walterboro S.C.

MRS. NILEC. Clark, Waterloo, S.C.

Ralph Cauthin

office - BA - 3 - 8321

home - ORchard 9 - 6219

(listed under Mrs. A J Gresham)

c/o Connie Maxwell Children's Home
Greenwood, S.C.

REACH FOR TOMORROW

What does the future hold for your child? Will he lead the good life, get a good education, make an adequate living, enjoy sound mental and physical health, exercise his American rights of citizenship?

If he grows up in South Carolina, the odds are against him in all these respects. Did you know that:

▲ South Carolina has no compulsory education law.

▲ Seven out of ten children who enter the first grade drop out of school before they complete high school.

▲ South Carolina ranks second in the number of functional illiterates in this country, 40% of them white people.

▲ One out of two young men called for military service in South Carolina fails to pass the mental tests. Our state has the highest percentage of rejectees.

▲ More than half the counties in our state have a farm income only one-fourth that of the national average.

▲ South Carolina ranks third from the bottom among the states in per capita income.

▲ Less than one of four adults in the voting age population elected the South Carolina delegation to Congress in the last election.

▲ The percentage of non-productive people — children and the aged — in South Carolina's population is among the highest in the nation.

▲ South Carolina is one of only three states without a federal food surplus program for needy families.

TO MOVE AHEAD . . . OR LAG BEHIND

These are jarring facts. For they affect not only the illiterate, the untrained, the unemployed and the needy. Tomorrow, they could undermine the solid foundation of our society.

For it is demonstrably true that a society which does not produce a literate, trained labor force will not be able to attract new industry and may even drive away established industry.

It is demonstrably true that a society which does not produce consumers with sufficient income to spend will lose its consumer businesses.

It is demonstrably true that a society which does not produce active, concerned voters who exercise their rights of citizenship will fall prey to corrupt and graft-ridden government.

It is demonstrably true that a society which does not move ahead — which stands still — will eventually stagnate.

TO PRESERVE . . . PROMOTE . . . PROTECT

Some of our citizens when faced with these facts may wring their hands ineffectually. Others may sigh nostalgically for the good old days that never were. But South Carolinians who love our state for its special charm, its physical beauty and for the friendliness of its people will want to know:

What can we do to preserve the special qualities of South Carolina?

What can we do to promote the education, the health, the income and the opportunities available to our people?

What can we do to protect our state from the racial violence which has scarred Mississippi and Alabama? How can we make certain that in this period of transition the law of the land will be upheld with dignity and calm?

THE GOALS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL

These questions form the basic concerns of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. Its goal is to secure the advancement of South Carolina by insuring the opportunities and safeguarding the rights of each of its citizens.

Toward that end, the Council engages in specific day-to-day projects:

★ Council staff and volunteers work closely with rural leaders, explaining the resources of various state and federal programs available to them, and initiating programs of self-help.

★ The Council has begun a pilot program of special tutorial services to assist the potential drop-out, motivate the under-achiever, and make a contribution to closing the educational gap between Negro and white students.

★ The Council is a potent force for citizen education. For example, a year before President Johnson declared his "War on Poverty", the South Carolina Council was active in this area. It called a conference — "A Citizens Consultation on Urban Problems" — which considered the relationship between poverty, school drop-outs, military rejectees and limited manpower availability in both

rural and urban slums. This pioneering conference was widely covered in the press, on radio and on television.

★ The Council works constantly to broaden democracy through registration and voting efforts. One of its key aims is to insure that all citizens, regardless of race, color or religion, share equally the benefits of our democracy.

★ In local Councils, citizens from differing backgrounds have a unique opportunity to come together to resolve their mutual problems and work on community projects.

★ The South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations is a vital program for tomorrow's leaders in citizenship. It numbers participants from twenty of the state's colleges and universities and holds two statewide conferences annually.

But the South Carolina Council on Human Relations is a good deal more than the sum of its individual programs. For it serves as a state-wide center for information on state and federal programs. It cooperates closely with other voluntary organizations and with government agencies. It is a knowledgeable interpreter of the climate of opinion in South Carolina. It is, in fact, the vital center of human relations activities in this state.

So to all thoughtful citizens of South Carolina who wish to play a role in her forward progress, we say: Join with us in our efforts to build a better state.

Part of South Carolina's motto reads: "Prepared in minds and resources." We invite you to membership in the South Carolina Council on Human Relations today, so that together we can translate that motto into reality tomorrow.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations is a voluntary association, chartered by the State, whose goal is to secure the well-being of the State by assuring a better life for all its citizens. Working within the framework of the law, we seek full equality for all.

The Council is an interracial membership organization which depends upon the participation and financial support of concerned individuals like yourself to extend its programs. It has been granted tax exemption by the U. S. Treasury Department.

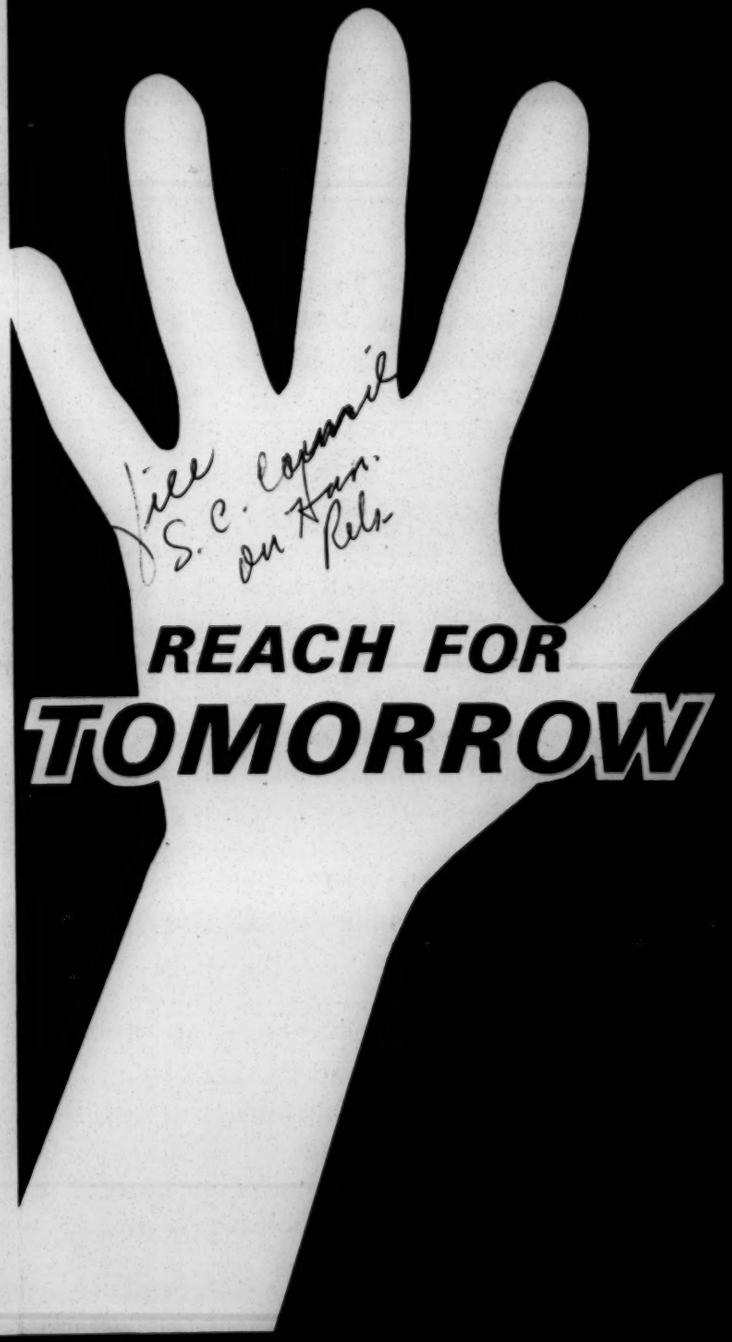
The Council is the successor to the South Carolina Committee on Interracial Cooperation, formed almost half a century ago. In 1954, it became the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, and since that date its membership has grown from around one hundred members to approximately one thousand — people who live in eighty South Carolina communities. There are nine local Councils with several others planned.

Your membership in any of these local Councils helps both the local chapter and statewide efforts of the South Carolina Council.

The policy-making body of the Council is a fifty-member Board of Directors, elected at its Annual Meeting. An Executive Committee implements Board decisions between Board meetings.

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

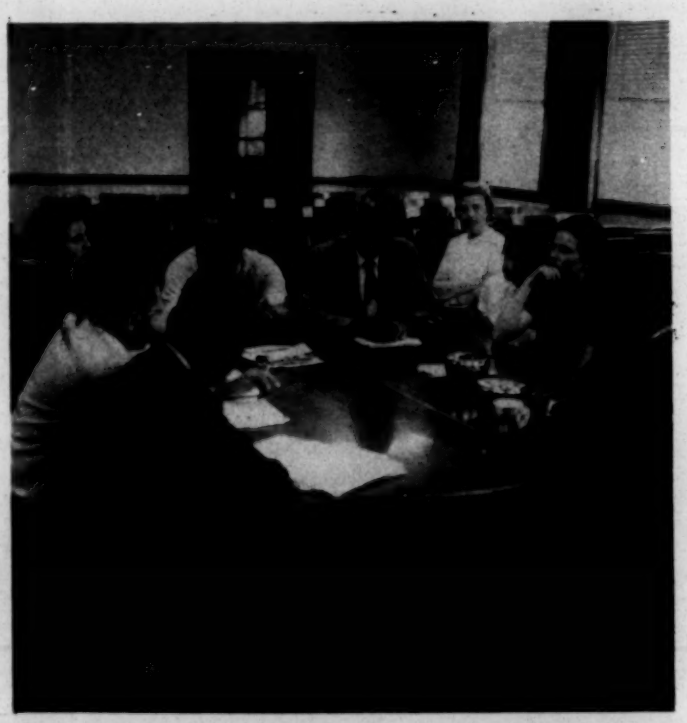
Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director



Poverty means people . . .

People, rich and poor, need more than food and clothing,

THEY NEED A DREAM, AND A STORY OF HOPE.



John X, 35, is tall, but his shoulders bend unnaturally toward the ground. He works a small farm in Louisiana with his wife and six children. Last year's income was $1,400, not nearly enough to keep the children properly clothed or the house warm. And for John X, the coming year looked like another hard winter.

But somehow the chill would not dampen John's spirits as much this year, because he had a hope and a dream. Born from a meeting with area friends, this hope centered on the idea of cooperation and joint-ownership. True, John X owned practically nothing. Even his land was mortgaged twice. But he did own one important item: shares in the Southern Consumers' Cooperative.

By pooling a few saved nickels and dimes, John became joint-owner of a business, along with hundreds of other small investors. It was theirs. And they were proud of it. These shares meant a better future for John's sons. Some day his dream would come true. His sons would also hold their heads high. Their homes would be properly heated. Their children would be warmly clothed and soundly educated.

And John X's shares in Southern Consumers' Cooperative would help make this dream a reality.

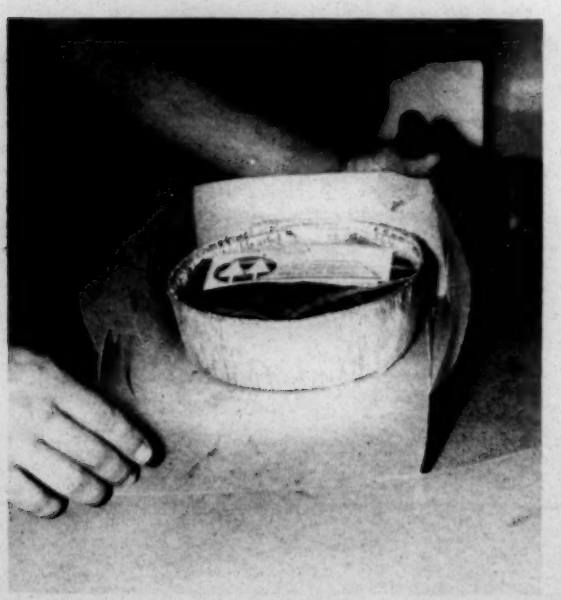
What is SCC?

Southern Consumers' Co-op aims at helping people help themselves, cooperatively.

Directed and run completely by and for its members, SCC was founded on the belief that people can pull themselves out of the poverty cycle when they are motivated. With a membership of 650 rural and urban families, SCC seeks to enable people to raise their economic standard through:

- **a continuous education program;**
- **formation of business enterprises, cooperatively owned and operated;**
- **creation of employment opportunities for low-income families.**

Two businesses have already been organized under SCC: the **People's Enterprise**, a discount-loan company, and **Fruit Cake Production.**



How do you join?

. . . through a membership fee of $5 and the signing of a stock subscription contract. Money is collected by local bonded custodians from each town. Monthly investments are encouraged.

Stock certificates are issued with every $50 invested. You now own stock which is invested in two businesses:

- **Fruit Cake Production**, which provides employment, products and profit to members, and
- **People's Enterprise**, which enables members to borrow money at low interest rates over a long period.

Stock subscription contracts may be received from your local custodian, or by writing the central office, 425 General Mouton Street, Lafayette, Louisiana.

"In Southwest Louisiana we find both a need for an anti-poverty program and the dedicated local leaders who are able to create such a program."

"The successes or failures of Southern Consumers' Cooperative will indirectly affect the successes or failures of the poor in many parts of the South."

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward O'Rourke
National Advisory Board of Rural Areas Development.

Father A. J. McKnight, founder of SCC, Dr. T. T. Williams, professor at Southern University, Baton Rouge, Una Mae Hargrave, coordinator for SCC.

" . . . This remarkably fine organization is an example of what a group of people can do for themselves in overcoming conditions of poverty."

Jerry Voorhies
Executive Director of the
Cooperative League

SCC was founded on the Cooperative Principles which:

- ✓ have open membership,
- ✓ are democratic — one member, one vote,
- ✓ pay limited interest on capital,
- ✓ pay patronage refunds on purchases,
- ✓ sell for cash at market prices,
- ✓ are neutral in race, religion and politics,
- ✓ educate constantly,
- ✓ expand continuously.

Brief History of SCC:

In 1959, Father Albert J. McKnight, C. S. Sp., and a group of area leaders began experimenting with ways to help low-income families raise their standard of living. Out of this, the idea of SCC was born.

In 1961, the first Board of Directors was elected and by-laws drawn up. Monthly Congressional meetings were held for all members. A continuous education program was begun.

Membership increased to the present 650 families. Capital was raised, now totalling over $19,000.

In 1963, SCC became a holding company, and began its first business venture, the People's Enterprise.

Fruit Cake Production was organized in 1964 with the business site in Lake Charles, Louisiana.

State central office is located in Lafayette, Louisiana.

A STORY OF HOPE

South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations

Proposal for the Development and Expansion of a Tutorial Program

1. Background and Need

The following facts point up the tremendous needs in the field of education in South Carolina:

... South Carolina ranks 49th among the states in functional illiteracy

... South Carolina ranks 48th in percent of selective service draftees failing in mental tests

... 30 professional persons per 1000 children are employed by South Carolina schools in comparison with the national average of 44 per thousand

... Dropouts in South Carolina schools between 1952-1964 numbered 49,576 or a loss of 64.21 percent of students in the 12 year period.

The basic need is to reach the potential drop-out; to develop the great human potential in this state, especially among the Negro population; and to improve the quality of education at all levels.

At the present time the state is making a real effort to upgrade education, but inadequate financial undergirding at both the state and local levels makes it impossible to employ more teachers, to develop remedial programs or provide additional guidance and counseling services. In an interview with a supervisor of Negro education in one of the largest and wealthiest school districts of the state on July 20, 1965, the supervisor stated that no remedial programs are now available in the Negro schools of the district. This condition, the supervisor believes, prevails throughout the state. Furthermore, overcrowded schools and the full schedule of many classroom teachers frequently result in failure to meet the needs of the individual child.

The South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations during the past year through its student members, has begun a tutorial program in five college communities. These programs have developed with the cooperation of teachers and school personnel, some of them being carried out during school time; others being supplementary, after school programs. A total of 123 tutors have worked with 405 children. This program which is just beginning has the possibility for great expansion. Five additional colleges have already requested assistance from the Council on Human Relations for the development of a tutorial program for the coming year. Educators with whom the tutors have worked have evaluated the tutorial as of real value in supplementing the program of the school, especially with the under-achiever or the child from the disadvantaged home.

This summer tutoring for desegregation is being carried out in seven South Carolina towns with totoring teams from the American Friends Service Committee cordinating the program. In several other communities local Councils on Human Relations are tutoring Negro students who will transfer for the first time to formerly white schools. The continuation of these excellent programs during the coming year presents a unique opportunity for a needed service, not only in the academic area, but also in giving psychological and emotional undergirding to individual students during this transitional period.

II. Proposal

In view of the great needs and the unique opportunities during the coming year, it is proposed that the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations develop a greatly expanded tutorial program to include the following:

1. A Tutorial Conference for the key student leaders from each college. The purpose of this conference would be primarily to train leaders for tutoring. This proposed conference, for which tentative plans are already in process, will be held in the early fall in cooperation with the Georgia Council on Human Relations and the National Student Association. The conference proposes to view tutorials in the broad context of social change and community needs as well as to provide students with the basic information and essential techniques for the development of a constructive and continuing tutoring program. This program would bring experienced, able leaders from both North abd South to guide and direct in planning tutorials.

2. Services to local colleges and communities in the development of tutorial programs. These services would include staff visits for work with volunteer tutors, teachers, school administrators or parents, Assistance may be given in setting up orientation courses for all tutors prior to the beginning of the tutorial program. It is also proposed that a simple manual giving guidlines for tutoring be prepared by the S.C. Council on Human Relations for distribution to all tutors.

3. Tutoring for Desegregation --- a continuing program for Negro students entering desegregated schools. Requests from four local communities in which American Friends Service Committee teams are located this summer have already come to the S.C. Council on Human Relations for assistance in the development of a continuing tutorial program. Several other communities in which no tutoring has been undertaken have also made requests to the Council for assistance in initiating tutorials especially for Negro children in desegregated schools. Services such as those listed above would be given in these situations.

4. A special program for the potential Negro college student. This program is designed especially for the student with the potential for successful academic achievement who should continue his education beyond the high school level but who, in all probability, will not do so unless given extra assistance, guidance and encouragement. It is proposed that such students be assigned an individual tutor, a college student, qualified to give special help in preparation for competitive, standardized tests such as National Merit or College Board examinations as well as academic assistance in areas of weakness. This tutor would give general guidance in preparation

for college and/or relate the student to sources of academic or scholarship help. According to an evaluation of a former chairman (1963-64) of the Guidance section of the Palmetto Education Association (the professional state organization for Negro teachers) most Negro high schools in S.C. have not been "test-conscious." For this reason, it is felt that a large percentage of the Negro high school students score lower in standardized competitive examinations than their potential ability may indicate. A lack of techniques in knowing how to take tests as well as lack of self-confidence resulting from almost a century of segregation compound this problem. The Negro counselors with whom this possible type of guidance and tutoring program has been discussed are very enthusiastic about it, feeling that <u>every possible encouragement and undergirding</u> must be given to a larger number of Negro students to continue education beyond the high school level.

III. Budget Proposal

Tutorial Conference

South Carolina's share of program expenses for tutorial conference to be held in October (Total proposed budget for this conference is $2650.00)	$883.00	
Scholarships and Travel to conference (partial assistance for 50 SC students)	250.00	
Staff travel	200.00	
Non-staff travel (personnel for orientation courses)	200.00	
Publication and Distribution of materials	250.00	
Administrative Costs (staff and secreterial)	180.00	
TOTAL		$1963.00

SOUTH CAROLINA STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Background

In a state such as South Carolina where tradition is deep-rooted and progress comes slowly, a major hope lies in students and student programs for several reasons: 1) students are not as scarred emotionally by prejudice or fear as many adults and are, therefore, better equipped psychologically to seek change; 2) student movements are incisive, at the cutting edge, and students currently are deeply involved, not only in the civil rights movement but in many facets of the contemporary social revolution; 3) opportunities for fact finding and study provide students with basic tools for producing change; and 4) there is a growing ferment and restlessness among students which seeks constructive, sustained leadership.

Realizing the great student potential, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations has pioneered in the student field, developing as an integral part of its total program in the past five years a Student Council on Human Relations. The work with students has shown constant growth, and during the past year students from twenty-four (24) institutions of higher learning in the state have participated in some phases of the program of the Council, coming from eight (8) predominantly Negro colleges and from sixteen (16) white or recently desegregated colleges.

The SC Student Council on Human Relations declares its pupose to be "to promote better relations and understanding among the races, and . . . to stimulate student groups to develop democratic attitudes and programs of action to meet the problems of the campus and the community."

The first part of the purpose received primary emphasis during the early period of the student program, for at that time college desegregation cases were pending in the courts and there were no bi-racial channels of communication among students in the colleges of the state. The Student Council sought to create a climate of acceptance for desegregation on the college and university campuses of South Carolina. This initial effort was successful; yet the need continues as new colleges in the state are opening for the first time for Negro students. Even though changes have come and token integration is a reality, it is still true that the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations provides the only continuously open channel of communication for students from all the colleges of the state (Negro, desegregated, or white).

During the past year the SC Student Council has been especially concerned with student involvement insignificant ways in campus issues and community action. Students in the Council are recognizing the great lags in this state and have a sense of social responsibility which motivates them to action. It is most important that the SC Council on Human Relations be in a position to give direction to these concerned students. This presents to the Council an unprecedented opportunity for a greatly expanding student program which will relate an increasing number of students in the colleges of the state to democratic processes of social change urgently needed in South Carolina.

In terms of long-range goals there is a great need for a creative, constructive approach to social change, undergirding and supplementing the sporadic and short-ranged student programs with more mature, sustained attacks on the basic problems of the total culture.

The expansion of the present vital student movement of the Council is greatly needed to include a larger number of students from varying backgrounds and points of view, and to involve other campus organizations in carrying forward the program of social change. In a state such as South Carolina, which draws its student population largely from its own small towns and rural communities, it is essential that this movement help overcome the stagnation and apathy bred of cultural isolationism.

At the present time there is an urgent need for an intensive effort to discover and recruit qualified Negro students for the desegregated colleges of the state. It is only as the colleges move "beyond tokenism" that real integration may be achieved. This is the goal which the Student Council on Human Relations seeks.

A dynamic program of student involvement in community action, begun during the part year, which provides direct experiences in research and fact-finding, community organization, and citizenship education should be enlarged and intensified. For example, five colleges have already requested assistance from SCCHR in the coming year in the development of tutorial programs; others seek information concerning volunteer opportunities in the Economic Opportunity program; citizen support for such an important measure as a compulsory school attendance law in South Carolina (a program initiated by the Student Council last year) must continue.

Proposal

It is proposed that the pilot project which has created the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations be greatly enlarged and intensified.

The groundwork has been laid in many areas such as tutorials, recruiting for newly integrated colleges, citizenship education and organization, and work weekends. If the student program is to be effective in reaching large numbers of students and involving them in the issues today the following must be expanded and developed:

1. Development of relevant campus programs: intensively with more mature students, and extensively with the student body both as a whole and through numerous campus orga nizations.

2. Holding of state-wide workshops and conferences for leadership recruitment, training and involvement. In addition to state-wide conferences each year there will be a work-study weekend program. Tutorials, urban poverty, rural poverty, and political education are a few of the suggested areas of involvement for these weekends. (For x specific Program ideas on tutorials and work-study weekends, see attachments 1 and 2.)

3. Fact finding and utilization of same in social action programs, some of which will be undertaken cooperatively and/or to assist the adult community.

4. Training student teams to provide leadership in community organizations, churches, and civic groups, concerning issues and opportunities in registration and voting, technical education, and various aspects of the poverty program.

5. Preparation and distribution of significant program materials -- These are especially needed because of bias and limitations of the news media.

6. Recruiting students for important conferences and contacts outside South Carolina and otherwise providing them with broadening and meaningful experiences, including scholarships and travel assistance where possible.

Request

The greatest need for developing a long-range student program is financial.

During the past year the program director, who has carried staff responsibility for the student program, has given almost full time to this phase of the work of the Council. This will not be possible in the coming year due to increased responsibilities in other phases of the program. Increased need for more college visits concerning program development at the local level necessitates the hiring of a full time staff person who will serve as a campus traveler and coordinator.

Competent professional staff is available which can be ably assisted by graduate students, college religious education directors and chaplains, faculty members and community professionals in related areas of concern. Because of prevailing conditions in South Carolina, service of a professional staff is necessary in order to develop with freedom the student potential.

A minimal annual budget of $14,650 is requested on a two year basis. A shorter period of time would greatly limit the possibilities for establishing an urgently needed progressive student movement. Such a student movement would hopefully begin to supply community and state-wide adult leadership in which South Carolina is presently bankrupt.

The proposed annual budget is as follows:

1. Salary for professional services	$6,000.00
2. Secretary (½ time)	1,800.00
3. Miscellaneous office expense (office space, equipment, and supplies, postage, telephone, etc.)	1,000.00
4. Program development	
A) Travel	
Staff	800.00
Non-staff	2,000.00
B) Distribution of program materials	800.00
C) Program Supplies (films and literature)	500.00
D) Scholarships to programs for students who could not otherwise attend	1,000.00
E) Honoraria for speakers and resource leaders	750.00
Total (one year)	$14,650.00

OPERATION SEARCH--Beyond Tokenism in the Colleges of South Carolina

A Proposal for the Recruiting of Negro Students
for the Desegregated Colleges of South Carolina

I. Background and Need

The process of integration has been painfully slow in every area in the South and in almost all geographic locations. In no area is "tokenism" more apparent than in the colleges.

In South Carolina, the last of the states to break the segregation barrier (Clemson College, January 1963), the colleges have demonstrated a willingness to accept qualified Negro applicants and to integrate them almost fully into campus life, with the exception of varsity athletics. Even though the doors are open, few are willing to enter--the fear is deep; the lack of self-confidence, born of generations of segregation, crippling.

The number of Negro students entering formerly white colleges to date has been disappointing, 32 in the past academic year. It is the conviction of many knowledgeable persons in the state in both the white and Negro community that the situation here will not change appreciably without a diligent search to discover potential Negro college students and a vigorous recruiting program. The student-to-student recruiting program of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations, begun on a limited scale two years ago, should at this time be greatly expanded and broadened to reach into many more communities and to establish a continuing relationship with a large group of potention Negro college students.

In appraising the situation in South Carolina in relation to such a program several factors should be noted:

a) Educators of this state have long been disturbed by the out-migration of many of the best students, both white and Negro, which has left a lag in qualified trained persons at all levels. The problem was stated in the following way by Dr. Thomas F. Jones, President of the University of South Carolina, "This state has been losing a large number of its most scholarly young people, the discoverers, leaders and doers of the future to out-of-state universities that have 'prestige' earned or traditional. Few of these young people return to South Carolina where their talents are urgently needed to speed and strengthen the state's forward progress. Meanwhile these outstanding students have not been replaced by equally talented young people entering South Carolina."

b) At the present time the recently desegregated colleges do not actively recruit Negro students. In the normal processes of public relations such as sending representatives to high schools or inviting high school students to the campus for varying events, the Negro school and Negro students are not yet included, with the exception of the University of South Carolina which in one instance sent a representative to one Negro school upon invitation.

c) The attitude of many Negro school personnel gives little encouragement to the student who desires to attend an integrated college. The traditional pattern of enrollment in a Negro college is the known, safe way and is encouraged by many counselors and teachers. Those who are interested in the recently opened colleges need basic information and a n

interpretation of the opportunities now available for Negro students within the state.

d) At the present time no group or organization in the state is focusing on recruiting for the colleges. The civil rights organizations are working on many fronts and have expressed a willingness to cooperate with the S. C. Student Council on Human Relations but cannot make this one of their priorities because of the limitations of personnel and time.

e) Furthermore, it is possible that no single factor can produce as far-reaching social change as the total and full integration of the colleges on a broad scale in South Carolina. Since South Carolina draws its college students largely from its own small town or rural communities, the vast majority of them have never had a bi-racial encounter on the basis of mutuality. As the number of Negro students is greatly increased, likewise the opportunities for genuine communication and understanding increase. Hopefully, many South Carolina students who work, study, play and live together during college days will assume leadership roles in various communities of the state free from the traditional prejudices which have been so crippling in the past.

II. Proposal

In view of the needs and opportunities in this whole area of college recruitment, it is proposed that the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations make a major effort during the next two years to discover and recruit Negro students for the integrated colleges of South Carolina.

The suggested process of recruiting would be as follows: A student team would be assigned to each of the twenty-three Negro high schools in the state accredited by the Southern Association of Secondary Schools. The student teams would be given orientation training for the work which would be undertaken.

The recruiting team would visit the school or the community in which the school is located for a group conference with potential students as early in the school year as possible. Initial interpretation of the work of the recruiting team would be done by the student executive committee and staff of SCCHR. The student team assigned to the school would follow-up by making specific arrangements for visits to the school or community. In cases where the attitude of the school personnel is negative, SCCHR will arrange for a special meeting set up and sponsored by a committee of the local council on human relations or a special community committee called together for this purpose. The Council's broad, cross-section contacts among Negro leadership in the state will make it possible to reach high school students whose school counselors may be unsympathetic toward this recruiting effort. Our previous work has been carried out largely through such community committees.

The student recruiting team would provide basic information about all desegregated colleges in South Carolina as well as general data concerning sources of assistance such as the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students; work-study programs under the OEO; National Defense loans and other possible sources of scholarship help. It is very apparent that information alone is not enough; positive encouragement and psychological undergirding are essential. For this reason the student-to-student approach may be more effective than more formal recruiting efforts.

The student team would follow-up and keep in personal contact with the most likely of the qualified prospects.

Furthermore, information concerning pre-college opportunities now available to high school students should be widely disseminated among Negro school personnel and students. For instance, the University of South Carolina's pre-college clinic and the Winthrop College summer school for gifted children are largely unknown because the normal channels of public relations in these colleges do not reach into the Negro school. It is proposed the SCSCHR gather data from all colleges concerning special opportunities and services offered high school students; correlate, publish brief descriptions thereof, and distribute widely among school personnel and students.

III. Budget Proposal

The following is the budget request per annum for two years -

Orientation Conference - - - - - - - - - - - - for Recruiting Teams (Minimal travel reimbursement)	$ 100.00
Travel, for 10 recruiting teams - - - - - -	$ 600.00
Administrative Costs - - - - - - - - - - - - (Staff and secretarial)	$120.00
Publication and Distribution of Materials - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$ 300.00
Total	$1,120.00 per year.

WORK-STUDY WEEK ENDS

Purpose and definition

One of the dynamic factors in human relations is direct experience into the causes and conditions of human life, beyond the superficial level. Through techniques which employ this criterion, individuals supplement their intellectual knowledge, thereby creating intra-personal stability, which should aid the individual in seeking the specific changes needed in this state. In order to provide South Carolina students with this direct experience, SCSCHR proposes a series of work-study week-ends (Friday night, Saturday, and Sunday morning), in contact with the special areas to be studied. These areas will be poverty, politics and government program education. The need for complete understanding in these areas is desperately needed by South Carolina students, who may often not realize the cyclic nature of poverty or the dynamics of political philosophies. These programs will be designed to supply these needed insights and to work in areas and with techniques which will supply the students, the future leaders, with the knowledge which will enable them to break the poverty cycle in South Carolina and to initiate and/or fortify progressive political changes.

The South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations proposes three (3) of these work-study week-ends. The specific areas of student exploration will be Urban Poverty, Rural Poverty, Government Programs.

This is a new and experimental program, which is vital to the education and understanding of the students involved in our program. The Urban Poverty work-study week-end is developed as an example of these projects.

Urban Poverty

One of these week-ends will be held at Our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center in Charleston, South Carolina. Their area of work is in community services. They are deeply concerned with preserving and strengthening family life and in the development of a better neighborhood. On the average this agency serves seventy-five (75) families per week. On August 26, 1964, however, they set a record by serving 269 well-babies. This center and its work will be conducive to the study of Urban Poverty. It is situated between two railroads, near the county jail and the city dump. The area around the center has been designated by the health department as having the highest incidence of disease and by the law officials as having the highest rate of crime in the county. Some of the houses in the area are old mansions in which entire families live in a single room. The area is called "little Mexico" and inhabitants of other areas are warned to stay away from it. In short, this is truly a place where the cycle of poverty is functioning.

Our project will deal with:

1. Direct work at the center itself. We will spend Saturday of this week-end helping the staff of the center in maintenance and repair of the center itself.

2. Discussion with the administrators of the center. Friday night of the project will be invested in familiarization with the administrative details of the center and in analysis of the community and its needs.

3. Discussion with the people who receive the aid. Saturday night of the week-end will be spent in discussion with the people who are affected by the welfare center. We will attempt to establish rapport with these people, so that they will feel free enough to reveal their analysis of their conditions and their

ideas for a solution.

4. An analysis. Before the group leaves there will be an evaluation session in an attempt to evaluate the center and its work. The director of the center suggested that we also engage in a "Brainstorming" session about the solutions to the poverty cycle.

This week-end shall involve from 15-20 SCSCHR members and an adult advisor in addition to the staff of the welfare center and some local students. The center will provide accommodations in return for the work which will be done at the center on Saturday.

Budget of the Urban Poverty Work-Study Week-end

Transportation: The students who will engage in the project will be from many areas of the state. We will attempt to utilize the available automobiles so that each will have a full load and in this manner the travel expenses to and from the project itself will be lessened. It will also be necessary to have at least one trip to the welfare center by a SCSCHR staff member or officer in order to finalize the plans.

Accommodations: Our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center will supply accommodations for the group in return for the services which the group will render to the center.

Food: The meals for the group will be prepared at the center. This will save time, which will be valuable on this project, and keep the group central.

Publications: Each student involved in this project will be expected to familiarize himself with the center, the community and any other pertinent areas. This will entail mimeograph and distribution.

Transportation	$ 200.00
Administrative expenses	150.00
Food	100.00
Publications and Distribution	150.00
Total	$ 600.00

There will be two other projects similar to this one. One will be in the area of Rural Poverty and the other will be in the Area of the Economic Opportunity Program and The Community Action Program. The total budget for the Work-Study week-end program is projected from the budget for the Urban Poverty project.

Total budget	$1,800.00

pg 6

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

July 12, 1957

To: The Southern Regional Council, Inc.

From: The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Subject: REQUEST FOR FINANCIAL AID

In accordance with instructions contained in a memorandum to State Chairmen from M. A. Wright, President, Southern Regional Council, on the subject of "Future Financial Aid from SRC", dated June 13, 1957, the Executive Committee of SCCHR acting upon the authorization of the Board of Directors, submits the following information, as requested:

SITUATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA: CONTEXT IN WHICH SCCHR IS WORKING

Climate of Public Opinion--To all outward appearances, the white community is solid in its determination to maintain the status quo. Political and economic forces are making an all-out effort to mobilize public sentiment for resistance to compliance with the Supreme Court decision on public school segregation. Methods used by them and those, whose ignorance and fears they exploit for their own ends, have included the following:

(a) Erroneously defining the issues,
(b) Appealing to ill-grounded fears,
(c) Using intimidation,
(d) Threatening violence--some of which has actually occurred, and
(e) Resorting to various types of reprisals.

As a result, a climate of fear and confusion has developed.

Official Attitude--The Governor of South Carolina, the Gressette Committee (set up by the S. C. General Assembly to study and to recommend official policy on all aspects of segregation), the S. C. General Assembly which has passed repressive legislation, South Carolina members of the Congress and numerous local officials actively and openly defy the Supreme Court and resist

compliance with its ruling. Privately, some of them admit that they are aware of the inevitable, but are stalling for time.

Positive Forces at Work--Most of the positive forces in South Carolina today are frozen assets and respond slowly to thawing processes. (This is due in part to the fact that intensive efforts in this area have been lacking and resources for the job are practically non-existent.)

The following groups have been found to work bi-racially:

South Carolina Conference of Social Work
South Carolina Citizens Committee on Children and Youth
South Carolina Mental Health Association
South Carolina Psychological Association
Palmetto Camping Association
United Church Women of S. C. and the Aiken and the Spartanburg units
Provisional Council of Churches of S. C.
South CarolinaChristian Action Council
Ministerial associations in a few communities occasionally hold joint meetings
YWCA located in Columbia, Greenville, Aiken and Charleston
Board and staff of Bethlehem Center in Columbia and Spartanburg
Student YWCA annual leadership conference (state-wide, but few white colleges participate)
South Carolina Nurses Association
South Carolina T. B. Association
South Carolina State Department of Education in its teacher training programs
Reports of bi-racial meetings held by the Roman Catholics, and by some of the new sects persist--unverified.
The parochial school in Rock Hill
The Rock Hill Mayor's Commission on Human Relations
The Recreation Commission of Rock Hill
Rock Hill Chapter of the South CarolinaCouncil on Human Relations
Sumter Chapter of the South CarolinaCouncil on Human Relations
Greenville Council on Human Relations
Greenville Council of Social Agencies
Greenville Recreation Commission
Spartanburg Council on Human Relations
Charleston Committee on Interracial Copperation
Columbia City Planning Board
Inter-seminary Group of Columbia (Lutheran Seminary and seminaries at Allen University and Benedict College)
Inter-collegiate Group of Columbia

Participants in a number of the groups listed admit confidentially to a lessening of meaningful communication, which they explain as due to fear and a growth of distrust.

The following groups have some program of study and/or action in the field of SCCHR's concerns:

NAACP--has been hampered by restrictive legislation, the burden of litigations and the lack of an executive director. However, it has recently employed a staff person and continues to function as a positive force.
Palmetto Education Association
Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers
YWCA
B'nai B'rith Women
National Council of Negro Women--at regional level, possible at local level also
South Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs
AAUW
League of Women Voters
United Church Women of S. C. and of Columbia
Christian Social Relations Workshops of the Methodist Church
Youth Fellowships and Young Adult Conferences of the Methodist Church
Presbyterian Youth conferences
Presbyterian women's study conferences
Concerned South Carolinians
SCCHR and local human relations councils
Education and action programs in the Protestant denominations and in the Jewish and Catholic faiths deal with questions of race relations at a wide range of levels. In the former, with which we are best acquainted, discussion is in terms of generalities and non-controversial. There is a hard core of determined leadership, mostly Negro, which is increasingly dedicated to winning first class citizenship for Negroes.

Negative Forces at Work--The position of the Committee of 52, the White Citizens Council, the KKK and the attitudes and activities of official South Carolina have been too widely publicized to require repeating here. Less widely known is that there are believed to be behind these groups, determined, organized and well financed economic and political interests.

Potentially Constructive Factors in S. C.--A positive response is possible if more attention is focused upon dependence of the rapidly expanding economy upon the development and advantageous use of the human resources of South Carolina.

A positive appeal to pride in raising standards of living for all people and the good conscience which will result from accomplishments in this field may be counted upon.

There is emerging some awareness of the moral and religious implications of the desegregation issue. With rare exceptions, this is as yet inarticulate.

A sound educational program, focused on definition of terms, clarification of choices and freedom to make them, have constructive possibilities.

Potentially, some of the many individuals who express positive points of view can be involved in action programs with focus and continuity as the "thawing process" progresses.

Fortunately, there are in S. C. a few public school administrators, strategically placed, who are potentially assets.

Politically, the liberal elements among white people are slowly progressing. In the urban areas, liberals are beginning to form alliances strong enough to produce positive results. There is a state-side, non-partisan political organization among the Negroes which is arousing considerable interest in citizenship participation.

Among the membership and leadership of a number of organizations, there are persons seeking information and program services.

A Labor-Negro alliance has scarcely emerged, certainly it is in no sense a stable one. The labor movement is currently focusing upon its own problems.

Shades of Opinion--Most literate Negroes have accepted the Supreme Court decision and we believe will cooperate with steps for compliance. The same is true of a few white people. Many whites will accommodate once it is definitely expected of them. However, there is, among white people, a hard core of determined resistance from die-hards, from those consciously exploiting the issue and from those being exploited by them.

Other Observations--Throughout South Carolina, but accentuated in the plantation belt, economic dependency is pronounced. This is believed to be a real stumbling block in the achievement of political freedom, especially to Negroes.

Very little, if any discussion of controversial issues is taking place either in the formal or informal educational or religious organizations in South Carolina.

There is a lack of trained leadership in the field of intergroup relations and also of facilities for providing same.

THE ROLE SCCHR SEES FOR ITSELF

Of Significance--There has never been much communication between the races in South Carolina of the kind SCCHR practises and encourages. However, such communication as had taken place has been severely strained or discontinued. As a result, there is now very little communication at the leadership level other than that motivated or provided by SCCHR.

Potentially constructive forces in S. C., both Negro and white, lack articulation and organization needed to weld them into an effective working whole. Coordination is needed between Negro and white groups as well as within them. SCCHR is the only organization strategically set-up for accepting this challenge.

The media of mass communication, especially the state and local press mold public opinion for acceptance of the position taken by the power structure (with rare exceptions). SCCHR is ~~in~~ working almost alone to define issues factually and to indicate choices which must be made. Its resources are limited for this task and for the job of fact-finding concerning situations and conditions which hold potential dangers to our society. Unfortunately its resources have been far too limited to make its findings widely available.

In spite of the present climate and other limiting factors, more individuals and groups are being involved constructively through SCCHR than at any time in the history of bi-racial activity in S. C. At the last annual

meeting there was unmistakable evidence of a marked and growing desire and willingness to "do something".

Present Program Objectives and Activity--The following objectives have been basic to activity in which SCCHR has engaged during the past three-year grant period, which ends September 30, 1957:

(1) To establish an effective working relationship with the potentially constructive forces in S. C.

(2) To work for the coordination of the efforts of these forces (individuals and groups), and

(3) To assist where possible in making democratic advances, especially by including the contributions of Negroes to the total life of the community.

Specifically, the role of SCCHR has been as follows:

(1) Involving individuals and groups, especially those favorably oriented towards bi-racial activity,

(2) Acting as a clearing house and providing programs and/or information services,

(3) Performing laison services, when needed,

(4) Helping Negroes and whites reestablish themselves, especially victims of vioence and/or reprisals, and

(5) Assisting persons to engage in civic and political activity, especially registering and voting.

Problems Which Have Emerged--Because of the difficulty of raising funds for the operation of SCCHR in a climate such as exists in S. C., the necessity of raising funds to match a diminishing grant, and the inadequacy of the budget to meet requests for study materials, expenses for program participants, field travel for two professional staff members and for needed equipment and telephone service, it has not been possible to make the best use of professional staff, face-to-face contacts have been limited, and far too great a proportion of time has been required for organizational and administrative efforts, especially for attempts to raise funds. Results are not commensurate with efforts, nor can they rightfully be expected to be under present adverse conditions.

Furthermore, lacking needed policies and clarified objectives, the resources of SCCHR have been spread too thinly. Frustrations of the staff have been created more by constructive potentialities upon the realization of which it has not been possible to concentrate sufficiently to produce measurable results than by the threats, denunciation and negative actions of the resistance forces.

Conclusions and Recommendations--Realistically, a reduced budget will be available for the fiscal year, 1957-1958. In order to make possible measurable program achievement, the following organizational plan is submitted:

(1) Organization of the Board of Directors and its standing and special committees in such a manner as to make possible the functioning and growth of SCCHR as has been demonstrated possible during past times of greatest activity and interest. For example, keeping the membership growing would be a responsibility of a membership committee. A committee on local councils might help to motivate local councils, exchange ideas and assist in organizing new councils. The program committee would assume responsibility for the two regularly scheduled annual state-wide educational meetings and assist with similar meetings at district or local levels.

(2) Coordination of services formerly rendered by SCCHR staff with that of other agencies and organizations working in the same field. For example, encouragement given to persons to register and to vote might be profitably channeled through the Palmetto Voters League, Negro Ministerial Associations, The NAACP and similar organizations. Assistance to farmers and others who may suffer economic reprisals in Sumter, Clarendon and Orangeburg counties might be effectively coordinated with similar efforts of the National Committee for the Rural Schools (of which former Judge Waties Waring is chairman), the NAACP which has been active in this endeavor, and a committee of ministers which functioned cooperatively with the Victory Savings Bank of Columbia. Similarly, an appropriate agency should be sought to distribute emergency clothing and supplies.

(3) Strengthening the voluntary "listening post", clipping and filing service which is already functioning to include assistance with "getting out the story".

(4) That the staff continue to give extensive service as requested, but work intensively toward immediate and specific goals on a definite program in a pilot project, findings from which should prove helpful to other communities in S. C.

SPECIFIC SCCHR PROGRAM PROPOSALS FOR 1957 - 1958

Columbia Suggested for Pilot Project--After careful analysis, Columbia is being suggested as the location of a pilot project for numerous reasons,

some of which are given below:

(1) It is centrally located,
(2) It is the capitol of S. C.,
(3) Its population includes a cross-section of S. C.,
(4) Newcomers add a cosmopolital flavor,
(5) Because of its growth, resistance to change is diminishing, (hopefully!),
(6) Because of its growing size, social controls are lessened,
(7) It is attracting a larger number of professional workers in community organization and in the service professions (These will be invaluable with advisory and consultative assistance),
(8) Negro leadership has already succeeded in making its voice heard and its influence felt,
(9) Professional cooperation and some cultural interchange between Negroes and whites has taken place within the public school system, and between the Negro colleges and the white community,
(10) Higher educational improvements at Negro and at white colleges and universities encompass faculties as well as curricula offerings and physical plants, (Wider range of courses and more highly trained faculties provide potential program resources).

Program Forecast--A program can merely be projected, not definitely fixed at this time. Preliminary intensive contacts and studies engaged in by the staff and such allies as can be found, will be required. Doubtless, valuable suggestions and information will be forthcoming from local professional community organization workers and others.

Program Focus--It should not be difficult to make democratic advances, taking a step at a time. This will involve a professional and ethical manipulation of the community in one or both of the following ways:

(1) By an effective appeal to the self-interest of those who make the decisions and actually run the city; and/or

(2) By bringing together in united effort constructive forces of sufficient strength to be felt. Presumably, program would focus on one area at a time.

Fact-finding and Dissemination--Cooperation with and motivation of existing fact-finding facilities will be undertaken.

Assistance of allies in the mass communications field will be sought in publicizing pertinent facts. Such facts may also be disseminated as a program service to individuals and groups willing to use them.

Possible Program Areas--Some of these are listed, as follows:

(1) Housing
(2) School Finance
(3) Transportation
(4) Leadership Training for Desegregation
(5) Merit Employment
(6) Other

BUDGET

Action by Board of Directors--On June 16, 1957, the Board authorized the Staff to prepare a budget for $18,000 needed to carry on a program with the present staff. It agreed that a request be made to SRC for a grant of $11,000 for 1957-1958. (See Exhibit A)

Later Action--Because it has been thought to be advisable to reduce the request to SRC to a more realistic figure, a budget reflecting this revision downward is attached. (See Exhibit B) It is cut to the bone on travel, office expenses, and so on. Any further cuts will necessitate a reduction of staff.

On the basis of this budget, SCCHR is requesting $8,000 from SRC and will attempt to raise $5,200.

Exhibit A

Executive Director	$ 5,000.00
Associate Director	5,000.00
Secretary	2,500.00
Travel	2,000.00
Rent	600.00
Postage	300.00
Supplies	250.00
Telephone	200.00
Equipment	150.00
Subscriptions to New South, etc.	1,300.00
Audit	100.00
Printing	250.00
Miscellaneous	100.00
Social Security	250.00
	$18,000.00

Exhibit B

Executive Director	$ 5,000.00
Associate Director	5,000.00
Secretary, (part-time)	1,200.00
Travel	500.00
Rent	420.00
Postage and supplies	350.00
Telephone	200.00
Literature, Newspapers, etc.	150.00
Audit	60.00
Social Security	220.00
Miscellaneous	100.00
	$13,200.00

July 31, 1957

Mr. Courtney Siceloff, Director
Penn Community Services, Inc.
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Siceloff:

At the request of Harold Fleming we are enclosing budgets from five (5) of the other state organizations.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosures - Estimated Budgets for Virginia, Kentucky, Florida, Arkansas and Georgia.

July 30, 1957

Mr. Courtney Siceloff, Director
Penn Community Services, Inc.
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Courtney:

This is in reply to your letter of July 27, which reaches me just as I am about to take off for a couple of weeks of vacation.

Our point about continued bi-racial staff activities was simply this: the largest allocation was approved for South Carolina because South Carolina's proposal embodied the most ambitious staff setup - namely, the continuance of two professionals, one white and one Negro. (The only other state proposing to do this was Arkansas, but they appeared to have prospects of substantial aid from other sources, so less was allocated to them.)

If South Carolina should now revise its plan downward so that it will be undertaking only as much as the other states which received less, the Council could hardly justify the larger allocation. I do not mean by this that South Carolina would necessarily have to stay by the terms of its first proposal or that it would have to continue as presently staffed. I simply mean that something extra in the way of bi-racial staff work would be expected of South Carolina under the circumstances. I suggest that your committee go ahead and make the proposal that seems to you to make sense, and if there is any problem we can correspond further about it.

Fred has custody of all the state proposals and is unfortunately away from the office today. I am passing on

your request for budget information for his earliest attention on his return. It was good to be with you and Lib at the Fisk Institute.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

RECEIVED JUL 29 1957

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

St. Helena Island — Frogmore, South Carolina

Courtney Siceloff
Director

July 27, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave NE
Atlanta, 3 Georgia

Dear Harold Fleming,

Thank you very much for your letter of July 22. I know that I speak for other members of the Board in expressing our gratitude for the amount allocated South Carolina.

A meeting of the executive committee has been called for August 4 to revise the budget, and submit it to you, as you request. I would like for you to clear up one point, which is that the grant was based on the assumptionthat S.C. intends to continue with some form of bi-racial staff activity. If the Board decides to continue with a full time diredtor with perhaps the secretary and consultants of the other race than the director, will that be in compliance with the above assumption, in your opinion?

FBR

It would be helpful for our meeting on Sunday if I could have current or past budgets of state organizations spending in the neighborhood of $10,000 to $15,000 yearly. Two or three of such budgets would suffice, and need not be too detailed.

Sincerely,

Courtney Siceloff

SCCHR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, S.C.
August 4, 1957

Mr. Courtney Siceloff, chairman, called a meeting of the executive committee to be held at SCCHR headquarters to which members of the finance committee and chairmen of standing committees of the Board were invited. The following persons attended: Mr. Siceloff, Dr. Dewey Duckett, 1st vice chairman, Mr. A.R. Suritz, 2nd vice chairman, Miss Rebecca Reid, secretary, Mr. J.M. Dabbs and Mr. W.E. Soloman co-chairmen of the finance committee and Miss Cynthia Morrow, who acted as secretary of the meeting. Regrets were received from Mr. Howard McClain, treasurer and Mr. Hawley Lynn, chairman of the program committee, both of whom were on vacation. Dr. E.C. Jones, member of the finance committee, who had expected to attend with Mr. McCain was unable to do so.

The purpose of the meeting was to plan to comply with conditions for receiving a grant from SRC, as set forth by Mr. Harold Fleming, director, in a letter to Mr. Siceloff. As copies of this correspondence and the proposal made by SCCHR for future financial assistance, to which it was a response, had been mailed to those attending the meeting, Mr. Siceloff quickly briefed the group .

After much discussion it was agreed that a maximun of $5,000 was as much as SCCHR could hopely raise in a given year. It was suggested that budgets, not to exceed $10,000.00, be prepared.

It was also agreed that on such a budget only one director could be employed and that a white person could possibly work alone more effectively than a Negro. Salary for this position was set at $5,000.00

If funds make possible a full time Negro Associate Director, a maximum salary of $3,600.00 was set. If funds only permit the employment of a part-time associate director, such associate director would be expected to participate in fund raising. If a Negro consultant or consultants should be decided upon, based upon funds and availability of qualified persons, a perdiem basis for remuneration would be used.

The above decisions were made on an impersonal basis.

The committee, serving as a personnel committee unanimously decided to offer the position of Director for the coming year to Mrs. Spearman. She was called in and notified of this decision and asked for her acceptance, which she gave after setting forth some reservations and problems.

The following analysis of possible staff arrangements was made:

I. A director, associate director and a part-time secretary.

II. A director, a part-time associate director and a part-time secretary or an assistant director who would have clerical skills and be in charge of the office work. The latter position would be filled by a person who could do needed field work and money raising, as time allowed.

III. A director, a secretary (full-time or part-time as funds allow) and a consultant and/ or consultants (as needs arise and funds permit).

The committee authorized Mrs. Spearman to interview persons, including Mr. McCain, to see what qualified persons would be available in line with the above outlined arrangements and to report her findings to the committee, when complete. On the basis of these findings the committee would then make its recommendations to the Board of Directors at its quarterly meeting.

As SRC will only expect quarterly progress reports, the executive committee will request a monthly report; concrete goals must be set and reports should detail activities engaged in working toward their realization.

Mr. McCain was also called into the meeting and told of the decisions arrived at. He was told that regretfully, he could not be assured of work for the coming year. Mr. Siceloff emphasized the fact that because of the budget, it would be impossible to engage two directors at this time. It was explained that Mrs. Spearman would talk with him about possible staff arrangements. Mr. McCain was thanked for his services. He expressed fully understanding of the situation and his willingness to cooperate in any manner needed and possible.

When Mrs. Spearman's contacts and inquiries are completed, the executive committee will again be called into session.

Mr. Suritz suggested that the NAACP be contacted for financial aid. He stated that in his opinion this aid should be sought from the national office. Mr. Soloman was asked to contact the local director of the state ~~XXXXX~~ conference of the NAACP and report at the next meeting of the executive committee.

The meeting adjourned.

(Miss) Cynthia Morrow
Secretary, pro tem

Fleming

PROPOSED BUDGETS

I

4,200 (10 mos)	5,000.00-	Salary of executive director
1,200	1,200.00-	Salary of office secretary(Half-time)
500	500.00-	Consultant services (25 days @ $20 per day.)
1,200	1,200.00-	Subscriptions to NEW SOUTH for 600 members.
500	800.00-	Travel
360	480.00-	Rent
170	170.00-	Phone
187	440.00-	Postage, stationery and supplies
108	125.00-	Social Security
75	85.00-	Audit
8,500	10,000.00	

****

II

5,000.00 -	Salary of executive director
2,400.00 -	Salary of assistant director(in charge of clerical (Part-time) /services.)
1,200.00 -	Subscriptions to NEW SOUTH for 600 members
500.00 -	Travel
360.00 -	Rent
170.00 -	Phone
172.00-	Postage, stationery and supplies
148.00-	Social Security
50.00-	Audit
10,000.00	

August 29, 1957

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

Thanks for your recent letter and the enclosures informing me of the latest considerations by your policy group. At this stage, it is very difficult for me to say much that would be helpful, and anything I do say is, of course, merely my personal opinion.

Any of the proposed alternative staffing arrangements would probably be satisfactory from the Council's point of view. I like particularly the proposed plan of supplementing the Director's services by the use of consultants.

In general, we do feel that now is the time for the state groups to give more specific focus to their program activities rather than spreading themselves too thinly over broad areas. And, of course, we would like to see professional staff freed as much as possible from the grind of fund-raising.

The size of the budget, however, raises a problem which we must consider when the final decision is made by the South Carolina Council. That is, how can we justify a substantially larger grant to South Carolina if the program and financing are about the same as those of other state groups which the Council is giving less? This implies nothing critical of South Carolina - far from it - but simply raises a question of the equitable distribution

of our sorely restrictive funds available for state aid. Ideally, at any rate, the larger sum allocated to South Carolina should be defensible in terms of program, budget, or both.

I am glad that you are planning a vacation and I hope it will give you a good chance for real relaxation and refreshment of the spirit.

Whatever the final outcome of our negotiations, I know we will be working closely together.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

P. S. I am enclosing a copy of an editorial written, on his own initiative, by Hodding Carter. I am sure you will enjoy it as much as I did. We don't know whether or not Tom Waring has seen it or will see it. Let me know if you feel any special use is indicated - and also if any answering editorial by Waring comes to your attention.

H.C.F.

RECEIVED AUG 23 1957

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

August 21, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Having heard that you were on vacation and also finding it very difficult to explore quickly or adequately alternatives suggested by our executive committee, I have delayed writing you.

We're enclosing a copy of the minutes of the August 4th executive committee meeting about which Courtney Siceloff wrote you.

As I understand it, I am merely to report my findings to the executive committee which will in turn make recommendations to the Board at its next meeting.

I'd like to share with you some personal observations to which we'd like your reactions, especially as they may have bearing upon your tentatively proposed grant of $5,000 to SCCHR.

Am I right in thinking that we are seeking to demonstrate measurable accomplishment in a specific even though limited area?

Also, are we attempting to release professional staff time for such activity?

If so, in the light of past experience in fund raising, administrative and organizational effort which in this climate do not produce results commensurate with effort, I think that more could be accomplished toward the above goals on a smaller budget which would take less time for professional staff to help raise than a larger budget which might prove impossible to raise and certainly would be very time consuming, if it were raised. If we satisfactorily meet the conditions which you have set forth as prerequisites for the SRC grant, would you approve $3,500 as an amount SCCHR would agree to raise, thus giving us a total budget of $8,500? Our experience leads us to believe that at the moment $3,500 is about the peek in S.C. even with great effort, and fund raising out of S.C. would be slow and costly of time and money. Please let us have your response to this.

Now, as to staff possibilities. Under the first plan proposed by the executive committee(see minutes enclosed), Mr. McCain and I have agreed that this would necessitate too high a budget to be realistic.

Under the second plan, there is a Mrs. Ethel P. Ruff who seems to have excellent qualifications for an assistsnt director responsible forthe

office management and field contacts. She would make our staff bi-racial. She has been highly recommended by several outstanding Negroes. Mr. McCain thinks well of her and will make further inquiries about her.

The Employment Service and faculty members at Allen University and at Benedict College are also trying to assist us in locating either a Negro secretary and/ or an assistant director with clerical skills. (Both schools are closed and say that early September will be best time to secure applicants.)

Under the third plan, we propose keeping the present office secretary on a part time basis and supplementing my services with those of a group of consultants , headed by Mr. McCain as long as he resides in South Carolina. Such consultant services would be used as needs arise and as funds permit. As you see, this plan would also insure the bi-racial activity upon which we and you are so thoroughly "sold".

As for adjustments in the proposed program, we feel that the first quarter of the new grant period would focus on making the adjustments required by our shrinking financial and personnel resources. Much progress can be made in transferring organizational activity formerly carried by the staff to standing committees of the Board of Directors. Further, as time allows, spade work can be continued in Columbia to see what project seems to hold greatest possibilities for involving gate persons and taking next steps in democratic advances. More of this later, if you wish. We hope that Dr. Parrish can continue to work with us in this field. Also, we shall try to set the stage for a strategic group meeting with the SRC consultants, here in Columbia.

We shall keep in touch with you and shall want your reactions to the above suggestions so that we shall procede in the light of your thinking.

I am enclosing proposed budgets which will need modifications but will indicate our line of thinking at present.

Courtney suggests that I take a vacation and I hope to do so in September while Mr. McCain in with us full time. Really am very tired. Know your vacation meant a lot to you. You carry a big load and we think of you often. We're happy over the fine way you're handling things and hope you will call upon us when we may be of any help.

Sincerely yours,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

S. C. Council on Human Relations

REGARDING

Anonymous gift

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

See HCF ltr. dtd. 12/31/58 in folder marked: "Currier-Yarmolinsky Special Correspondence"

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Grants-in-Aid to State Organizations
1957 - 58

State	Amt. Req.	SRC Staff Recommendation	Exec. Committee Action
Alabama	$4,050	$4,000	
Arkansas	5,000	4,500	
Florida	6,000	4,000	
Georgia	5,500	4,000	
Kentucky	5,000	3,000	
Louisiana		2,500	
North Carolina	5,000	4,000	
South Carolina	8,000	5,000	reduced to $4,000 as of 2nd quarter - F.S.C.
Tennessee	6,000	3,000	
Texas	4,873	2,500	
Virginia	6,000	4,000	
Totals:	$55,423	$40,500	

7/16/57

February 2, 1959

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1745 Sumter Street, Room 100
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

Following up my letter of December 31, I am enclosing the Southern Regional Council's check for $3,000. This represents the special grant-in-aid made possible by a gift to SRC from an individual donor who wishes to be anonymous.

The prohibition on political or other non-tax-exempt activity, which applies to SRC's regular assistance, also attaches to this gift.

On behalf of the staff and the Executive Committee, I want to express the hope that these additional funds will make 1959 the most fruitful year yet for your program.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Check #5210, $3,000.00)

cc: Mr. Courtney Siceloff

November 18, 1959

Mrs. E. H. Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1745 Sumter Street, Room 100
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

At the Annual Meeting here November 11, the Council approved a 1960 grant-in-aid to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations of $3,900.

The total amount earmarked for state aid for 1960 is $33,000, approximately the same amount as that expended during 1959 for this purpose. These funds have been appropriated from the general operating budget of SRC. The distribution of funds was based on such criteria as program performance, program proposals for 1960, the strategic importance of the state situation, and state fund raising ability.

The grant-in-aid is subject to the usual terms:

1. The grant will be distributed on a quarterly basis.

2. Succeeding quarterly distributions will be contingent upon adequacy of performance in terms of the agreement under which the grant is made. To this end, you will be requested to submit brief quarterly progress reports on program activities and fund-raising.

3. The grant-in-aid is not earmarked for any specific expense, but may be applied against the total budgetary needs of the organization.

4. These funds cannot be used for any political purposes and it is understood that all state Councils and local affiliate groups will not undertake any such activities.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
cc: Courtney Siceloff

February 12, 1960

Mrs. E. H. Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
Room 605, 1400 Main Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

The Southern Regional Council has received again this year special funds from an individual donor for assistance to state groups. This comes from the same source as the special assistance last year. Again, however, we have no indication or reason to believe that this assistance will be repeated yet another year.

The Executive Committee met Tuesday, January 26, and approved a procedure for allocating these special funds. It was the feeling of the Committee that the funds should be subject to some conditions so as to encourage local fund-raising efforts, expanded program, etc. It was the opinion of the group that such special funds could best be used in support of those Councils which have a firm financial base and increasing support from within the state.

The Executive Committee approved the earmarking of $3,000 of these special funds for the South Carolina Council. We are enclosing a check for $1,500, or half of this amount. Some or all of the remaining $1,500 will be made available to the South Carolina Council in June, on the basis of matching evenly all funds raised by the South Carolina Council in excess of $2,000 during the first two quarters of this fiscal year (December 1, 1959 - June 1, 1960.) To qualify for the entire $3,000, in other words, the South Carolina Council must raise through its own resources and exclusive of SRC or foundation support, a total of $3,500 during this period.

It is our hope that this type of condition will not prove an extra burden, but will make it possible for you to stimulate increased support for the South Carolina Council throughout the state.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

June 29, 1960

Mrs. E. H. Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

I am enclosing your check from the special grant for raising funds according to the terms approved by our Executive Committee. Congratulations ~~for~~

I am also sending along a supply of the Financial Statements you requested. Trust these will last a while.

Paul Rilling is back in the country finally, and we are expecting him in the office on Tuesday. It certainly has been peaceful around here. Know you have enjoyed your own vacation.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller
secretary to Paul Rilling

Enclosures

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1400 Main St. Room 605
Columbia, S.C.

June 25, 1960

Dear Mrs. Smith,

Please have our address changed to 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S.C. The Quarterly Report will tell briefly about our request to move.

I am leaving Sunday morning to go to Gould Farm with Mr. and Mrs. Dabbs, and will be away approximately two weeks. My husband has promised to attend to my mail and to send anything of urgency to me there.

Mrs. H.H. Hickman, a most faithful volunteer has my Quarterly Report which she has promised to type and mail to you as soon as she can finish it.

I am enclosing the Finance Report. Rejoice with me: we raise slightly over the amount required for the matching grant of $1,500.00 additional on the anonymous grant. You had already sent us $1,500.00 in February, I believe it was. As I understand it this earned $1,500.00 is due in June.

Hope I am not laaving any loose ends.

Best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman

P.S. Please send me some Quarterly Finance Statement forms — I'm entirely o-u-t!

December 6, 1960

Mrs. E. H. Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

At the SRC annual meeting here November 10, the Council approved allocations of assistance funds to state Councils for 1961. A grant to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations was authorized in the amount of $3,700, payable in four quarterly installments and an additional sum of $2,300 which can be claimed in matching funds.

The matching funds will be made available to match, dollar for dollar, all local funds raised by the South Carolina Council above a minimum figure of $2,000 and up to a maximum local total of $4,300. Matching funds can be claimed as of June 1, 1961, on the basis of fund-raising performance during the first two quarters (December 1 - June 1). Any matching funds not claimed by the end of the third fiscal quarter of 1961 shall be redistributed as the executive committee of SRC may determine.

A total of $50,000 has been budgeted for assistance to all state Councils during 1961. This is some $15,000 more than was budgeted during each of the last two years but about equal to that actually distributed during 1960. It is our hope that by budgeting the total amount we hope to distribute during the next year we can give you a firmer basis on which to plan. It should be noted, however, that $12,500 of this budgeted $50,000 is not yet in hand. Should we be unsuccessful in meeting our budget, 4th quarter grants would have to be canceled. If this were to become necessary, you would have at least three months advance notice.

These funds cannot be used for purposes inconsistent with federal tax-exemption.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
cc: Courtney Siceloff

SCCHR

July 7, 1961

RHA PR

Quarterly checks, ACHR and SCCHR

Please let us have quarterly check for the South Carolina Council. A check for the Alabama Council (for one full quarter, due currently) may also be issued; however, we don't want to actually mail this one out until August 1, so it may be issued at any time convenient to you before August 1. Thanks.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FUNDS TAKEN IN ON MATCHING GRANT

	MEMBERSHIPS	CONTRIBUTIONS	N. S.	TOTAL
In 1961	684.44	181.10	184.00	1,049.54
January	233.50		68.00	301.50
February	232.60	1.00	16.00	249.60
March	312.94	67.00	44.00	423.94
April	265.00	28.75	64.00	357.75
May	965.50	79.50	192.00	1,237.00
June	233.00	140.00	66.00	439.00
July	70.50	205.50	24.00	300.00
August	259.50	17.66	54.00	331.16
	3,256.98	720.51	712.00	4,689.49

Dear Paul: Office secretary on vacation. Happy to report that by "hard scrambling" we have in hand the total amount needed to earn for us the total matching grant offered SCCHR by SRC of 2,300. Of this amount SRC sent in June a first installment of 1,165.61. This will leave a balance due us of 1,134.39, which we shall appreciate at your earliest convenience.

We are grateful indeed for your fine help, without which we should be "poor" --- surely.

Best wishes.

Alice N. Spearman

9/5/61

RHA PR

Matching Funds, South Carolina Council on Human Relations

Please issue a check in the amount of $1,134.39, balance due from the SCCHR's total matching grant of $2,300. (A first installment of $1,165.61 was paid to SCCHR in June.) Thanks.

SC - ~~G-S~~
Grants in aid

November 17, 1961

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

The board of the Southern Regional Council at its annual meeting November 8th and 9th approved assistance funds to the South Carolina Council for 1962 amounting to a possible total of $6,000 in our basic budget plus $300 in our supplemental budget. The basic budget indicates the amount of money that SRC is committed to provide. Our budget also shows a $2,000 supplemental item for state assistance. These funds will only be made available if they can be raised by SRC.

Your basic SRC assistance of $6,000 is on the same basis as the 1961 assistance. You will receive $3,700 in 4 quarterly installments. SRC will in addition match all funds raised locally by the South Carolina Council above a base total of $2,000 and up to $4,300. As last year, the funds calculated for matching purposes would include any funds raised locally by the South Carolina Council between December 1, 1961 and June 1, 1962. If needed, the SCCHR can have an additional quarter, or until September 1, to meet its matching quota.

If the $300 provided for the South Carolina Council in the supplemental assistance item becomes available, it will be made available in the form of additional matching funds.

In accord with our traditional practice, it is understood that the quarterly grants are conditional upon the state councils furnishing SRC with quarterly financial and program reports.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

SC -
Grants

January 5, 1962

RHA PR

Quarterly check, South Carolina Council

Please issue quarterly check now due the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. Quarterly report received today.

Thank you.

SC
Grants-in-aid

June 18, 1962

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

In our letter to you of November 17, 1961, advising you of SRC assistance to the South Carolina Council for 1962, we mentioned that the South Carolina Council might receive $300 from our supplemental state aid budget. We mentioned that these funds would only be available if they could be secured by SRC.

This is to inform you that SRC will meet the supplemental state aid budget for 1962 and that the South Carolina Council can therefore claim $300 above the quartelry payments and matching funds provided.

You will remember, however, that the supplemental funds were approved only as additional matching funds. This means that you will raise $4,300 to claim your regular matching funds. If and when you have raised a total of $4,600, you may claim the additional $300. In view of the late notice on the supplemental budget, the South Carolina Council can have until October 1 if needed to match these additional funds.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Gr in aid

$100.00

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Contribution toward employment of

temporary staff for summer project.

State Council discretionary funds.
S

June 19 62

Paul M. Rilling

No. 344

June 25, 1962

RECEIVED FROM Southern Regional Council

One hundred and 00/100 DOLLARS

Contribution

Account Total $ 100.00

Amount Paid $

Balance Due $

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 LAUREL STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

Charlotte A. Hickman

"THE EFFICIENCY LINE"

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

June 27, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Thank you so much for your $100 contribution to the summer staff of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. A receipt is enclosed.

Through your concerned interest and support the Council is daily becoming more effective in its many and increased areas of activity over the entire state in these critical times.

Again, we want you to know how much we appreciate your contribution.

Sincerely,

Charlotte A. Hickman
(Mrs. H. H. Hickman)
Director Membership-Finance

SC - Grants in aid

$2,058.33

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Partial payment of matching funds, as requested in letter of July 24, 1962, to Paul Anthony from Alice Spearman.

State Assistance.

July 25, 62

Paul M. Rilling

Remaining Unpaid:
$241.67 basic
$300.00 supplemental

SC -
Grant-in-aid

July 27, 1962

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South CArolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

Your card showing July receipts reached us after the enclosed check for partial payment of matching funds ($2058.33) had been prepared and signed. If it is agreeable to you, in order to simplify our bookkeeping and to avoid the necessity of showing in our books the payment of two rather large amounts in such close sequence, we would prefer to hold up payment of the additional $300.00 reported on your card until you claim all matching funds (that is, the remaining $241.67 in basic funds and the $300.00 in supplemental funds). It seems to us that you are doing so well that this shouldn't take over a month or so. If, however, you do find that you need any earned portion before reaching the total, please let us know and we will send you a check immediately.

To put this another way, we have paid all but $541.67 of the matching funds allocated for the SCCHR for 1962, both basic and supplemental. In July you earned $300.00 of this remainder, which we will hold until you earn the entire $541.67; if, however, you have need for any earned portion of the $541.67 ~~earned~~, you may claim it before reaching the total. We will send it immediately upon request.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

Enc.: SRC Check No. 401: $2,058.33

Dear Paul,

Please add July receipts to report sent yesterday as follows:

	July	Contrib	N.S.	Total
Mbrsp	$70.50	$205.50	24.00	$300.00

This gives us a grand total of $4358.33 raised to date.

Please, match on this basis if convenient.

Many thanks!

Alice

SCCHR
1330 Laurel - Rm 8
Columbia S.C.
7-25-62

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State assistance

October 9 62

Paul M. Rilling

Grants-in-aid

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Finance Report

January - October, 1962

Balance Brought Forward:		$ 1.05
Contributions	$ 551.91	
Memberships	2,791.04	
New South Subscriptions	600.00	
SRC Grants	5,758.33	
Field Foundation Grant	12,400.00	
So. Student Project Advance	19.00	
Savings & Loan	7,306.24	
Travel Refund	40.00	
Miscellaneous	27.90	
Total Receipts	$29,494.42	
GRAND TOTAL		$ 29,495.47

Used for 1st 3 q. total,

2+1
551.91
2791.04
600.00
40.00
27.90
4,010.85

Disbursements:

Rent	420.00
Postage	242.50
Tel. & Tel.	174.28
Office Supplies	426.40
Travel: SCCHR(staff and non-staff)	1,007.74
FF Grant	385.41
SF Grant	531.68
Salaries:SCCHR	7,407.49
F.F. Grant	2,747.73
SF Grant	531.68
New South subscriptions	630.00
FF Administration costs	243.15
SF Administration costs	177.99
1961 4th Quarterly Taxes	414.54
Savings & Loan(share payments)	12,000.00
Miscellaneous	168.83
Total Disbursements	$27,509.42
BANK BALANCE, as of October 31, 1962	$ 1,986.05

rural, small towns..

ag
rural
low schl
low ec
N
slav
confid
wh s-pr
ray loyalty

N V

indus
prvtl
mwlths
contact
supt -

- $541.67

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

- Remainder of matching funds, basic and supplemental, earned during 1962 and unpaid.

State assistance.

December 4 62

Paul M. Rilling

December 4, 1962

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South CWrolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

The board of the Southern Regional Council at its annual meeting November 19 and 20 approved assistance funds for the South Carolina Council for 1963 amounting to a possible total of $6,300, or the same amount you received in 1962.

This assistance will be made available on the same basis as last year. You will receive $3,700 as a basic grant, in four quarterly installments. SRC will in addition match all funds raised locally by the South Carolina Council above a base point of $2,000 and up to $4,600.

As last year, the funds calculated for matching purposes would include any funds raised locally by the South Carolina Council between December 1, 1962, and June 1, 1963. If needed, the SCCHR can have an additional quarter, or until September 1, to meet its matching quota.

In accord with our traditional practice, it is understood that the quarterly grants are conditional upon the state Councils furnishing SRC with quarterly financial and program reports.

I will be leaving SRC December 7. I'm glad that my last communication can be one advising you of money available. Let's keep in touch.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

cc: The Rev. Fred Reese

Gr in aid

South Carolina Council on Human Relations - $925.00

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Quarterly grant-in-aid

Field Activities - Grants-in-aid

April 2 63

Paul Anthony

G I A

$925.00

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State assistance

FAX FORM BOND

July 8 63

Paul Anthony

G 1 A

$2,036.50

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Partial payment on matching funds, 1963
($563.50 remains unpaid and unclaimed)

State assistance

July 11 63

Paul Anthony

G. A

$563.50

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Remainder, 1963 matching funds

State assistance

August 13 63

Paul Anthony

A FOAM BOND

SC - G N Aid

$925.00

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State Assistance

October 15 63

Paul Anthony

A FOAM BO

SC - Grant in aid

$1,500

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Quarterly grant in aid

State assistance

February 7 64

Paul Anthony

SC.
Grant in aid

$1,500.00

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State assistance

April 6 64

Paul Anthony

SC-
Gra

$1,500.00

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Quarterly grant in aid

State assistance

July 6 64

Paul Anthony

SC - grant-in-aid

December 9, 1964

Mrs. Alice Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

At the annual meeting last month, the Southern Regional Council authorized a grant of $4,800 to the South Carolina Council for 1965, subject to the conditions set forth on the enclosed. This grant is "to assist the South Carolina Council on Human Relations in expanding its staff so that additional attention can be given to local councils."

We deeply regret that it was necessary to make this reduction over last year's grant. This does not represent any lessening of our appreciation of your program. Rather, it is the results of the harsh reality of fewer funds and the addition of the Mississippi Council which merits our support.

The SRC has authorized the staff to seek an additional $25,000 for the 1965 grants-in-aid program for assistance beyond the commitments now made. There is a substantial difference between being authorized to raise these funds and having them for distribution. And, I am not hopeful at this point that we shall do so. However, we shall seek these funds and if we are successful to any significant degree, we will be open to supplementary requests from all state councils.

The first quarterly payment will be made after January 1 on receipt of your quarterly program and financial report. We also request a copy of your 1964 audit, for the calendar year or for your fiscal year. If you presently operate on a fiscal year other than the calendar year we ask you to give serious consideration to changing this so that all state council operations will be uniform.

Our congratulations for a good year nearly completed and all good wishes for the coming one.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

cc: The Rev. Fred Reese

$1,200.00

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

April 5 65

Paul Anthony

$1,200.00

The South ~~B~~ Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State Assistance

BON DESERTO

July 6, 65

Paul Anthony

$4,825.00

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

$1,200.00 - Quarterly grant in aid

3,000.00 - Quarterly Rural Advancement Project grant

625.00 - Quarterly intern payment

See breakdown above

October 4 65

Paul Anthony

S.C.
Grant in aid

November 29, 1965

Mrs. Alice Spearman, Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice:

We are pleased to inform you that the Council has approved grant-in-aid in the amount of $4,600 for 1966 for the North Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Enclosed you will find the conditions and requirements of this grant.

We are hopeful that substantial additional funds can be secured for the grants-in-aid schedule and are encouraged by the initial efforts in that direction.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:mm
cc: The Rev. Fred Reese, Chairman, SCCHR

$4,775

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

$1,150 Quarterly grant-in-aid

$3,000 RuralAdvancement Project

625 Internship

State assistance,

Rural Advancement Project, and Internship

-

January 17 66

Edwin Stanfield

January 28, 1966

Mr. William F. Roberts
The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Roberts:

I believe Paul Anthony has indicated that the director of the New World Foundations rejected your newsletter proposal.

We are happy to tell you, however, that a grant of $350.00 for "Work-Study Weekends" has been approved. A check in that amount is enclosed.

Please sign the attached receipt carbon and return it to us. As usual, we will require a report upon completion of the project.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

$350.00

South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Special grant for "Work-Studey Weekends"

Special Fund

for Student Human Relations Councils

January 28 66

Edwin Stanfield

$2,250

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Ford supplemental grant-in-aid

program, first quarter

February 22, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$4,150

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Rural Advancement Project	$3,000
Quarterly grant-in-aid	$1,150

State assistance

and Rural Advancement Project

April 11, 66

Edwin Stanfield

$625

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

$625 NA RO Internship

April 21 66

Edwin Stanfield

$251.10

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Consultant services, grant proposal

Ford Grant -- Fair Employment and Anti-poverty

May 16, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$2,250.00

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Second quarterly payment, expanded

grant program

Ford Foundation

grant for state council aid.

May 18, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

STANFIELD PAPERS

$4,150.00

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 LAurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

quarterly grant-in-aid (regular) and
qquarterly Rural Advancement Project
grant.

$1,150 regular
grant-in-aid program; $3,000 Rural Advancement Project

duly 1, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

S.C. - Grants-in-Aid

$$ 4,150.00

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Quarterly payments on Rural Advancement Project and regular grant-in-aid.

R.A.P. - $3,000.00

and regular grant - $1,150.00

October 19, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

S.C. - Grants in Aid

$2,250.00

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Quarterly payment, expanded grant-in-aid

Ford aid to state councils

October 25, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

S.C. - Grants-in-Aid

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

November 2, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Would you please pardon the delay in acknowledging receipt of the check you sent, but I have been quite pressed for time. However, thanks to you, many interested students were able to attend the conference who otherwise might not have been able to do so, because of their financial situation. Thanks for the check of $112.50, which was used for scholarship purposes for students at the student conference.

Sincerely,

Edna Smith

Edna Smith, Chairman
Student Council on
Human Relations

$2,250.00

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Quarterly payment, expanded grant-in-aid

Ford aid to state councils

November 15, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

S.C. -

$2,358.33 of a possible $2,600.00 earned. $2,058.33 of this amount paid. (through July)

2,000 b.p.
2,300 - mat.
~~2~~300 - supp

4,600

2,600.00
2,058.33
541.67

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
REPORT OF JAS. T. McCAIN

AUGUST, 1955

9-6-55

Met with a group of citizens in Bennettsville, South Carolina, at the home of Mr. J. T. Kennedy. The purpose of this meeting was to secure additional names on a petition for integration of schools in Bennettsville and Bennettsville County. It was learned at this meeting that at the pre-school registration for Negro schools in Bennettsville and Bennettsville County, parents were asked to sign a statement indicating that the children entering school for the first time would be assigned to certain schools until graduation. This group felt that this method of registration of pre-school children was in violation of the Supreme Court's decision on segregation which states that no children should be assigned to schools on the account of color and color only. Since the first petition has been signed there has been no rumor of any kind circulated in the community or no economic reprisal brought about against the petitioners.

On August 19, met with the teachers of Charleston County Teachers Association. All teachers contacted spoke of no economic reprisal against the petitioners and no ill-feelings were observed.

Attended the Palmetto State Voters Association at Morris College, Sumter, S. C. This Association was headed by Mr. W. J. Hunter. The purpose of this meeting was to organize counties on a statewide basis to get Negroes to register and vote.

Talked with the brother of the petitioners who withdrew their name from the petition in Summerton, S. C., J. H. Richburg and Joseph

Richburg. They were told if their names were withdrawn their daughters and wife would be rehired to teach. The Board did not live up to its word. J. H. Richburg was dismissed from a job that he had worked at for 14 years more or less. (He weighed cotton for Mr. W. B. Davis.)

Visited Manning and Summerton. Tehsion is pretty high. A cross was burned in Negro high school yard, Friday night, August 19, in Manning, S. C. Pressure of being a member or connected with the NAACP is being put on teachers in Manning and elsewhere. The teachers are afraid to talk too much.

Members of the Richburg family who have been teaching are being kept out of work in every county where they have attempted to secure a job. The situation in Clarendon County faces them at every interview.

When Negroes visit the Summerton Machine and Welding Shop, they are asked if they are a member of the NAACP. If their answer is in the affirmative, they cannot have their work done at the shop.

It has been reported that the Superintendent of the Summerton school district has attempted to have Rev. Richburg dismissed from his job, in Orangeburg County, because of his activities in the Summerton Branch of the NAACP. This attempt met with failure.

Contacted Mr. Richard Haile, Jr., in Camden. He pledged full support of Council, and will work with any group in helping to organize same. Rev. Warren Jenkins and Rev. M. A. Sanders were not at home. They will be contacted on next visit.

At the Executive Committee meeting of the PEA, all members accepted the purposes of SCCHR and agreed to give its full support to recomment membership in the Council to all teachers.

Spent some time at the home of Mrs. Mae E. Dickson, president of Beaufort Branch of the NAACP. No economic reprisal has been tried on

signers of petition yet. Superintendent refused to accept petition. The Beaufort newspaper has asked if any petitioners would like to remove their names from the petition, they were to contact the superintendent. Some white high school boys threw eggs on porch of NAACP President. Incident was reported to police who promised to investigate matter. Since then everything is normal.

Visited Rev. P. E. Mingo, M. E. minister, at Charleston. He will bring before Charleston Ministerial group the idea of a mixed meeting. If such a plan can be worked out the Council will be notified immediately. Also, Met Mr. Brown, Mr. Chism, and Mrs. Johnson, civic leaders of Charleston, and Charleston County. They all agreed to support the Council. No petitioners in the city of Charleston have withdrawn their names from the petition even though they have been visited by reporters of the city papers of Charleston. Even though 23 names have been withdrawn from the petition in the Moultrie district of Charleston,County, there are still approximately 178 names remaining on it. No reprisal or economic pressure is in evidence as yet.

Spoke to a group of teachers and interested citizens of Georgetown. They felt that the Council's policies were sound and stated that the Council could depend on their support. No petition in the making as far as they knew. Relationships good.

Met with Mr. James Hodge, a very successful farmer, and other citizens in Mullins. They are planning to get a group of citizens together to discuss the organization of a Council in Mullins. As far as they knew, there has been no reprisal attempted as yet.

Visited with Rev. Curry, Mrs. Curry, Miss Camilli Levy, Mr. Brown and Mr. Miller, at Florence, S. C. A bi-racial group has been meeting together to discuss conditions in Florence. This is not an organized group, but a few interested citizens. I learned that the Mayor and

other Councilmen of Florence were interested in discussing their problem together in a bi-racial manner. I feel as if there may be a possibility of getting a bi-racial council started.

No petition has been presented to the local school authorities in Darlington and Hartsville, South Carolina. Relationships in both places seem very good. In Darlington a sizeable number of Negroes have been registered and are now ready to vote.

The Negroes in the communities that I have visited have expressed their willingness to discuss this problem that we are now confronted with on integration.

James T. McCain

James T. McCain,
Associate Director

JTMcC/ig

FILE COPY

S. C. Council on Human Relations,
September, 1955 Report
by Mr. Jas. T. McCain

On Sept. 5, 1955 met with Mr. David H. McLeod, Mayor of Florence, S. C. Mr. McLeod thought the idea of forming a Council in Florence was great, but he thought a layman should be approached with the idea of calling a group together and not his office, because of the political flavor that may be attached with the Council. Mayor McLeod was to seek out a person or persons to help create such a Council and stated that he would contact me when that was done.

It has been reported that 11 persons who signed the school petition in Elloree have lost their jobs. Of the 11 who lost their jobs, 6 are working elsewhere, 2 have left the county. The 6 have been employed elsewhere and are receiving more pay than previously. There are 21 names still on the original petition. Two of the 6 who lost their jobs have been asked by their former employers to come back on the job. Negroes are refusing to purchase commodities as they did before from white merchants. It has also been reported that the drivers of the Merita Bread truck and Royal Crown truck have refused to sell their commodities to certain Negroes in business in Elloree because they were signeres on the school petition. Things have now changed back to normal after a few days of reprisals by the white.

I was informed by Mr. Flenny Brown that he was dismissed from his job as janitor of the white school in Summerton, S. C., because he refused to withdraw his name from the original petition that was filed in Summerton, against the school board. He has worked in this position for 17 years. His son, Harrison Brown, who is a senior high school student at the Scotts Branch High School was also fired from the store of Mr. George Smith in Summerton, S. C., where he had been working for 3 years. It was further stated by Mr. Brown that the Harvin ginnery in Summerton refused to gin his cotton. Of course, he was able to have his cotton ginned at another ginnery in Summerton; namely, the Grayson ginnery.

On Sept. 7, met with the members of the Gamma Iota Chapter of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity in Sumter. Members of this Fraternity pledged their support to help encourage the creation of a Council in Sumter. They also pledged to take out membership with the Council.

A group of Negro citizens met on September 9 in Sumter to discuss the condition of economic reprisals that have been brought against the signers of the petition. It was revealed at this meeting that only 3 petitioners have been actually fired, but many of the petitioners are being pressured into removing their names from the petition or else be fired from their jobs. One of the petitioners who has been fired is Robert Thomas, who had been working at the New Idea cabinet factory in Sumter. The citizens at this meeting are requesting other Negroes to spend their money with other Negroes in business in Sumter. Robert Thomas, who runs a service station, stated that his business has almost doubled since he was discharged for signing the school petition.

Talked with Mr. Robert Georgis in Summerton on Sept. 12. He stated that he bought a mule from Mr. Goodwin for $100.00 plus his old

mule. He further stated that Mr. Goodwin promised to give him 2 years to pay for the mule, but on Sept. 5 he went in to pay $50.00 on the debt and the whole $100.00 was requested because his name was on the school petition. He was also told by Mr. Goodwin that if he, Robert Georgie, would remove his name, more time would be given him until the debt was settled. This was refused by Mr. Georgie. Mr. Goodwin also told him that as long as he is a member of the NAACP his business wann't wanted. The names of all the petitioners have been distributed among the employers of businesses and when any one of the petitioners goes into these places, they are refused services. Some of the employers are not adhering to this practice.

On September 13, met with the Sumter Ministerial Allegiance at their regular meeting. They went on record as encorsing the policies of the S. C. Council on Human Relations and would work ardently for its perpetuation. They also agreed to lend their assistance in helping to organize a Council in Sumter. They spoke out against the economical reprisals that have been brought against those people who signed the school petition and they further recommended that a resolution be drawn up and sent to the newspapers for publication, condemning such practices as un-Christian and unmoral.

Was told by Mrs. Mazie Solomon that she was discharged from her job at the Windsor Motel in Summerton because she would not remove her name from the school petition. The co-owners of the motel are Mr. H. B. Betchman, Superintendent of Summerton Schools and Mr. W. D. McCleary.

It was reported by Mr. Billie Fleming, owner of a funeral establishment in Manning, that on the morning of September 17, around 3:15 a. m., some person or persons fired four shots into his funeral home. The impact of the shots was partially reflected by a metal awning that hands down around the front of his porch. The damage of these shots have left visible evidence. One of the 4 shots penetrated his front door, breaking out panes. scarring the wall in the hall, and passing out of the back door in the hall. This incident was reported to the sheriff of Clarendon County who came out and investigated the matter. The four shells were found by the sheriff. This incident was also placed in the hands of the Mayor of Manning, who promised to give all available protection. Mr. Fleming could not give any reason or reasons why this attack was made on his establishment. He is an active member of the Clarendon County NAACP.

I was informed by Mr. Robert Smith, who runs a small store and filling station in Summerton, that the following agents and wholesale companies refused to sell him commodities the week of September 13, although he has been doing business with them before and has never encountered any trouble before this. He further stated that he was not a signee on the school petition and can't account for this type of refusal to sell him commodities. Wholesale companies are: W. A. Livingston and Kingman Meat Co. of Orangeburg, S. C., The Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola, and Royal Crown Cola companies of Sumter, S. C.

Attended the regular meeting of Clarendon County Chapter of NAACP in Summerton at St. Mark A. M. E. Church on September 18. At this meeting a letter was read coming from the President of the State Con-

ference of NAACP, calling for a month of prayer in S. C., asking for Divine Guidance in helping us to solve these problems that have come about because of the Supreme Court's ruling. The principle speaker of this meeting was Attorney John B. Culbertsnn, of Greenville, S. C. Mr. Culbertson urged Negroes to register and vote. He also pointed out that there are still a few Negroes who have vested interest in these communities who are willing to exploit his own people to stay in good grace with the white people in his community.

Again visited with Mr. Robert Brown of Summerton on September 20, who stated further that up until Tuesday, September 20, all govery companies and soda companies had failed to serve him with commodities. It was also learned from Mr. Eddie H. Brown and the Oliver's Cafe that their businesses have been by-passed also. The only information they have received for this condition is that their names were on the school petition. At present it is not known if the owners of these companies know what is going on. These same companies are still serving Negro places of business in Sumter whose names are still on the school petition that has been sent in Sumter. The companies that are refusing to serve them now even though they served them before are: Coca-Cola of Sumter; Royal Crown Cola, Sumter; Pepsi-Cola, Sumter; Dr. Pepper, Sumter; and the Union Brokerage Co., Sumter; Southern Bread Company and fish companies of Florence and Charleston, S. C.; also Coble Milk Co. and Foremost Milk Co.

A meeting was called on Monday, September 19, of all ministers in the city of Sumter and Sumter County, by Mayor M. Priscilla Shaw, at the Recorders Courtroom to discuss ways and methods to ease tensions that had arisen in Sumter and Sumter County because of the school petitions that had been sent to the Boards of Education in the City of Sumter and Sumter County. Attending this meeting ware 24 Negro ministers, 2 white clergymen, and one white layman. The other white ministers did not see fit to attend this meeting.

Following is the text of the Ministers Association resolution:

Honorable M. Priscilla Shaw,
Mayor, City of Sumter,
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Mayor Shaw:

WHEREAS, The Sumter County Ministers Association was notified of a public meeting between Priests, Rabbis and Ministers of the white and colored races, which meeting was to be held on Monday, September 19, 1955, at 3:00 P. M., in a newspaper column, published on Friday, Sept. 16, 1955, in the Sumter Daily Item by Mayor Priscilla Shaw for the purpose of "easing the racial tension" in Sumter.

WHEREAS, We, of the Sumter Ministers Association, feel that Mayor Shaw should have first counselled with the Association as to the wisdom of such a meeting and should have presented a direct invitation to the Association to attend such a meeting.

WHEREAS, After thorough discussion of the matter by the Sumter County Ministers Association at their regular monthly meeting, held on Mon-

day morning, September 19, 1955, at 11:00 A. M., at the Y. M. C. A., it was decided that a meeting of this particular type would not be wise at this time.

THE SUMTER COUNTY MINISTERS ASSOCIATION passed unanimously the following, "That the invitation be declined."

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) JOHN R. KNOPF, President

" R. B. GARRIS, Secretary

" KNOX LAMBERT

" LESTER KINGMAN,

" W. T. REID

On September 28, I was informed by the teachers of State College, Orangeburg, S. C., that the boarding students at State College have refused to eat the bread that has been served in the dining room. The students have also refused to drink Coal-Cola, and milk served by the Coble Dairy Co. The Sunbeam Bread Co., Coca-Cola Co., and Coble Milk Co., all refused to serve Negro merchants who signed the school petition in Orangeburg; therefore, the students have decided that they would not eat or buy products that these companies sell. It was further stated that the students at Claflin College, in Orangeburg, would do the same. The Becker's ladies apparel store, one of the exclusive ladies' stores in Orangeburg, cancelled the account of Mrs. Alba M. Lewis, one othe teachers on State College faculty because of the petition. Since the account of Mrs. Lewis has been cancelled, all other Negro ladies have also cancelled their accounts or will cancel their accounts by the first of October. The teachers and students are saying that they will buy only the things that are absolutely necessary in Orangeburg. The Negroes in Orangeburg are staying away from firms, stores, and theaters that have brought economic reprisals against some of the Negroes. Negroes are being urged in all of South Carolina to save more of their earnings and only spend what is necessary. Negroes are also being told to invest their savings in sound investments.

James T. McCain,
Associate Director

JTMoC/ig

Name: Mr. E. H. Brown, Summerton, S. C. -- Mr. Brown signed the school petition

Business: Brown's Store & Cafe, Summerton, S. C.

Last date of delivery by firms: Tuesday, September 13, 1955

Reasons given for refusing delivery: None

Firms that have refused delivery:
Pepsi-Cola; Royal Crown-Cola, Dr. Petter Co., Coca-Cola, Union Wholesale Grocery Co., Inc., Miller High Lifht Beer Co., and -- Southern Bread Co., all of Sumter, S. C.

Name: Mrs. Mary J. Oliver, Summerton, S. C. - Mrs. Oliver signed the school petition.

Business: Oliver's Cafe, Summerton, S. C.

Last date of delivery by firms: Tuesday, September 13, 1955

Reasons given for refusing delivery:
Coble Milk Co., Orangeburg, S. C.;
Royal Crown-Cola, Sumter, S. C.,
Dr. Pepper Co.,
The drivers for these firms have told Mrs. Oliver that they have order not to serve her.

Firms that have refused delivery:
Coble Milk Co., Orangeburg, S. C.
Royal Crown-Cola; Coca-Cola; Dr. Pepper Co.; Pepsi-Cola; Claussen Bread Co.; Southern Bread Co.; and all beer dealers; all of these firms are in Sumter, S. C. -- J. A. Futch Fish Co. Wilmington, N. C.

Name: Mr. Robert Smith, Summerton, S. C.

Business: Smith's Grill, Summerton, S. C.

Last date of delivery by firms: Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1955

Reasons given for refusing delivery:
The Merchants (white) of Summerton, S. C. have instructed the drivers not to serve him.

Firms that have refused delivery:
W. A. Livingston Co., Orangeburg, S. C.
Kingman Meat Co., Orangeburg, S. C.
Coble Milk Co., Orangeburg, S. C.
Pepsi-Cola, Sumter, S. C.
Coca-Cola, Sumter, S. C.
Royal Crown-Cola, Sumter, S. C.
Southern Bread Co., Sumter, S. C.
All beer companies of Sumter, S. C.

Mr. Smith further states that he was called in by Mr. Dave McCleary to sign a statement stating that he was not a member of the NAACP, this he refused to do. Since then, these firms have refused to deliver him commodities.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Oct. 10, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Ex. Dir.,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

OCT 11 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Conditions remain the same in the Summerton situation as was outlined to you in our letter of Sept. 24.

To October 7 inclusive, those merchants have not received commodities from the companies, as reported to you.

We wish to tell you, also, the Crosswell Wholesale Co., of Sumter, S. C. has refused to sell to those merchants.

The only way commodities can be gotten by the merchants is to go to Sumter and secure them, thereby they are able to keep their stores open.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain,
Associate Director

/ig

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Jan. 3, 1956

Mr. Fred B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

Enclosed you will find copy of Mr. James T. McCain's report of activities for the month of December, 1955, which was typed by his daughter on a voluntary basis.

Yours truly,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

/ig

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 LADY STREET - COLUMBIA, S. C.

Orangeburg, S. C. - - December 6, 1955

While in Orangeburg, S. C., Tuesday, December 6, 1955, I talked with several Negroes from all walks of life and representing businesses and professions, relative to the tension, fears, economic pressure, economic reprisals, boycott, counter-boycott, etc., that are prevalent in this city; and what were their thinking on the chances of the Negroes and Whites reaching some sort of a compromise on the issue that had brought these conditions about in Orangeburg. Practically all of the Negroes felt that things had drifted so far, at the present, that the chances of Negroes and Whites sitting down together in trying to reach a middle of the road agreement were almost impossible. Yet the Negroes would not stand in the way of any movement that would help lessen the tension if the movement was sincere on the part of the Whites.

Since these reprisals started in Orangeburg, three white men have resigned as Trustees of Claflin College (Negro) because of the position the college and students have taken in this matter. The men are Messrs. Andrew David Griffin, Hugo Sims, Jr. and William E. Tulloch, all of Orangeburg, South Carolina.

It was also reported that the Rt. Rev. J. W. E. Bowen, Resident Bishop, under whose jurisdiction Claflin operates, was contacted before the NAACP held its mass meeting in Claflin's Gymnasium, November 22, 1955, asking him to use his influence with the authorities at Claflin not to let the NAACP use the Gymnasium for its mass meeting. When Bishop Bowen refused to interfer with the meeting, the white Trustees felt that they could not continue to serve as Trustees at Claflin College. It was stated that Bishop Bowen informed the white Trustees when contacted, that he was a life member of the NAACP and believed that the NAACP has every right to meet at Claflin as long as the officials at Claflin thought the meeting was in order.

Whether the resigning of the three white Trustees from Claflin's Trustee Board will have any dire effect from a financial standpoint cannot be ascertained. Mr. Smith, acting President, confirmed the resigning of the three white Trustees.

Sumter, S. C. - - December 6, 1955

Dr. Heyward Gibbs emphasized States Rights Intrusion in his address in Sumter, S. C. Below is an excerpt of his speech taken from the Sumter Daily Item:

Dr. Heyward Gibbes, prominent Columbia physician, discussed the school problems of South Carolina at yesterday's weekly meeting of the Rotary Club in the Coca-Cola Community Room.

Dr. Gibbes, who was introduced by Dr. H. A. Mood, is not only one of South Carolina's leading physicians but has also been active in school work for many years. He has been a member of the school board of Columbia for 30 years, and chairman of the board for the last 18 years. Gibbes High School in Columbia is named in his honor.

The schools of South Carolina are beset by three important problems, he said. The first of these problems, curriculum is a professional matter that must be solved by professional school men, he declared.

The second is the financial problem. Governor Byrnes' equalization plan was good but it came too late and has proved very expensive. Millions have been pouring into new school buildings in the last few years, he said, and the goal of equal physical facilities for the two races is rapidly being approached. The cost of operating our schools has also gone up tremendously, he stated. When he first became connected with the Columbia schools the budget was $400,000. Now it is $5 million.

The third and most serious problem, he said, is the problem of race.

"There is a tendency," he declared, "in sections of the country where there is no race problem to assume that there is no race problem anywhere. This approach is not realistic. Racial integrity is the goal in our section of the country. There is a race problem, in my opinion, in any section where the population of a minority race reaches as much as fifteen percent of the total population. A realistic understanding makes it necessary that we maintain this racial separation. Our bi-racial society must be maintained. The time has not yet arrived for any change in this."

Dr. Gibbes charged that the federal government has intruded on the rights granted individual states by the Constitution and has taken rights not specifically delegated to it.

The speaker named a number of instances of successful defiance of supreme court decisions by states, which based their refusal to abide by these decisions on the ground that they were unconstitutional. Dr. Gibbes said he believed in respect for the law, but did not believe it was traitorous to oppose the supreme court segregation decision so long as the constitutionality of its act is open to question.

High Point, N. C. - - December 10, 1955

Father Maurice J. Shean, Mrs. Alice N. Spearman and I journeyed to High Point, N. C. to take part in a workshop on Human Relations, sponsored by the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, held at the YMCA. There were about 50 persons at the workshop, representing several cities in North Carolina.

Each council was given an opportunity to tell what his or her council was doing in the field of human relations.

Greensboro, N. C. representatives stated that their group had encouraged many of the merchants in Greenboro in taking down signs over drinking fountains

where the word Negro and White was used. Nothing had been accomplished on the desegregation of schools. The other cities, where there were councils on Human Relations in North Carolina, representatives stated that little in anything had been done. Every move they had made had been blocked by the political structure in these cities.

Father Shean spoke on how the Rock Hill Council on Human Relations was started and how it operated. From the report on the Rock Hill Council it was the consensus of opinion that the Rock Hill Council was far in advance than any other council in North or South Carolina.

After the councils had reported, Dr. C. H. Parrich of Louisville, Kentucky, one of the consultants for the workship, was presented. Dr. Parrich spoke of two dangers that we are confronted with. First, people aren't aware of the shift in race relations, namely the shift from equality in a segregated system (if that be possible) and the shift for complete integration. Second, what do we do in a state where the political group will not accept the Supreme Court Decision? After a considerable amount of time had been given to this discussion, it was generally agreed (I believe) that the political structure of the hard core states will have to change before the Supreme Court Decision will be carried out. Each community will have to solve its problem within the framework of its own political structure.

At the luncheon session, Mr. Thomas A. Van Sand of the Baltimore City School System was presented. Mr. Van Sand gave a complete factual report on how the Baltimore School Board went about desegregating its schools. Mr. Van Sand stated that there were many problems aroused by the Supreme Court Decision but the school commissioners worked out every problem, without evading any issue. Now the schools in the city of Baltimore are working as smoothly as ever. Mr. Van Sand also stressed the importance of knowing your community. Baltimore was successful in desegregating its schools because of the cooperation that was given by all of its

citizens working for the welfare of all of its children.

Orangeburg, S. C. - - December 11, 1955

Mrs. H. F. Pierce, Vice President of the Orangeburg Chapter of NAACP, received a letter threating her life. The letter has been turned over to the FBI authorities for investigation. The letter was written in pencil across the top of a torn piece of newspaper. "YOU WILL DIE", it said. Mrs. Pierce has been and still is active in the civic affairs of the community of Orangeburg. Mrs. Pierce has one married daughter in Orangeburg who teaches mathematics at State College (Negro) here. Feelings here are extremely tense.

Hemingway, S. C. - - December 11, 1955

Hemingway Churchwomen take issue on segregation. Members of the Woman's Society of Christian Service and Wesleyan Service Guild of the Hemingway Methodist Church have unanimously voiced their disapproval of the stand taken by the General Conference and Woman's Society of Christian Service regarding the desegregation of the races in the church and school. In opposition to such a stand, they have issued the following statement of policy:

"The members of the W.S.C.S. and the Wesleyan Service Guild of the Hemingway Methodist Church voice unanimously an emphatic disapproval of the petition to be sent to the General Conference in 1956 asking removal of racial lines within the Methodist Church as adopted by the National Executive Committee of the W.S.C.S. (a governing body whose ideas and actions are not representative of the two million Methodist women they are supposedly representing), and which gives added emphasis to the General Conference Directive of 1952 toward the abolition of every trace of segregation within the church by the year 1960.

"We are definitely in favor of racial segregation.

"We believe that racial segregation has no relation to the belief in and the

teaching of the brotherhood of man. We believe in following the teachings of Christ which include helping all races at home and abroad, and living in brotherly friendliness with good will towards all.

"We believe that the removal of racial lines would have a most destructive influence on Christian Service.

"The Woman's Society of Christian Service and the Wesleyan Service Guild oppose any action toward integration of the races and will give no support whatsoever to this movement in our church, church school, and church organizations."

Columbia, S. C. - - December 13, 1955

At the office of the South Carolina Branch of NAACP, clothing, food, candy, toys, etc., are arriving daily to help those individuals in Clarendon and Orangeburg Counties who are suffering from the economic squeeze that has been brought against them because of the position they have taken on desegregation. The National Committee for Rural Schools, whose office is in New York City, has sent 15 large boxes of clothing. Organizations in Philadelphia, Pa., have sent at least 3 tons of food of all description. These commodities are being distributed to the needy in the above counties. Last year the National Committee for Rural Schools sent to the needy in Clarendon county an equal amount of clothing. These people are very greatful to those who are helping them in this fight for complete equality.

Orangeburg,S. C. - - December 14, 1955

At the suggestion of Dean Haynes of Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C., a small group of persons were asked to meet in the office of Acting President Smith on Claflin's campus. This meeting was called to explore the possibilities of trying to work out some method or methods in which a plan could be used in bringing the Negroes and Whites together so that a compromise could be worked out in Orangeburg to relieve some of the tension that exit there now, that would be

approved by both Negro and White.

Those attending the meeting were Dean Haynes, Acting President Smith, Dr. Jen-Chi Chang all of Claflin College, Father Parker, an Episcopal Minister of Orangeburg, Mr. Courtney Siceloff of Pen School, Beaufort, S. C., Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, S. C. Council on Human Relations, Columbia, S. C., and James T. McCain, S. C. Council on Human Relations.

After much discussion of the problem, it was finally decided that Mr. Siceloff and Mrs. Spearman would contact the White ministers and merchants and I was to contact the Negroes. We left Mr. Smith's office to reassemble at 8:00 p.m., to discuss our findings.

Around 8:15 p.m., that evening, we reassembled at Claflin College to report to the group what we had found out. Mr. Siceloff and Mrs. Spearman reported that they hadn't made much headway with the Whites they contacted. It seemed that all the Whites were reluctant to take the initiative in trying to get a group of people together on a bi-racial basis. The Negroes that I contacted said that they would be willing to discuss the matter, but they would not give up all of their rights just to reach a compromise. If the Whites would be willing to give in some, they would do likewise. Although little was accomplished at this meeting it seemed, Dean Haynes said that he would make another try in January. This idea of trying again was accepted by the group.

Florence, S. C. - - December 15, 1955

The Reverend J. J. Abney of Trinity Baptist of Florence, S. C., told the Palmetto State Voters Association Convention here that the issue of segregation in the South is one that is political more than anything else. He stated that the politicians continue to play on segregation because they do not fear the Negro vote. He urged his listeners to get out and vote when the time comes and get all Negroes to register who are eligible. Rev. Abney also said that he

didn't know who the politicians have been talking about when they say that "Leading South Carolina Negroes are satisfied with the status quo". That's the most subtle form of brainwashing they are using; to keep repeating untrue statements until they are accepted as the truth. The convention was held only a few blocks from the joint meeting of Florence County Citizen's Councils, whose organization's aims are to maintain school segregation and all other form of segregation. The principle speaker for the Citizen's Council was THE HONORABLE J. STROM THURMOND, JUNIOR SENATOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia, S. C. - - December 18, 1955

I was privileged with the opportunity of meeting with the Unitarian Fellowship, Sunday, December 18, 1955, in the National Cash Register Building in Columbia, S. C. After the opening of service with recorded music, the speaker was presented. The Guest Speaker was Mr. Gil Rowland, Religious Editor of the Greenville News. Mr. Rowland's subject was "Religious Types". Mr. Rowland told his listeners that he felt that the vast majority of ministers in South Carolina are afraid to give their real opinion about the Supreme Court Decision. They are held in fear by their congregations. Mr. Rowland stressed the importance of each individual doing his or her bit as a person to persuade others that the Supreme Court Decision must be carried out. There were about 20 persons present.

REPORT
of
JAMES T. McGAIN

Sumter County, Shiloh District - - January 31, 1956

Twenty-four (24) Negroes of the Shiloh District in Sumter County met at Asbury M. E. Church, Tuesday night, January 31, 1956, to discuss ways and methods that could be used in the future to help Negroes better prepare themselves on how to combat future reprisals that are anticipated in this community. They discussed ways in which they could help each other financially. This could be done through Federal Credit Association which they would organize in their community.

Another way of helping themselves would come through taking an active part in politics in their community. It was brought out at the meeting that the population of this district is: Negroes 6,000, whites 2,000. If every Negro who could qualify to register would do so and then vote for the best person who offered himself, they felt that they would receive better treatment in their community than they are receiving now. Each person at this meeting was to get other persons in the community who do not have a registration certificate to go to the Sumter Court House the first Monday in February and try to get a registration certificate. The qualifications to secure a certificate would be explained to each person. Out of the twenty-four (24) persons present at the meeting, twenty (20) of them had already gotten a registration certificate to vote.

The following persons were elected to serve as officers of the Shiloh District to see to it that every Negro was reached and helped in securing a registration certificate: Mr. W. E. Keels, Chairman; Miss R. L. Dickey, Secretary; Mr. Mack McCray, Treasurer. It was also brought out that Negroes who are members of the NAACP are being singled out from non-members and are being fired from the jobs they are now holding. These persons are not petition signers but members of the NAACP. To keep the Negroes in this community abreast on the things that are taking place in South Carolina and their immediate surroundings, they agreed to meet at least once every month and if need be more often.

Sumter County - - February 2, 1956

It has been reported by Mr. Otto Fulwood that he and his mother have been told by the Johnson Cotton Company of Lake City, S. C., that they will have to pay the mortgage that is now due on his farm at Lake City or foreclosure proceedings will start immediately. Mr. Fulwood stated that the Johnson Cotton Company told him in December, 1955 that the mortgage would be carried over until September, 1956; but without any warning, he was called in a few days ago and told that the company would have to have its money. The Fulwoods owe the Johnson Cotton Company $2100.00. The Fulwoods' property consist of

178.9 acres of land; 2 houses recently built at around $7000.00 each and 3 tenant houses. I have learned that there are certain people interested in this property and would like to see that the Fulwoods are squeezed out. Today I was instrumental in securing a Lawyer for the family and have found someone who will make the payment to the Johnson Cotton Company to save this farm. It seems that the new strategy now is to force Negroes to pay up all debts if they are petition signers or members of the NAACP, even though Negroes have paid all debts in the past. It is hoped that where Negroes are helped to overcome this economic squeeze, they will forever be on their guard in the future and demand a copy of all transactions entered into.

Hemmingway, South Carolina - - February 2, 1956

I was given an opportunity to appear on program of the Williamsburg County Teachers Association at Carver High School in Hemmingway, S. C. During their group meetings, I had the pleasure of speaking with some of the groups and urging them to teach Negro High School students some of the rudiments of business to all their children so that these children could help their parents in the future before contracts are entered into with their landlords. The importance of reading any agreement made with the landlords was discussed. The work of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations was explained to them and many of them expressed a desire to join the Council soon.

Newberry, Winnsboro and Camden, South Carolina - - February 7, 1956

I visited Newberry, S. C., in order to find out if there was any possibility of getting a group of citizens who would be willing to come together in a bi-racial body to discuss the problems of the community. At the present, no one I talked with saw the possibility of getting such a group together. It was reported to me by Rev. Gaulden of this city that he (Rev. Gaulden), Mr. Ralph Williams and Mr. Herbert Coleman had represented the Negro parents of Newberry in seeking to show the inadequacies of the new Negro high school in Newberry. The new high school for Negroes (the only one for Negroes in the county) had 12 classrooms and 580 high school students. The Library and Science Laboratories were not equipped. This is a new high school. Rev. Gaulden stated that they have tried to show the Board of Education that these are the type of inadequacies that exist in a seperate but equal situation. The Board of Education promised this group that plans are in the making for additional classrooms for 1956-57.

After talking with several Negroes in Winnsboro, S. C., it was soon learned that nothing could be done in this city at the present. Several copies of the blue folder on the S. C. Council on Human Relations were given to Negroes in Winnsboro.

Several persons of Camden, S. C., were invited to come to Sumter, S. C., Monday night, February 13, 1956, at Mt. Pisgah A. M. E. Church

to hear Miss Irene Osborne of the American Friends who will be the chief consultant for the Sumter group.

Sumter, South Carolina - - February 7, 1956

At a call meeting of the Sumter Chapter of the Palmetto Voters Association, which was held at Mt. Pisgah A. M. E. Church, the reports of the precinct captains were made as to the progress they had made in getting Negroes ready to vote by first securing a registration certificate. It was reported at this meeting that more than 150 Negroes received their registration certificate the first day the books were opened in Sumter, which was Monday, February 6, 1956. These captains, along with the Negro Ministerial Alliance, are making a house to house canvass in getting Negroes who can qualify out to get their registration certificate.

At the end of the Palmetto Voters Association's meeting another group of Negroes organized the Sumter Loan and Investment Corporation with a capital stock of $15,000.00, divided into six hundred shares at twenty-five dollars ($25.00) a share. The officers and the Board of Directors were elected and the charter to operate would be applied for immediately. The share holders in this corporation believe by combining their resources together, many farmers could be helped where economic pressure has been used against them. These are the types of business organizations plus the co-ops that are being urged among Negroes.

Florence, Darling, Hartsville, South Carolina - - February 8, 1956

Arrangements have been made with Mr. James O'Dowd, Editor of the Florence News to have Miss Irene Osborne meet with a group of white people in Florence, Tuesday, February 14, 1956, at 8:00 p.m. Mr. O'Dowd felt that it would be better at this time in Florence not to have the group meet in a bi-racial group. The place of the meeting would be sent in by Mr. O'Dowd to Mrs. Spearman, Executive Director of S. C. Council on Human Relations. The Negro group agreed to meet with Miss Osborne also, but a place for the meeting was not reached. The place of meeting would be decided the next day.

Florence, Darlington, South Carolina - - February 9, 1956

Final arrangements have been made to have Miss Osborne meet with the Negroes of Florence, Darlington, Hartsville and a few other Negroes who are to be invited. The meeting place will be the Hut in the yard of the Cumberland Methodist Church, South Coit Street, Florence, S. C.

Greelyville, South Carolina - - February 10, 1956

Negroes in Williamsburg County are being denied loans for their crops even though they own their farms and homes. They are being told that as long as they are members of the NAACP no loans will be available to them. Mr. John Dukes who owns 202 acres of land, a tractor,

2 mules, 2 cows, 38 hogs and a pick-up truck has been turned down by the local bank in Greely ville in trying to secure a loan. He has done business with this bank for several years and this is the first time a loan has been denied him. The reason given him for denial of said loan is, that he is a member of the NAACP. He is trying to secure a loan elsewhere so that he may purchase fertilizer and seeds for his farm this spring.

Mr. William July is also having trouble securing money to purchase fertilizer and seeds for his farm. He too is a member of the NAACP. Mr. July has about 4 acres and a home. The home is in good condition and has six rooms in it, but he cannot borrow from the bank on it. Every avenue that might be available for loans to these farmers is being closed to them. It seems that the pinch is on to force the Negro to sell his farm and leave the community or force him to his knees so that he will have to come crawling back to the whites in these communities.

Mr. Dukes has an allotment of 18 acres of cotton, 5.1 acres of tobacco, 5 acres wheat, 12 acres oats and 45 acres of corn. Mr. July has 4 acres of cotton, 1.1 acres of tobacco and 5 acres of corn. Mr. July is renting 7 acres of land in addition to the 4 acres he owns.

Sumter, South Carolina - - February 12, 1956

The State chapters of the Palmetto State Voters Association met at the First Baptist Church, Sunday, February 12, 1956, at 4:00 p.m. The express purpose of this meeting was to discuss the importance of political organizations in their communities and how to go about working with these organizations. The precinct, county and state organizations were discussed thoroughly with the representatives from all over the State. Each county chairman was urged to go back to his respective community and get to work on having his people registered and when the time comes get the people out to vote. There were approximately 18 counties present.

Sumter, South Carolina - - February 13, 1956

Miss Irene Osborne of the American Friends Society spoke to the student body at Morris College, Monday, February 13, 1956. After appearing in chapel at Morris College, Miss Osborne spoke at a siminar sponsored by the Honor students and Student Council of Morris College. At 6:00 p.m. that evening she spoke to a bi-racial group at Mt. Pisgah A. M. E. Church. There Mis Osborne outlined the methods and ways that were used in desegregating the Washington school system. Many questions were directed from the audience and satisfactory answers were given to each question by Miss Osborne. At the next meeting of the Sumter group some of the projects which Miss Osborne suggested will be attacked. 35 persons attended.

Florence, South Carolina - - February 14, 1956

Since it was not possible to meet in a bi-racial group in Florence, Miss Osborne met with a group of Negroes in the Hut located at the

Cumberland Methodist Church. After telling this group how Washington was desegregated, Miss Osborne told this group to use positive forces that could be found in this community and use them. Each community would have to solve its problems separately.

Columbia, South Carolina - - February 15, 1956

At 10:30 a.m. Miss Osborne met with a group of interested persons of Columbia in the Methodist Center Building. During this meeting much information was given on the techniques which might be used in Columbia in helping to solve the many problems that we in South Carolina are facing. This was a bi-racial group.

At 1:30 p.m. Miss Osborne spoke to the faculty and student body of Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.; and at 2:30 p.m. she met with the South Carolina Executive Committee of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Rock Hill and Greenville, South Carolina - -February 16-17, 1956

Miss Osborne met with the groups in Rock Hill and Greenville and urged them to take positive action in working for desegregation of schools in their communities. She stressed the point of bringing those in to work with you whose ideas are similar or near similar to yours. She left each group with the feeling that it could do something in its community to help clear the way in implementing the Supreme Court Decisions in South Carolina when it comes.

Elloree, South Carolina - - February 20, 1956

Below is a copy of the letter received by Mr. L. A. Blackman, Negro contractor and civic leader in the town of Elloree, S. C.

February 8, 1956
Holly Hill Building Supply Co
T. W. Westberry, Manager
Telephone 164 Cor. Gilway and R. R. Ave. P. O. Box 25
Everything For The Builder
Holly Hill, S. C.

L. A. Blackman:

Due to the difference of your opinion in school segregation problems, we, Holly Hill Building Supply Co., will not be able to supply you with any of your building needs from this day forth.

We will write Ethel Jamison today and inform her we can't sell any more material to you for her home.

We do not wish to carry on business transactions with people that support the advancement of colored people. So do not ask for any more materials.

Holly Hill Bldg. Supply
Trustee W. Westberry

Any method that the whites can use to force Negroes to suffer in certain communities in South Carolina is being tried. Mr. Blackman has built many homes in and around Kilgree, S. C.

Several Negroes have reported that the bank of Kilgree will only lend money to Negroes if they will sign a statement saying that they have never been, are not now and will never become a member of the NAACP. Since Negroes will not sign such a statement, loans are being refused them.

Columbia, South Carolina - - February 21, 1956

Through the Victory Saving Bank of Columbia, many Negro farmers are being helped to carry on in the face of economic reprisals brought against them in their communities. Many of these farmers are securing aid to purchase fertilizer and seeds and to pay off mortgages where the persons are attempting foreclosures.

Sumter, South Carolina - - February 22, 1956

Clothing was issued to several Negro families in Sumter County who have been hard pressed because of the economic squeeze. All of these families that clothing has been given to are members of the NAACP and signers of the school petition.

Sumter, South Carolina - - February 23, 1956

Below is a copy of the speech made by Congressman L. Mendel Rivers:

Southerners were urged to "fight for your way of life" by Congressman L. Mendel Rivers at a meeting of the Sumter County Citizens Council here last night.

The congressman said, "I suggest legal resistance (to integration)", but implied that the resistance might take other channels, "because Southerners don't run from a fight."

Rivers, who represents the First District of South Carolina in Congress, was given a standing ovation as he was introduced by Rep. John J. Riley of Sumter and the Second District.

Riley told the group that "we face a great crisis," not because of outside threats but because the Supreme Court "is breaking down the whole structure of the United States."

Julius A. Stubbs, liaison officer of the local council, was presented an engraved silver tray for outstanding service to the council.

The presentation was made by Robert O. Purdy, council secretary, who pointed out that Mr. Stubbs has been in the fight for continued segregation since the "Black Monday" decision of the Supreme Court.

F. B. Creech, former mayor of Sumter, spoke briefly, and said, "It is important—it is urgent that every eligible white citizen vote in the coming elections."

He urged those who do not hold a registration certificate dated since Jan. 1, 1948, to register as soon as possible. He also urged the people to attend precinct meetings scheduled tonight and tomorrow night.

Council Chairman T. D. Keels presided, and the invocation was by the Rev. C. P. Chenning of Bethel Methodist Church, Gaveso. At the close of the meeting, the Rev. W. S. Stoney, rector of Episcopal churches at Hagood and Statesburg, pronounced the benediction.

E. V. Atkinson, vice chairman, recognized guests and visitors, among them several out of town delegations, S. Emory Rogers, Summerton, secretary of the State Assn. of Citizens Councils; the County Delegation; City Council; and Mrs. Rivers.

Rivers had high praise for both Riley and Stubbs.

He said "if we had more man like Congressman Riley, we'd have fewer like those on the Supreme Court, because they wouldn't get any appropriation."

Rivers told the group that Thomas Jefferson knew that one day there would be a Supreme Court "which would get off base." Quoting Jefferson, he said that judges who make bad decisions should be removed.

Quoting Henry F. Grady, Rivers said "When the welfare of the Negro is commingled with politics, he is the loser."

Rivers said the Supreme Court decision "is not the law of the land. The law is only what the people regard."

He pointed to prohibition as an example, and said "that amendment was passed by Congress. But the Warren amendment transgresses even Warren's philosophy."

He referred to the chief justice's action concerning the Japanese while he was governor of California. "Warren forgot the Japs because they did not form a National Assn. for the Advancement of Japanese," he said.

The congressman pointed out that Abraham Lincoln was not in favor of equality or integration of the races, quoting from an address by Lincoln in 1858.

This quote, (printed in full on today's editorial page) concludes:
"And inasmuch as they cannot live, while they remain together, there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white man."

Rivers asserted that if any colored man had that letter, "the NAACP would lynch him."

The congressman said he had asked Attorney General Brownell about the civil rights of a Negro principal in Georgia who was pressured into resigning because of his opposition to integration.

(Harrison E. Lee, young Negro school principal of Fort Gaines, Ga., who counseled members of his race to forget integration for the time being, resigned early this month and left the community hastily with his family.

(Lee said that pressure from Negroes in the community forced his decision. His wife, a teacher in a nearby school, also resigned.)

Rivers said he had received no reply from Brownell, "but there had better be a reply on my desk when I get back to Washington."

Referring to the school situation in Washington, Rivers said that if the races try to commingle in the South "the South will be worse than Washington."

He charged that a virtual iron curtain surrounds the recently integrated schools in Washington, and that it is impossible to get any information concerning them.

He said that patrolmen are assigned to the schools to "protect teachers, stop fights and prevent bloodshed."

Rivers asserted that "many ugly stories" leak out of the Washington schools, about "open fights and feuds, and lowering of standards."

He called on Southerners always to insist on protection of the colored people, "because 90 per cent of them don't know what's going on. I represent more colored people than any other man in South Carolina, and I am sure my colored constituents do not believe in the NAACP."

The congressman told the group, "You must have a strong organization, for a dagger is pointed at your way of life."

If the Supreme Court decision is carried to its logical conclusion, he said, it will mean a reversal of the laws of God and Nature, resulting in "one color and one creed."

He said the proponents of integration are seeking "an improvement on God Almighty.

"But they forgot that people like you have learned to read and write, and think. And you learned it in segregated schools."

Rivers asserted that if the decision is carried out, "we will have government of men, not of law, and you might as well pay off your representatives and let them go home."

He said that the South can choose one of two routes: The peaceful path to perdition, or sail the stormy seas to freedom.

The decision outlawing segregation resulted from political premises of the Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower administrations, he said. Rivers advocated that the nine Supreme Court justices be "impeached and run out of Washington and the United States."

He told the group that "you have enemies," and listed Time Magazine, Life Magazine, Look Magazine, and big foundations and the United Nations.

"Your only weapons," he said, "are the ballot box, organization and intestinal fortitude."

Rivers said that the impact of the Citizens Councils is being felt in the North "because they read in your eyes the determination last seen in the eyes of Southern Americans who fought for their way of life" during World War II and Korea.

"While they were fighting," he said, "the 92nd Division was creating a world record for retreating in Italy, and that was a black division."

Rivers said, "My children aren't going to attend integrated schools, and I advise you not to send yours."

He concluded by saying that he "will not break faith with my children, who would have to live in a mongrelized world."

Charleston, South Carolina - - February 26, 1956

The fourth Annual Southeastern Regional Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held its final mass meeting at the Charleston County Hall, with the Honorable Charles C. Diggs, Congressman from Detroit, Michigan as the principle speaker. Congressman Diggs was a former State Senator of Michigan and is now Congressman from the 13th District of Detroit, Michigan. Congressman Diggs started his address by stating to his audience that he represented a district in Detroit of all nationalities and the Negroes were not in the majority. He urged the Negro in the South to remain firm in his fight for human dignity and equal protection of the law and in the end victory will be ours. He made the following statements during his discourse; "Civil Rights is the most important issue facing the American people today. The professional Negroes as a whole in the South are not

offering the leadership that is so vitally needed in the South today. There are a billion eyes watching Americans today to see if the mandate of the Supreme Court Decision is carried out. Negroes in America will never ally themselves with communism or the communistic party, it is bad enough to be black in America but even worse to be Black and Red; recognize the ballot box by registering and vote and don't vote for any candidate, local or national, until you know his platform on Civil Rights." Congressman Diggs spoke before an audience of about 1500 persons.

Sumter, South Carolina - - February 27, 1956

The Biennial Rally of the Sumter Branch of the NAACP was held at First Baptist Church, Monday night, February 27, 1956 at 8:00 p.m. Below is the address of the speaker, Mr. Clarence Mitchell, Director, Washington Bureau of the NAACP:

"Although your invitation to speak comes at a time when Congress is in session and there are many pressing problems for us, I have accepted it with great pleasure.

I wanted to come if for no other reason than to congratulate you on the magnificant job that you are doing out here on the frontier of democracy. I say frontier of democracy because the real meaning of America has not penetrated into South Carolina.

We are spending millions of dollars to spread democracy abroad. We send our fighting men to every corner of the earth to protect freedom. Yet, here in our own land, there are people who perhaps have never read the Constitution of the United States or, if they have read it, do not believe in the things that it stands for.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to all of our citizens equality of treatment. It is not equality when one set of children may attend a school that is built with funds collected from all the tax payers and another set of children who happen to be black are sent to a separate school solely because of the color of their skins.

Under our system of Government, the United States Supreme Court has the last word on questions of Constitutional law. No matter what wild predictions may be made by newspaper editors, no matter how many fantastic laws legislatures may pass and no matter how many demonstrations may be put on by unruly mobs, in the end the Court's decisions must be obeyed and the law of the land must prevail. All of the leaders of South Carolina know this. From the Governor down to the most humble members of the state legislature, it is known that the Supreme Court of the United States is the final word in matters of this kind.

Instead of advising the citizens of South Carolina that the law must be obeyed, its leaders who act on the basis of selfish motives have tried to becloud the real issue.

Those who support segregation make heroes out of colored former convicts who uphold segregation and seek to jail clergymen who favor integration.

If a colored man who has been a thief or a murderer says he is in favor of segregation, he is received with open arms by the White Citizens Councils. A great many southern daily newspapers print what he says and hail him as a leader of his people. Members of the southern delegation in Congress are quick to insert his statements in the Congressional Record. When the most respectable colored citizens say that they believe in integration, they are branded as radicals and trouble makers.

Our opponents have advanced spurious legal doctrines which they call interposition and nullification but, in reality, they know that these doctrines have no significance in the present picture. All that they have accomplished by this type of legal flummery is total confusion. They have given to those who believe in taking the law into their hands an excuse for violence.

The full flowering of that kind of activity was seen on the campus of the University of Alabama a few days ago.

It is interesting to note that the blind unreasoning mob which tore up the campus of the University of Alabama was not content merely to harass and pelt a little colored girl with eggs and rocks, but it, also, threw missiles at the white dean of women breaking the rear window of her car. Life Magazine carried a picture of similar violence with the wife of the President of the University of Alabama as the target of the mob.

Let us pray that the leaders of South Carolina have studied these pictures well. Let us pray that they have observed the events in Alabama well. Because when hoodlums go berserk, they do not content themselves with attacks upon colored people alone. They will attack anyone regardless of race, sex, or station in life.

Today, South Carolina faces the alternative of yielding to the Supreme Court decision and obeying the law of the land or opening the flood gates for irresponsible mob action on the part of those who do not believe in any kind of law and order for any kind of race or people.

One of the most tragic aspects of the South Carolina picture today is the fact that its leaders do not themselves follow the kind of standards or rules of conduct which they call upon the people of this state to observe.

As proof of this contention, I challenge the White Citizens Councils to ask all local, state, and Federal office holders in and from South Carolina to answer the following questions under oath:

1. Do you have any colored relatives?

2. Have you ever publicly endorsed the pro-segregation statements of ex-convicts by putting them in the Congressional Record?

3. Have you ever eaten in a restaurant which also serves colored patrons?

4. Will you refuse to attend the 1956 National Conventions of the Democrats and Republicans because hotels in Chicago and San Francisco are open to all persons without regard to race?

5. Is the friendship of nations that are mainly colored essential to the security of our country?

If the Councils dare to accept this challenge and the office holders or office seekers answer them truthfully, the information revealed will rock the State of South Carolina.

If the Councils do not accept this challenge, they must stand discredited before their followers.

Florence, South Carolina -- February 28, 1956

Mr. Clarence Mitchell, Director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Rev. H. D. Sharper, President of the Sumter Branch of the NAACP were arrested last night at the railroad station in Florence. Mr. Mitchell stated that he attempted to get into the station to find out from the ticket agent the exact schedule of the train he was taking back to Washington. He found the front door locked and could not get in. After trying the door for a few times a policeman came to the door and told him he would have to go to the Colored entrance, this Mr. Mitchell refused to do stating to the policeman he was an interstate passenger. Both he and Rev. Sharper were arrested.

At the police station, Mitchell posted bond. The same amount was asked for Rev. Sharper, and when Rev. Sharper could not post bond, he was locked up for about 30 minutes until he was released. The charges brought against the two men were for resisting an officer in performance of his duty.

When Mitchell and Sharper were brought to trial late this afternoon, in Florence, the city Attorney immediately asked the Judge to dismiss the case against the two men because he did not have any witnesses. This was done at once. The two men plead not guilty at the hearing. Mr. Mitchell went back to the station after the hearing to check on the train schedule to Washington and used the very waiting room in which he was denied previously. The station does not carry signs of any kind stating what rooms are for interstate or intrastate passengers.

Elloree, South Carolina - - February 29, 1956

Mr. Robert L. Williams reported that he and his cousin, Mr. W. B. Williams, both of this community, have been unable to secure loans from the Elloree bank. This is the first time the bank has refused to lend money to them, not withstanding that the bank through the years has granted their fathers loans. Messrs. Robert L. and W. B. Williams did not sign the school petition, but some of the tenants of their places did sign the petition. This seems to be the practice that is spreading

in the low country of South Carolina. If you are not a member of the NAACP and did not sign the school petition, reprisals are used against you if the whites feel that you are a sympathizer for the cause of human dignity. These young men are in need of fertilizer and seeds for this planting season. Mr. Robert L. Williams farms over 125 acres of land, Mr. W. B. Williams farms over 160 acres of land.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street

COLUMBIA, S. C.

AN ORGANIZATION OF SOUTHERNERS OF BOTH RACES WORKING TOGETHER IN THE INTEREST OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

MRS. ALICE N. SPEARMAN
Executive Director
Columbia, S. C.

MR. JAMES T. McCAIN
Associate Director
Sumter, S. C.

MRS. IRA G. GREENE
Secretary
Columbia, S. C.

THE REV. J. CLAUDE EVANS
Chairman
Columbia, S. C.

MR. JOHN F. POTTS
First Vice Chairman
Denmark, S. C.

MISS REBECCA REID
Secretary
Sumter, S. C.

The REV. HOWARD G. McCLAIN
Columbia, S. C.
Treasurer

MR. A. R. SURITZ
Second Vice Chairman
Rock Hill, S. C.

Board Members

Mr. Rene Berthiaume
Rock Hill, S. C.

Mr. J. E. Blanton
Cordova, S. C.

Mr. Louis Brookshire
Greenville, S. C.

The Rev. Harold Cole
Columbia, S. C.

Mr. J. M. Dabbs
Mayesville, S. C.

Dr. Dewey M. Duckett
Rock Hill, S. C.

Mr. Richard J. Foster
Greenville, S. C.

Miss Mary E. Frayser
Rock Hill, S. C.

Mr. John H. Harris
Charleston, S. C.

The Rev. F. Clyde Helms
Columbia, S. C.

Dr. E. A. E. Huggins
Greenville, S. C.

Mr. J. Emmett Jerome
Rock Hill, S. C.

Dr. E. C. Jones
Sumter, S. C.

Dr. W. W. Jones
Charleston, S. C.

Miss Adele Minahan
Columbia, S. C.

Dr. E. E. McClaren
Greenville, S. C.

Mrs. Marian B. Paul
Columbia, S. C.

The Rev. A. C. Redd
Columbia, S. C.

Bishop F. M. Reid
Columbia, S. C.

Mr. Gil Rowland
Greenville, S. C.

The Very Rev. Maurice V. Shean
Rock Hill, S. C.

Mr. W. E. Solomon
Columbia, S. C.

Mr. Paul Webber
Orangeburg, S. C.

Mrs. Marion B. Wilkinson
Orangeburg, S. C.

Mrs. Robert J. Wykes
Greenville, S. C.

Mrs. Morris S. Young
Anderson, S. C.

March 6, 1956

Dr. Geo. A. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Attached you will find report for the month of February, 1956, as given by Mr. James T. McCain. We acknowledge with appreciation the typing of the report as done by his daughter.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain,
Associate Director

/ig

REPORT
of
James T. McCain

Sumter, South Carolina - February 29, 1956

The planning committee met at the home of Rev. & Mrs. O. R. Reuben, February 29, 1956. Below is the report of that committee:

REPORT OF PLANNING COMMITTEE:

Recommendations:

I Organization

1. It is recommended that an informal body with a minimum degree of organization and officers be formed and that a definite date and time of meeting be established.

(a) It is recommended that this group meet each second Wednesday at four o'clock and that the time of meetings shall not exceed two hours. Place of meeting: Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. Church.

(b) We recommend Mr. Earle L. Kirby as chairman or convener of this group, and Mrs. Anna D. Reuben as recording secretary.

(c) We recommend the appointment of a Steering Committee to serve with the above officers in planning discussions, action or other activities for this group, and we recommend the following for the Steering Committee:

1. Rev. O. R. Reuben, Chairman
2. Mr. J. H. Dabbs
3. Mr. Ira Kaye
4. Rev. J. H. Nelson
5. Miss M. Priscilla Shaw
6. Rev. F. C. James
7. Miss Rebecca Reid
8. Mrs. Jane Powell
9. Mr. J. T. McCain
10. Dr. B. T. Williams

(d) Mr. James H. Dabbs consented to write articles for the paper for this group. Miss Rebecca Reid agreed to be responsible for sending notices for meetings.

(e) Mr. J. T. McCain was asked to serve as Community Survey Chairman and Fact-Finder.

II Objectives

1. We recommend that this group define its objectives and purposes and outline a program to give direction toward such goals or objectives.

   (a) Mr. Dabbs agreed to phrase the objectives and purpose which were stated in the discussion and present them at the next regular meeting.

   (b) It was urged that the members of this group strive to develop basic and mutual trust in each other so that the maximum degree of cooperation may result and so that discussion might be free.

   (c) It is recommended that meetings of this group be opened with prayer.

III Program

1. It is recommended that a continuing survey and study be made of desegregated situations in our community. Mr. McCain was asked to spearhead this activity.

2. It is recommended that efforts be made through personal contact, through personal and public communications to win the support of persons who are not in accord with defiance of the ruling of the Supreme Court, but who are not now actively supporting desegregation.

3. It is recommended that a study be begun of steps and/or methods which could be used when desegregation in public schools should begin in Sumter.

4. It is recommended that this group endeavor to utilize the experiences and cooperation of the Shaw Base Air Field personnel in our study of desegregation.

   (a) It was suggested that some interracial representation from Shaw Field be invited to one of these meetings to discuss their experiences in integration.

Columbia, South Carolina - March 6, 1956

The leaders of the United Churches of South Carolina women met at the church of the Good Shepard in Columbia, S. C. The meeting was opened with "The Lord's Prayer". Worshipful period was led by Mr. James Dabbs of Mayesville, S. C. Setting the stage for the meeting was Mrs. Tillie. Legal aspects of the Supreme Court Decision was presented by Mr. Marion Wright. It was agreed by all that full integration will be brought about with the help of the Christian Women. It was advocated by Mrs. Tillie that each community make a school survey and see how the schools will look when they are desegregated.

Lake City, South Carolina - March 7, 1956

I visited the home of Mr. Walter Scott whose home was shot into the

morning of March 4, 1956. Mr. Scott was not at home but the physical effects of the gun blast are very much in evidence. Several panes in his front door have been shattered. His picture window has many holes in the panes. The screens protecting the front door and the picture window are full of holes. Before leaving the city I had the opportunity of talking with Mr. Scott's sister, who told me that the indicent has been reported to the local police, but they are of the opinion that nothing will be done about it. I did not get a chance to see how much damage was done to the inside of the house. This is the second time that Mr. Scott's home has been fired into. If these conditions are allowed to continue, someone is going to return the fire.

Mullins, South Carolina - March 8, 1956

I met with a group of citizens of Mullins, S. C., Thursday night, March 8th. The subject discussed was job opportunities for Negro high school boys and girls in and out of the State of South Carolina. It was discovered that there are many opportunities available in South Carolina for high school students, provided they take the right courses or the right courses are offered in Negro high schools. Mr. James Hodge, President of the Parent-Teacher organization said that they had approached several white persons in Mullins to speak at their Parent-Teacher meeting, but no white person would agree to speak to them. It is hoped that in the near future we will be able to get the two groups together in Mullins, on a small basis, to discuss their school problems.

Sumter, South Carolina - March 14, 1956

A group of persons who have been meeting in Sumter, S. C. for several months met at Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. Church, March 14, 1956, for the express purpose of forming a permanent bi-racial group. The report of the planning committee was received and adopted. The planning committee's report is found at the beginning of this report. The following persons were made permanent officers for the group: Mr. Earl Kirby, Chairman; Mrs. A. D. Reuben, recording secretary and Rev. O. R. Reuben, Chairman for the Steering Committee. It was further agreed that the large group would meet once a month, but the Steering Committee would meet as often as it is necessary. It is planned for the present that the Steering Committee would meet at least twice a month or more than twice. The purpose of this group is found below:

This group exists for the purpose of considering and studying all community problems, especially as they exist in Sumter and the vicinity, with the view to improving the community. It intends to proceed in the spirit of democracy and of the Judeo-Christian tradition. It therefore unalterably favors the support of law and of all lawfully constituted authorities.

Seabury House, Greenwich, Connecticut - March 16-17, 1956

I was very happy to have had the opportunity to represent the South Carolina Council on Human Relations at the Ninth Annual Retreat for Denominational and Interdenominational Secretaries in Racial and Cultural Relations , which was held in Greenwich, Connecticut. The theme for the program was: "Next Steps in Programming for Racial and Cultural Relations." The Panel Discussion on which I appeared along with Messrs. Fred Routh, Frank Loescher and John Marion was: "The Current Situation in Desegregation of the Public Schools." One of the key questions that arose was, "Is the North pressing the South too hard in

school desegregation?" It was the consensus of opinion of the Southerner at this meeting and so expressed, that, the North cannot for one minute relax its pressure on the South, because if it does, the South (that is some parts of the South) will never obey the Supreme Court Decision on desegregation.

Sumter, South Carolina - March 17, 1956

Below is a speech made to the Sumter Kiwanis Club by Emory Rogers of Summerton, S. C. and State Organizer for Citizen Councils of South Carolina:

The executive secretary of the South Carolina Assn. of Citizens Councils warned yesterday that "The boundary of segregation is being pushed back daily by a determined enemy."

Emory Rogers of Summerton, in a talk before members of the Sumter Kiwanis Club, declared that although Citizens Councils have succeeded in creating a public opinion "favorable to our course," in many sections of the country, the South is just winning battles, and not the war it is waging to maintain separation of the races.

Mr. Rogers said that out of 416 state-supported colleges in the South, 208 - exactly half - have already desegregated. Out of 17 states which maintained "separate but equal school facilities" before the Supreme Court ruling May 17, 1954, was handed down, he listed nine which are now "lost to us": Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, West Virginia and west Texas. He conceded that many school districts in Virginia (especially those near Washington, D. C.) and North Carolina "because of a weak administration are going the way of integration."

"We are losing everyday territory we cannot regain," Mr. Rogers asserted. "Our enemy is determined and knows exactly where and when to move." He predicted that more litigation evolving around the question of racial segregation in the schools is in the offing between now and mid-July.

The Clarendon County attorney, who was introduced by Robert O. Purdy, said the issue today boils down to this: state sovereignty versus federal sovereignty and that Citizens Councils are trying to get the states still in the camp of segregation "to form a united front to protest and to actually interpose the sovereignty of the state between the people and the federal government."

Mr. Rogers traced briefly the growth of the Citizens Councils movement, from its beginnings in Mississippi a year and a half ago to the present time when it has spread to 11 other states. These councils have only one paramount aim, he said: "To maintain our bi-racial society in the South."

He reviewed the accomplishments of the Councils and said that their first aim - to organize - has been largely completed. There are now between 25 and 30,000 active members in Councils throughout the lower part of South Carolina and the movement is beginning to spread in the upper part of this state. It's leaders, he declared, are "the finest people. They are in favor of segregation but against the KKK way of maintaining it."

"The work of Citizens Councils has succeeded in changing public opinion from one of resignation and defeatism to one of determination not to give in."

He said that the recent state-wide meeting in Columbia, which was addressed by Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi, "broke the national paper curtain on the views of the South." Representatives from Time, Life and the New York Times came to the meeting - uninvited - expecting perhaps to find "a bunch of rabble-rousers bent on destruction." Instead they found "the best citizens of our state and they were forced to go back and report that the meeting was carried out in orderly fashion."

I. D. Elmore, president of the club, presided at the meeting which was opened with prayer by the Rev. William Stoney.

The Cheraw Chronicle - March 22, 1956

Many white people, in their anger, confusion, and fear following the Supreme Court's segregation ruling, have lashed out against the NAACP as a "communist organization."

It is important that people understand more fully the nature of the NAACP in order that some sort of solution to this problem can be reached. Failure to understand will hurt the South's position and bring difficult complications.

The vast majority of white people in the South disagree with the Supreme Court ruling and disagree with the aims of the NAACP. Certainly Southern white people have just as much right to work for a lawful reversal of the Court's ruling as Negroes had to work for a reversal of the separate-but-equal doctrine, which was the law for about 50 years.

However, the South's position is not helped by careless accusation. It is simply not true that the NAACP is a communist-inspired organization. Do most of us know what communism really is?

It is a philosophy of government, whereby all property is owned by the state in a tightly-regimented, state-controlled economy. Communism, as practiced in the world today, believes that the individual exists for the state. There is no personal freedom and no interest in individual, human rights. It's a brutal dictatorship in which the citizen has no right to property, religious belief, private thought, or conscience.

Now keep that in mind while we tell you of a speech in Cheraw last Sunday by James Hinton, state president of the NAACP. Mr. Hinton was reminding his people of their personal responsibilities. Here is some of his advice to Negroes:

1. Save your money and buy yourself some land, so you can provide for yourself and your family.

2. Then invest your money and amass more capital, so you can build yourself a decent house to live in.

3. Send your children to school, so they can get the best possible education.

4. Study the issues of the day so you can understand them, then exercise your right, privilege and responsibilities as citizens of America by voting.

5. Always put your trust in the Lord and never lose faith in the Church and Christianity.

6. Never resort to violence, disorder and lawlessness. As a member of the NAACP, you will always rely upon due process of law, through the courts of the land.

Now whoever heard of a communist ever asking his followers to buy land, save and invest money, build a privately-owned home, or set up a private business? Whoever heard of a communist urging his listeners to put their faith and trust in God, or to avoid violence and make their fight through the duly-constituted courts?

Now in all fairness, no matter how much you may disagree with the NAACP, does Mr. Hinton's talk have the ring of Carl Marx' Communist Manifesto?

The Cheraw Chronicle - March 22, 1956

Without going into a discussion of the merits or demerits of the NAACP, we submit that this organization was immeasurably strengthened by proposals approved in the General Assembly and signed into law last week by Gov. Timmerman.

At the same time the historic liberties of all the people, regardless of color, were weakened and endangered. Specifically, we are referring to that statute which makes it illegal for any member of the NAACP to hold public office in the state, or in any county, municipality, or school district.

The purpose of the law, of course, was to weaken the NAACP by preventing the better educated Negroes from belonging, and hence, from furnishing leadership to the doomed to disappointment. The effect of the bill will be to increase both the membership and the effectiveness of the NAACP, not to weaken it.

The law has created a great deal of interest in and sympathy for the NAACP among Negroes who heretofore had not belonged. The law, in trying to drive the NAACP underground, has brought to it a measure of martyrdom. Freedom-loving, self-respecting Negroes, many of whom had not heretofore been interested in the NAACP, will resist efforts by the state to deprive them of the right to join whatever organization they please. Many will join it now, out of resentment against the law and in sympathy with these teachers whose jobs are endangered.

One needn't look far to find proof of this contention. Right here in Cheraw, the local branch of the NAACP is holding its annual membership drive. Last Sunday dozens of local Negroes, after hearing a talk by a state NAACP official about the new law, joined the organization for the first time.

The law itself won't prevent Negro teachers from supporting the NAACP. There is no law against their giving gifts to it, nor attending meetings and providing leadership and moral support. They can do all that and still not technically be members. The law, which cannot be enforced, simply will drive some Negroes underground.

As a tactical device, the Assembly and Gov. Timmerman made a big mistake. The law simply cannot do what it hopes to achieve. All that it accomplished is to further irritate the relationship between the races, at a time when we

need good will.

Many people who strongly oppose compulsory integration in the schools disapprove of a law which deprives a citizen of the right to belong to any organization of his choice. The law sets a very dangerous precedent.

If the state can fire a Negro for belonging to the NAACP, it can fire any other employee for belonging to the Kiwanis Club, the American Legion, of the Methodist Church. The law ought to be repealed. It is from such stuff that democracy dies and dictatorships are conceived.

Lake City, South Carolina - March 28, 1956

I visited the home of Mr. Walter Scott, President of the local branch of the NAACP, whose home was shot into a few weeks ago. It was revealed by Mr. Scott that the shooting occurred the night in which the Klans held a meeting there. During the Klans' meeting or a little thereafter, the Amico gas station windows were painted Red. Mr. Scott has been working with Mr. Huggins of the Amico gas station. Mr. Huggins tried to persuade Mr. Scott to get out of the NAACP, or he would be forced to let him go. This Mr. Scott refused to do, so he has been deprived of a job in Lake City every since. Mr. Scott further states that Mr. Huggins told him that he (Mr. Huggins) was afraid that someone would break out the window panes or would shoot in his gas station. Mr. Scott has worked for 2½ years as an attendant at the station.

After leaving Mr. Scott's home, I went to the home of Mr. Robert Lee Singletary, Secretary of the local branch of the NAACP. Mr. Singletary also stated that he was faced with the same ultimatum by his boss, Mr. W. C. Carter. Mr. Carter runs a dry cleaning establishment in Lake City. His cleaning establishment was also painted Red during the Klans' meeting in Lake City. Get out of the NAACP or stop working. Mr. Singletary has been working at this establishment for 16 years. He is a semi-skilled Tayler and did all the alterations for Mr. Carter. Mr. Singletary is now doing alterations at his home. During the time I was visiting his home, several people came to get their clothes, in this group of people there were both white and Negro.

It was revealed to me, also, that a Mr. Ernest Hanna, a painter in Lake City, has also been denied the opportunity to work in Lake City because he is a member of the local branch of NAACP.

Messrs. Singletary and Scott would like very much to go in business for themselves, but for the moment they don't have the finances. It seems to me that a movement is on foot in Lake City, S. C., to force the militant Negroes out of the NAACP, or deny them work, thereby, they would be forced to leave Lake City.

Orangeburg, South Carolina - March 29, 1956

The students at S. C. State College for Negroes at Orangeburg, S. C., are up-in-arms against the administration because they have not come out denouncing the latest acts passed by the General Assembly, which is to investigate State College. The students have had several mass meetings in the college chapel. A student committee has met with the President of the college twice concerning this matter. It is rumored around the campus that a statement is in the

making and will be released in the next few days. The students have told the administration, that, if the administration will not speak out, then the students will send a resolution to the Governor condemning this act and any other that denies the Negro his rights as a citizen. The students are refusing to eat bread that is served them in the dining room and the cafeteria. The bread is purchased from a bread company that is on the boycott list in Orangeburg. This movement of boycott has also gone beyond the confines of State College; the Negro high school in the city of Orangeburg has also stopped eating in the cafeteria where hot lunch is served. The city Superintendent has told the Negro Principal that unless the students start eating again, the hot lunch program at the high school will have to close down.

The atmosphere at State College is very tense. The teachers are hoping that this issue will soon come to a head one way or another in the next few days.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 LADY STREET

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Mar. 26, 1956

Mr. Harold Fleming,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

In accordance with my plan, I have secured a copy of "The Resolution" and we are sending a copy of it to you for your office record.

At this time no publicity is to be given to the Resolution, by request of the members of the South Carolina State College faculty and staff. You will hear from us again when publicity is ready to be given; but in the meantime, please abide by their request.

Enclosed you will also please find a newspaper clipping, The State, March 25, 1956, "Senate Concurs in Resolution To Screen Antagonistic Books."

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain,
Associate Director

/ig

DRAFT
not adopted

RESOLUTION

Whereas the General Assembly of South Carolina has adopted a Joint Resolution for the formation of a Governor-Legislative appointed committee to investigate the staff and student body of South Carolina State College to determine the extent of the activities at that college of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and

Whereas it is further proposed to determine if the viewpoints held by the aforesaid staff and student body on the integration of races in the public schools is injurious to the general welfare of the people of South Carolina; and

Whereas we are desirous of placing these viewpoints upon a written record for the examination and perusal of all people of the state in hopes that this might save the General Assembly any undue expense or difficulty in securing these viewpoints; and

Whereas we as members of the society of educated men hold certain views with respect to academic freedom and with respect to the right to teach;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the following statement is unanimously adopted by the Faculty and Staff of South Carolina State College; that a copy of this resolution and statement be forwarded to the Governor, the President and Clerk of the Senate, the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representative, the Times and Democrat Publishing Company, The State, The Afro-American Publishing Company, The Pittsburgh Courier, the United Press, the Associated Press and the International News Service;

And be it further Resolved that we as teachers and professors at South Carolina State College hold that education is conducted for the good of all and not to further the interests of any individual

or group of individuals;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we as teachers and professors at South Carolina State College, citizens of the United States of America, law-abiding citizens of the State of South Carolina, members of a learned profession, and officers of an educational institution, hold that, effective teaching cannot be accomplished if pressures and attempts at intimidation are leveled at us from within or from without--no matter from whence it comes;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that if the General Assembly of South Carolina has information on any organization which the Attorney General of the United States has neglected to declare subversive or on any organization whose activities or aims are contrary to the Constitution of the United States, then the General Assembly is respectfully requested to make that information known;

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that if the concensus of opinion of the faculty and staff of South Carolina State College as expressed in the accompanying statement is deemed by the General Assembly to be inimicable to the interests of all the people of the State of South Carolina, then it should appear to be the duty of the General Assembly or of the proper State officials to immediately discharge the entire staff and faculty of the said college and to forthwith admit the entire student body of South Carolina State College to its other institutions of higher learning, either the University of South Carolina, Clemson, The Citadel or Winthrop College.

Inherent in these resolutions are the following beliefs.

We believe first and foremost in law and order.

We believe that any society, if it is to survive, must have law and order.

We believe in the American democratic form of government as set forth in the Constitution of the United States and as explained and interpreted by the accepted final interpretative body--The United States Supreme Court.

We believe that if the people of these United States no longer wish that the Supreme Court should be the final arbiter of the Constitution, then our framework of government provides the necessary machinery without resort to violence or lawlessness or the advocation of violence or lawlessness for such a change to be peaceably made. Until such a change does occur, however, we accept the Constitution as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court as supreme.

We further believe in the unanimous Declaration of Independence promulgated by South Carolina and the other original American states that all men are created with certain equal unalienable rights which it is the duty of our Government to declare and to protect.

About all of the foregoing, which we mention by way of introduction, we believe that there can be no dissent.

The political abstraction that "all men are created equal" which is contained in the Declaration of Independence is one concept--albeit an important one--but it is a wholly different approach from the attachment of concrete rights to this declared state of equality. The duty of giving specificity to these rights rests in the main with the Constitution of the United

States Supreme Court. Additional specificity was added when the Several State legislatures added the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, particularly that provision of the Amendment which provides that no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Believing as we do in a government of laws interpreted by the United States Supreme Court, we accepted as law the position of the United States Supreme Court in 1873 that the equal protection clause of the Constitution was incompatible with discrimination based on race. Some twenty years later when the Court reversed itself and held in Plessy vs Ferguson that the equal protection clause permitted separation based on race provided that the separate facilities were equal, we again accepted their interpretation as the law.

Finally in 1954 when the Court reversed itself for the second time and returned to its original interpretation that the equal protection clause does not permit discrimination and separation in the public schools based on race, both consistency and our beliefs in law andorder demanded that we accept their interpretation as the law of the land. We also accept as the law of the land the Supreme Court's interpretation that in the effectuation of the constitutional principles involved, local school boards may give weight to certain public and private considerations so long as a prompt and reasonable good faith start is made toward full compliance of the protection of the constitutional rights involved. While we may reasonably differ among ourselves as to how much time is necessary and consistent with good faith compliance, we believe that as long as law and order prevails that courts will always be competent to decide

that point.

These, then, pepresent our beliefs on the question of segregation of the races in the public schools. With regard to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People we conceive of it as simply one organization which gives vitality to these beliefs hereinbefore set forth. We disavow any knowledge of information that that organization represents any more than the maintenance of law and order in the determination of and in the protection of the constitutional rights involved.

We believe that history convincingly shows that our constitutional rights need protection.

Members of the South Carolina
State College Faculty and Staff

317 W. Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina
April 6,1956

RECEIVED APR 7 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Enclosed is a copy of the article that was sent to the newspapers in South Carolina by four Ministers in and aronnd Orangeburg County, giving the exact conditions of the Negroes in certain counties.

Because of the part played by Rev. Henry L.Parker of the St. Paul Episcopal Church in Orangeburg, S.C., The Rev. Parker has been released of his parrish by Bishop Curruthers of Charleston. I have not seen Rev. Parker since this took place, but as soon as he returns from New York, I will get a complete picture of what took place. Since this letter has appeared in the papers, more than $ 1.000,00 has been sent in to the committee to help farmers secure fertilizer and seeds for their crops. The greater portion of this amount has come from White South Carolinians.

Will keep in touch with you on developments.

Yours truly,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain

It has been brought to our attention that the press has been slanting the news of our situation here in Orangeburg, Clarandon, and Sumter Counties in such a manner as to create some erroneous impressions. This is not to say that press reports have been untrue. But if they have given the impression that there has been wholesale starvation, or that it has been impossible for multitudes of our people to purchase the necessities of life, then, it must be admitted that these things are not true. It may take many words to explain the situation, but an explanation certainly seems necessary.

Among the original group of school integration petition signers were some persons who operated small businesses: cafes, community grocery stores, filling stations, and the like. These are the ones who had their wholesale supplies cut off. They could get nothing to sell. The white citizens council threatened to cut off all white patronage from dealers who wanted to continue doing business with Negroes who had signed school petitions. Thus, the livelihood of these small retailers was effectively cut off. Others who had signed the petition were fired from jobs which they had held for years. It is easy to see how a rumor might get out that starvation was about to set in. In order that their patronage might be restored, it was agreed that the names of those particular petitioners be removed from the petition. Though many of them wanted to stand pat and suffer the consequences, we deemed it better to relieve them of the pressure, because there were many of us who were more able to withstand the pressure.

Now, does this mean that the magnanimous and compassionate efforts of so many Americans on our behalf have been wasted? No. Not by any means. There are many who have not been able to find employment commensurate with the jobs they lost. Others have had mortgages foreclosed. All of us have had our credit cut off completely. The pressure of the citizens council now extends to all who are known to be connected with NAACP. Money and commodities which were sent to us by interested persons and organizations made the difference between having a merry Christmas and having no Christmas at all for many adults and for scores of children. Think of people in a small town who are for the most part farmers who depend upon credit to carry them all the year until the crop is harvested. No credit: no Christmas. It was just as simple as that. As members of the committee which made surveys and kept its finger on the needs, we had our own Christmas brightened by the light in little children's eyes who had the day before heard the "white" Santa Claus say to them: "There ain't no Santa Claus for niggers." With no credit, the outlook was bleak, indeed. But the gifts of money and commodities made it possible that there was food in the pantry, and there were toys under the tree.

In more than one case it was necessary to repair a house for a petition signer and his family. They had been evicted because of signing the petition, and some Negro owned a house into which they could move if someone repaired it to make it livable. In other instances we had to repair a building so that a signer could go into business for himself. In two or three cases we had to make a payment to prevent someone from losing his car; and we lifted the mortgage on three farms. In the case of the farms, our friends owed less than $100 each, but the work and achievements of a lifetime stood in jeopardy. Unfortunately, these cases have not drawn wide attention, because the newspapers saw something sensational in a story about starvation and got off on the wrong foot.

What shall we say, then, to these things? Is there still need to be interested in those who are holding the line for freedom? My friends, the need is now greater than ever. We need not so many bales of clothing at present. Indeed, we may not call for more clothing before next winter. But as the days go by there will be an

increasing need for foodstuffs. However, not even the need for food is as acute as is the need for money. No! We are not asking for handouts. We are only asking that you help us to help ourselves. In much of Orangeburg, Clarendon, and Sumter Counties it is impossible for a Negro to borrow any money with which to begin his farm work--unless he signs a statement that he does not belong to the NAACP, that he does not believe in its aims, that he does not believe in integration, and that he is perfectly satisfied with conditions as they are.

And, my friends, our people are not going to lose the ground already gained by signing away their manhood! Under ordinary circumstances they would have gone to the bank or to some federal or private lending agency, and in five minutes would have walked out with all they needed. They would have done this in January. But, even now, in March, many have been unable to borrow a cent, even though they have more than enough security or collateral. A petition signer with 350 acres, unencumbered, mechanized, and improved cannot borrow $100 if he carries the taint of NAACP membership.

(The business of fighting the NAACP is to the Southern white man today as necessary as breathing. He knows that it is the only organization that Negroes have that has the resources to fight this segregation monster and wih, so, he feels that he must discredit it by calling it names: Communist, Communist-front, Red-led, un-American, Negro-exploiting, ill-advised, irresponsible, foreign, etc. And the Southern white man thinks that if he can get Negroes to say that they want nothing to do with NAACP, they can do as they please for another 1,000 years.)

Please let us make the following suggestions as to what you can do to help us. The first plan: collect some money (a fairly large sum), deposit it in a bank which we will designate, earmark it to be loaned to farmers who are economic pressure victims; and let this be done on the basis of good bank business. Let a farmer borrow it on the same basis on which he would have borrowed it from his usual source. Let him give a mortgage. Let him pay it back in the fall after the harvest. This procedure will serve two very good purposes: we will help him to hold the line in the fight; and we will help him to establish good bank credit--which will be valuable to him next year, and the next. And you get all of your money back. It is just that the demand is now so great that the bank has not sufficient funds for that particular kind of loans. The second plan is one in which individuals, clubs, churches, or other organizations may sponsor a farm family for this year. Deposit the money in the bank. This committee will introduce the farmer to the bank and will inform the organization so that they may have personal correspondence with him. He will repay the bank. The money will be refunded to the organization. Already the national office of NAACP has made available $20,000, the National Council of Churches $5,000, the Congregational Christian Church $5,000, and the Prince Hall Masons of South Carolina and other groups have made funds available. But $35,000 or $40,000 apportioned among 200 or more families is not enough. We estimate that the average farmer in our area needs from $450 to $500. So, you can see that we need as much again as has to date been made available.

This is our story. Help us to write a glorious chapter and, finally, a happy ending, to our venture in American Democracy.

M. D. McCollum
(Rev.) M.D. McCollom
Trinity Methodist Church
Orangeburg, S.C.

E.E. Richburg
(Rev.) E.E. Richburg
Liberty Hill A.M.E. Church
Summerton, S.C.

Henry Parker
(Rev.) Henry Parker
St. Paul's Episcopal Church
Orangeburg, S.C.

Alfred Isaac
(Rev.) Alfred Isaac
New Mt. Zion Baptist Church
Orangeburg, S.C.

April 11, 1956

Mr. J. T. McCain
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. McCain:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of today, enclosed are two copies of the program for "moderates" which I told you about. This was developed in discussions between staff members of SRC and of the Southeastern Office of ADL. As you will see, we had in mind the larger towns and cities and that group of people who consider themselves moderates but are not yet prepared to commit themselves to any positive program of desegregation, however gradual.

Of course, this brief outline was not prepared for wide-spread distribution but as an aid to those few key persons who might be able to interest well meaning groups in some or all of the steps indicated.

I greatly appreciate the information which you and Mrs. Spearman passed on to me today.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:o
encs.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 LADY STREET

COLUMBIA, S. C.

April 19, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We are enclosing a clipping from The Sumter Daily Item, dated April 17, 1956, "Editors Scotch Idea of South Revolt."

Also you will find enclosed a pamphlet which is being distributed in Sumter among the Citizen's Council.

We are making an effort to get other copies of the above; but if we can not get them, we would appreciate deplicates from your office. We will advise later, if so.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain,
Associate Director

JTM/ig

May 24, 1956

Mr. J. T. McCain, Associate Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Mr. McCain:

Dr. Preston Valien of Fisk University is doing a study of passive resistance mainly based on the Montgomery bus boycott. Dr. Mitchell mentioned to him the developments in Jasper County, South Carolina, and Dr. Valien sent to us the attached list of questions.

To the extent that you can answer them, I am sure that the Fisk study would be benefitted. If you will send to me such information as you have, I will pass it on to Dr. Valien.

On another topic, I read with concern the information you sent concerning the suspended teachers of Kilgore. If any of the teachers are planning to fight their dismissal by legal means, a possible source of financial aid would be the new Rights of Conscience group established by the American Friends Service Committee. The aim of this group is to assist persons who refuse to comply with measures which violate their conscientious principles. The man to be addressed is Mr. Fred Fuges, Rights of Conscience, American Friends Service Committee, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.

I look forward to hearing from you on both these matters.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo
enc.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 LADY STREET

COLUMBIA, S. C.

May 31, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Asst. Dir.,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

As to the Elloree situation, twenty of the teachers have already requested attorney Lincoln Jenkins, of the N. A. A. C. P., to represent them in their proposed law suit against the trustees of the Elloree Schools, Elloree, S. C.

Will send the facts on the Jasper County situation as soon as we have all of them in the office.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain,
Associate Director

JTMcC/ig

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 LADY STREET

COLUMBIA, S. C.

May 31, 1956

Mr. Fred B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

Attached you will find monthly report for the month of May, 1956, for Mr. James T. McCain.

Sincerely,

J. T. McCain

James T. McCain,
Associate Director

JTM/ig

REPORT OF
JAMES T. McCAIN
for Month of May

May 1, 1956 - Columbia, South Carolina

The South Carolina Progressive Democrats, a Negro group, met in Columbia, S. C., Sunday, April 29, 1956 and hung a club over the head of the South Carolina Democratic party by voting to send 10 delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, Ill. to seek seating if the South Carolina party delegation walks out, which they have threatened to do if the platform of the National Democratic party is not in sympathy with the South on civil rights. The Progressives' aim is to get Negro recognition in party councils. The group was formed as a separate party in 1944 when it unsuccessfully fought, as it did in 1948, to unseat the state party with a delegation of its own to the National convention. It began work in 1944 toward getting the Negroes a vote in the all-white party primary, a case it won in 1947. The delegates to go to Chicago will be named later. Mrs. Vernice T. Spraggs of Chicago, assistant to U. S. Representative William L. Dawson (D-Ill.), National Party vice chairman, was the speaker at the Progressives' rally, attended by about 500 people. She scored the national Republican administration and said the Negroes hope lies with the Democrats. She urged Negroes to register and vote. Mr. Fred H. Moore, South Carolina State College Student Council President expelled by the trustees for leading a four (4) day student strike at State College, was also one of the speakers. Moore stated that you cannot kill a movement by crucifying the leaders. Moore declined a rumor that he was headed for a midwestern college to complete his work for a Bachelor's degree this June. Mr. Moore was a major in Chemistry at State College at Orangeburg, South Carolina.

May 2, 1956 - Charleston, South Carolina

Brown & Chisolm Insurance Agency, 270½ Ashley Avenue, Charleston, South Carolina, reported to me today, (Wednesday, May 2, 1956) that the Title and Guaranty Company of Spartanburg, South Carolina, has revoked their fire insurance license with their company. The Spartanburg Company sent an agent to pick up the license from Brown and Chisolm, stating to them that, because of the high ratio loss, the Title Company was pulling out of Charleston, South Carolina. Brown and Chisolm have found out that the Title Company has not pulled out of Charleston. They still have their white agencies in Charleston. This move to revoke Brown and Chisolm Fire Insurance License came immediately after the hearing of the State Park Case in which Brown and Chisolm were two of the defendants in the case against the State of South Carolina to open its State Parks to Negroes. Brown and Chisolm were doing around $56,000.00 worth of fire insurance when their license was revoked. It is estimated that Brown and Chisolm can do around $200,000.00 worth of fire insurance if they can get in with some other company. So far they have not been able to connect with another company. Brown and Chisolm have contacted the following companies who have agencies in Charleston or in South Carolina, but they are being given the run around: Marquette Casualty Co., 600 Civic Center Bldg., New Orleans, Louisiana; Allstate Insurance Company, 7447 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Illinois; Georgia Casulty and Surety Company, 70 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta 3, Georgia; American Southern Insurance Company, Ponce De Leon Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 8, Georgia.

The Lt. Governor of South Carolina, The Honorable Ernest Hollings of Charleston, South Carolina, unveiled the headquarters of the white citizen council for Charleston County last evening (Tuesday, May 1, 1956). The building is located at 161 Calhoun Street, Charleston, South Carolina. A large shingle advertising the citizen council hangs in the front of the building.

May 2, 1956 - Orangeburg, South Carolina

The faculty and student body of S. C. State College are very bitter against the action taken by the Trustee Board and President of State College in expelling the student council president Fred Moore from the college for his part played in the strike at the college a few weeks ago. Immediately after the strike was over the President of the College called the faculty council together and offered a recommendation to expel Moore then, but the faculty council voted 12 to 2 against expelling Moore. Two days after the faculty council had its meeting with the President, the trustees of the college along with the President expelled Moore. The faculty members and students feel that they have been sold out by the President of the college.

The students might have gone on another strike if the parent of many of the students had not met at State College, Sunday, and admonished the students not to strike again. The parents sent for the President to meet with them, but he refused to do so. Letters are being sent to all parents who have children at State College, to meet again, Sunday, May 13, 1956, in the auditorium at the college. What steps the parents will take in this matter will not be known until the next meeting. Negroes all over South Carolina are totally disgusted with the President of State College.

Dr. Furgerson, head of the Biology Department of State College, has sent his resignation to the President of the college. Dr. Furgerson stated that since the trustees did not see fit to elect teachers at this time, he was seeking work elsewhere. At the last trustee meeting, the President of the college was re-elected but the faculty would have to be investigated further. W. C. Bethea, board secretary added that the investigation would continue--especially into the activities of the faculty and the faculty would be elected at a later date. This move by the trustees has embittered the faculty. S. C. State College may lose some of its best prepared teachers because of this activity by the board of trustees.

May 3, 1956 - Sumter, South Carolina

Disappointment in the quality of hotel reservations for Negro school safety patrolmen in Washington, D. C., led to a protest by the parents of the Negro children at train departure time Thursday morning. The Negro parents learned Wednesday night that the hotel where their children were booked to stay was one of the worse hotels in Washington, D. C. They told the officials in charge of the safety patrol in Sumter, that if their children had to stay at the hotel that had been selected for them, their children would remain at home. After much discussion with the office in charge, police officer Mr. Billy Ray Priest, the parents agreed to let their children go to Washington after officer Priest assured parents that other arrangements would be made for the children in Washington. The paper here has played up the incident because the Rev. H. P.

Sharper, President of the local chapter of the NAACP was one of the parents who protested. Sharper was not representing the NAACP, but was acting as any other parent who had a child in the group. The paper has slanted the issue here to make it appear that only Sharper did the protesting, when every Negro parent at the train station had something to say concerning this matter. It has been reported that Clarence Mitchell of the Washington branch of the NAACP and Miss Nettie G. Davis, Negro director of the YWCA in Washington were able to get reservations for the Sumter Negro group in other hotels in Washington. Because of this protest the City Manager of Sumter, S. C., Mr. Wade Kolb, has issued a statement to the effect that if Negro safety patrol members go to Washington next year they will have to make their own arrangements.

May 5, 1956 - Summerton, South Carolina

The Columbia Record of Columbia, South Carolina, carried a statement in one of its editorials April 30, 1956, with a paragraph which said, quote: "Clarendon County in South Carolina is having a survey of its schools made by school authorities from North Carolina." This paragraph appeared under the editorial heading, "VIRGINIA COUNTY TO CLOSE ITS SCHOOLS." I visited Summerton, South Carolina and talked with several Negroes who would be in the position to know about this survey and if it was taking place, but no one seems to know anything about it.

May 7, 1956 - Summerton, South Carolina

The Association of Citizens Councils of South Carolina is trying to pin down attitudes of candidates for public office on segregation and the councils. A questionnaire is bein g sent by councils, Secretary S. E. Regers says, to U. S. Senate and House candidates. Local councils are being urged to send the questionnaires to local candidates. The questions asked are: if the candidate will give full support to the state's efforts to maintain segregation; if he is willing to advise all voters that he will fight integration ; if the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has made a financial contribution to his campaign; if he promises not to seek Negro votes; if he believes in the Citizens Council movement; is he a member, and if not, will he join. The councils have come into being to fight integration and maintain racial segregation.

May 7, 1956 - Batesburg, South Carolina

The First Baptist Church of Batesburg, South Carolina, to which Governor Timmerman belongs has a new minister to replace the one who left in a difference of opinion on segregation. The governor's father, Federal District Judge George Bell Timmerman, chairman of the board of deacons, introduced the Rev. L. Edward Smith of Greenville to the congregation a few days ago. Rev. Smith is pastor of the Augusta Heights Baptist Church. He has been professor of religion at Furman University for several years. He formerly was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Forrest, Mississippi.

May 9, 1956 - Orangeburg, South Carolina

W. T. C. Bates resigned today as president of the Orangeburg Citizens Council. A successor will be named at the next meeting of the board of directors it was learned. Bates has been president of the council in Orangeburg every

since it was organized. Bates was one of the key figures in advocating the use of reprisals against Negroes and whites who did not agree with the ideas of the citizens council. Bates has led the fight in Orangeburg against the white merchants who did not join the council, to the extent that the merchants names have been placed in the citizens council news sheets that are distributed by the council in Orangeburg, urging members of the council not to trade with these merchants. Bates claims that he resigned on the advice of his physician. What is the real significance behind his resignation is not known at the moment.

May 11, 1956 - Kingstree, South Carolina

Information has come to us that every white merchant in Kingstree with the exception of one or two has joined the citizens council. It has been reported that many of the merchants have been pressurized by the citizens council to join up with them. Even though the citizens council is very active in Kingstree, no Negro has had economical reprisals brought against him or her. This may be due to the fact that there is not a chapter of the NAACP in Kingstree. It was also stated that the Dr. Pepper truck driver while delivering his drinks ate a sandwich in a Negro place of business. While eating this sandwich, two other salesmen who worked for the Swinston and Red Rock drinking companies, saw the Dr. Pepper truck driver eating and immediately reported this incident to the white merchants in Kingstree. The merchants immediately stopped buying drinks from Dr. Pepper. The Negro places of business in and around Kingstree heard what had happened, and the Negroes at once started boycotting the Swinston and Red Rock products which have cost these two companies quite a bit of business. The Negroes have made up the lost by Dr. Pepper of the white merchants by doubling their business with him.

May 16, 1956 - Sumter, South Carolina

The Sumter by-racial group met a Mt. Pisgah A. M. E. Church, Wednesday, May 16, 1956, at 5:30 p.m. Although many of the members were out of the city, the meeting was a very encouraging one. Many of those present felt that if a Negro would present himself as a candidate for the many political offices that are now open in Sumter, the whites would take a new look at the Supreme Court Decision on segregation. Even if the Negroes are defeated at the polls they should offer themselves. The first steps on the school survey plan were read to the group present, and was greatly received. The committee making the survey will get started very soon.

May 17, 1956 - Elloree, South Carolina

19 Negro teachers of the Elloree Training School resigned their jobs before they would fill out the questionnaire that was submitted to them by the board of trustees of Elloree, South Carolina. The faculty consists of 31 teachers. Seven (7) teachers filled out the questionnaire, nineteen (19) did not and resigned immediately, 2 teachers are in Washington, D. C. with the senior class, 3 did not fill out the questionnaire or resign, so they were not re-elected by the board. The principal of the school reported that he was sure that the two teachers who are away will not fill out the questionnaire either. The principal, Charles E. Davis, reported that the Superintendent has urged them to sign this questionnaire all the school term, but he and the teachers refused to do so. At the end of this report you will find a copy of the questionnaire and a copy of the letter received by Miss Ruth Mae Ingram.

May 17, 1956 - Orangeburg, South Carolina

It was reported by members of the faculty of State College in Orangeburg, South Carolina that at the last faculty meeting, which was held, Monday, May 7, 1956, the President of the college informed them that the contract for 1956-57 will carry a clause to the effect, that all teachers at the college will have to abide by the State law that governs public school teachers. The board of trustees will meet May 30, 1956 to elect teachers for the college. The president also stated that no teacher who signed the resolution some weeks ago condemning the action of the State Legislature will be penalized. Dr. W. N. Smith and his wife resigned from the faculty at State College. Dr. Smith was head of the personnel and guidance department and his wife was an associate professor of English. State is gradually losing some of her most outstanding teachers.

May 17, 1956 - Orangeburg, South Carolina

Willie L. Osborne, 24- year old Negro Claflin College sophomore, has been ordered to pay $150 or serve three months for striking an Orangeburg white man with an umbrella during a street disturbance here last April 5.

Judge James M. Brailsford had postponed sentencing until today in order to hear a motion for a new trial requested by Osborne's Negro attorney, Shadrach "Squire" Morgan. Osborne last week in general sessions court was found guilty of assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature.

Judge Brailsford denied Morgan's motion, which was based on Morgan's complaint that a witness subpoenaed for the trial by the state did not testify. Judge Brailsford also declined to suspend any portion of the fine as requested by Morgan.

May 22, 1956 - Orangeburg, South Carolina

The Executive Committee of the Palmetto Education Association met in Orangeburg, S. C., Tuesday afternoon, May 22, 1956, and placed its entire financial resources at the disposal of the Elloree teachers who resigned or were dismissed because they refused to sign the teacher application that was given to them by the Superintendent. The teachers from the Elloree school met with the Executive Committee to give to the Palmetto Education Association a first hand account of what really happened. It was reported by the teachers from Elloree that the Superintendent has been trying to get them to sign this application all through the year. They were told time and time again that unless these applications were signed they would not be re-elected. It was further stated that some of the teachers filled out the first portion of the application that dealt with the questions of the NAACP, but refused to fill out that portion that dealt with the questions on integration, but was told by the Superintendent that all questions would have to be answered and answered the way the Superintendent and board wanted them. The superintendent carried a Notary Public along to be sure that these applications would be notarized immediately after the teachers would sign them. The teachers felt that no self respecting person regardless of race or color would sign an application which infers that you are not qualified to teach after meeting all the State's requirements to teach in South Carolina. The NEA (National Education Association) in Washington, D. C., and the legal department of the NAACP have been acquainted

with the facts in the case. If the teachers want legal action to be brought against the Superintendent and board of Ellores, the Palmetto Education Association will back the suit financially.

May 23, 1956 - Columbia, South Carolina

The S. C. Council on Human Relations held its annual meeting at Benedict College, Wednesday, May 23, 1956. This meeting was well attended and enjoyed by all those present. Much valuable information was received from those who appeared on the Symposium in the afternoon. The Theme of the Symposium was: Come Let Us Reason Together. Those appearing on the Symposium were: Mr. Jack O'Dowd, Editor of the Florence Morning News, Florence, S. C.; Dr. George F. K. Nayler, exchange Professor from Australia who at present is at Furman University in Greenville, S. C.; Mr. Francis Nicholson, attorney, Columbia, S. C.; Mr. A. M. Secrest, Editor of the Cheraw Chronical, Cheraw, S. C. and James T. McCain, S. C. Council on Human Relations.

May 26, 1956 - David Station, South Carolina

A group of white men and women, who were conductin services at a Negro church near David Station, S. C., was broken up by Sheriff J. T. Jackson and ordered out of Clarendon County. The Sheriff told the group that it was against the state segregation laws for Negroes and Whites to meet together in South Carolina. The church used was a Negro Sanctified Church a few miles from David Station. It was reported that the Sheriff reminded them of the state's segregation laws and asked them to leave. They told the Sheriff that the Supreme Court had declared segregation unlawful and argued with him. Sheriff Jackson stopped the argument and ordered them to leave, which was done in about 30 minutes. The white group said that they were aware that the church was for Negro members but they had been given permission to use the church by the Negro Bishop. From all reports gathered, this was not the first meeting of whites and Negroes in this community.

May 27, 1956 - Florence, South Carolina

At a meeting of the White Citizens Council in Florence, S. C. a few nights ago, Roy V. Harris, political leader from Augusta, Ga., told the group that the Southern pro-segregationist viewpoint would best be served by advertising it with a multimillion dollar campaign in northern newspapers and magazines. Harris also stated that the southern members of Congress should try "some political trading" to nullify the recent integration decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court. Harris further stated that Dixie political leaders should use the National Convention as a platform to present the case of the South.

May 28, 1956 - Lake City, South Carolina

U. S. Rep. John L. McMillan said here tonight the U. S. Supreme Court handed down its desegregation ruling in the "false name of law and justice and has perpetrated a monsterous crime on the people of America."

The Sixth District congressman, addressing members of the Lake City Citizens Council, called the "anti-segregation decision dishonest in the light of law and precedent. The decisions were dictated by political pressure groups bent upon the destruction of the American system of government and the mongrelization of

the white race. The judges who rendered them violated their oaths of office. They have disgraced the high office which they hold."

McMillan charged that "big time" foundations are "dedicated to establishing social equality between the black and white races," and singled out the Ford Foundation as the "largest and most generous."

The congressman called present conditions in the South more dangerous and insidious than Reconstruction and said "there is only one course open to us and that is stern resistance."

McMillan said tax monies must be used by the individual states in carrying the South's case to the people. "No individual school district can fight this battle successfully," he said. "The burden rests with the state and it is legal and morally right that the state finance the fight."

He warned that "Northern politicians will make a mistake if they misjudge the determination of Southern people," but he also warned against resistance other than "just and legal."

McMillan told the Lake City group that, "we in the South cannot stay longer on the defensive. We must take the offensive. We must carry the message to every section of the nation. Our position is righteous. We must place our case at the bar of public opinion. We have nothing to be ashamed of. The Southern states have not only the legal right but the legal duty to set up a commission to finance its activities with public funds."

The congressman charged that any State that refused "to resist the integration or the schools is an ally of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. It is basic in this whole controversy that the resistance in the court must be by the state governments. Any other road will lead to defeat and destruction."

McMillan said the United States has reached an era of "judicial tyrany." Anglo-Saxon people, from their earliest origins, have held steadfast to the belief that resistance to tyranny is obedience to God. Under one common law and our Constitution no man or body of men may make any law for free men except the elected representatives of the people. "The Supreme Court is not composed of elected representatives. Its present tyranny will not only be resisted but overcome."

May 28, 1956 - Columbia, South Carolina

The white race "is deteriorating and the colored race is improving," State Circuit Judge G. Duncan Bellinger declared here in court in comment on juvenile delinquency.

The 5th Circuit judge's remarks were made in court yesterday when a 17-year old white boy was up on charges of stealing some office equipment.

There was a time when a white boy never appeared in court on stealing charges, the judge said. But nowadays, more white boys appear before him than Negroes.

Do boys "need to be protected from other boys? Should they be quarantined

away from boys their own age?" he asked when the defense attorney mentioned outside influences.

The judge blamed juvenile delinquency on lack of "backing in the home."

"I don't know if I sent him to prison I'd be damning him," Bellinger said at one point in response to the attorney's plea that the boy be given probation rather than sent to the State Penitentiary.

The judge questioned the boy and found he spent some of his spare time playing pinball machines.

Pinball machines, the jurist declared "are as bad as one-armed bandits (slot machines)." The pinballs cause young people to steal "to get more money to get even" with their losses, he said.

May 29, 1956 - Orangeburg County

The Rev. E. E. Richburg, Pastor of Liberty Hill A. M. E. Church of Summerton, S. C. and principal of the Dantzler Elementary School of Orangeburg County, reported that he was dismissed as principal of the above mentioned school because he filled out the teacher application stating that he was a member of the NAACP. Rev. Richburg stated that he was called in several weeks ago and asked to resign. The Superintendent told him that if he would resign, they (the Board) would help him to secure work in the North. Rev. Richburg told his Superintendent that he did not care to teach in the north, neither would he resign. He was then told that he could not work at the Dantzler school after this school term. Rev. Richburg asked the Superintendent to state the reason for his dismissal in writing, but up to the writing of this report, this request has not been met. The Dantzler Elementary School is located three (3) miles north of Wells Cross Road on Highway 15. The questionnaires submitted to Rev. Richburg and his teachers to sign were similar to the ones submitted to the Elloree teachers.

ELLOREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Office of the Superintendent

ELLOREE, S. C.

May 17, 1956

Ruth Mae Ingram:

The Board of Trustees did not consider you for re-election for the 1956-57 term because you refused to fill out a Teacher's Application.

M. O. Austin
Supt.

TEACHER APPLICATION

NAME _____
HOME ADDRESS _____
DATE OF BIRTH _____ AGE _____ RACE _____ SEX _____
MARITAL STATUS _____ NO OF CHILDREN _____ LIVING WITH HUSBAND OR WIFE? _____

CERTIFICATE INFORMATION

GROUP _____ CLASS _____ GRADE _____ DATE OF EXPIRATION _____
YEARS EXPERIENCE PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1955. _____ YEARS IN PRESENT POSITION _____
SUBJECTS OR FIELDS IN WHICH CERTIFIED TO TEACH _____

HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDED _____ LIST COLLEGES ATTENDED _____
SUMMER SCHOOLS ATTENDED (LAST FIVE YEARS), EXTENSION COURSES (LAST FIVE YEARS,) GIVING DATES AND DEGREES _____

RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE _____ ARE YOU A MEMBER? _____ IS SO, STATE CHURCH OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER _____
LIST ANY CLUBS, ORGANIZATIONS, OR FRATERNITIES TO WHICH YOU BELONG _____

DO YOU BELONG TO THE NAACP? _____ DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR IMMEDIATE FAMILY BELONG TO THE NAACP? _____ DO YOU SUPPORT THE NAACP IN ANY WAY (MONEY OR ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS)? _____
DO YOU FAVOR INTEGRATION OF RACES IN SCHOOLS? _____ ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR WORK AND THE SCHOOLS AS THEY ARE NOW MAINTAINED? YES _____ NO _____ IF YES, COMMENT ON BACK.
DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU WOULD BE HAPPY IN AN INTEGRATED SCHOOL SYSTEM, KNOWING THAT PARENTS AND STUDENTS DO NOT FAVOR THIS SYSTEM? YES _____ NO _____ (CHECK ONE AND GIVE REASON FOR YOUR ANSWER) _____

DO YOU FEEL THAT AN INTEGRATED SCHOOL SYSTEM WOULD BETTER FIT THE COLORED RACE FOR THEIR LIFE'S WORK. YES _____ NO _____ (CHECK ONE AND GIVE REASON FOR YOUR ANSWER)

DO YOU THINK THAT YOU ARE QUALIFIED TO TEACH AN INTEGRATED CLASS IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER? YES _____ NO _____ (CHECK ONE AND GIVE REASON FOR YOUR ANSWER) _____

DO YOU FEEL THAT THE PARENTS OF YOUR SCHOOL KNOW THAT NO PUBLIC SCHOOLS WILL BE OPERATED IF THEY ARE INTEGRATED? YES _____ NO _____

DO YOU BELIEVE IN THE AIMS OF THE NAACP? _____

IF YOU SHOULD JOIN THE NAACP WHILE EMPLOYED IN THIS SCHOOL, PLEASE NOTIFY THE SUPERINTENDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES. YES _____ NO _____

DO YOU DESIRE A POSITION IN THE ELLOREE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE 1956-57 SESSION?

The State of South Carolina
County of Orangeburg

Personally comes before me the undersigned, sho on oath says that the above statements are true.

Sworn to me before this _____ day of _____ 1956.

_____ SIGNED _____
NOTARY PUBLIC OF SOUTH CAROLINA

June 7, 1956

Mr. J. T. McCain, Associate Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. McCain:

Thank you for the helpful information on the Jasper County situation, a copy of which I have forwarded to Dr. Valien at Fisk. I am sure he will find them of value, and of course it is good for us here to know about this instance.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbc

June 18, 1956

Dr. Preston Valien,
Dept. of Social Science,
Fisk University,
Nashville 8, Tenn.

Dear Dr. Valien:

To supplement my report in regard to the Jasper County, S. C. school controversy and in reply to your letter to Mr. Harold C. Fleming, on June 11, please add:

1. I believe the parents threatened to call in the officials of the State Board of Health, from Columbia, S. C., if the conditions were not remedied.

2. The School Board did not want the Negro children to stay out of school indefinitely because that would bring adverse publicity against the School Board.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain,
Associate Director

JTMcC/ig
copy to Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Atlanta, Ga.

SC

REPORT FOR JULY
of
James T. McCain

July 2 - July 14, 1956 - - Nashville, Tennessee

I attended the Thirteenth Annual Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee. More than thirty (30) different states were represented at the Institute. The experience gathered at the Institute will prove of great importance in helping me do a better job in South Carolina. Many techniques and methods were discussed during the clinic sessions in attacking the problems in human relations in the hard core states. I would like to thank the Board of Directors of South Carolina Council on Human Relations, the SRC and Fisk University for making it possible for me to attend.

July 11, 1956 - - Camden, South Carolina

A Methodist group abandoned efforts to have young white and Negro pupils work together on Mather Academy campus as a result of a series of anonymous threats to blow up or burn down the school buildings if they remained on the campus. The group was made up of seven (7) boys and eight (8) girls; ten (10) of the students were white and five (5) were Negro. The Rev. J. W. Bell said the first warning came Sunday night when Police Chief Wilbert Williams and Sheriff E. D. Hilton told the camp directors, Mr. and Mrs. Richard England and school Superintendent Anton Dorchner, that the group could not remain on the campus. The officers quoted a state law "forbidding mixing of the races."

The same night, Rev. Bell stated, a cross was burned in front of the school. Camden police were reported to have driven by at the time but did not stop. The next day the school principal, Mr. Marsh, got a phone call warning him that, "those whites on your campus had better leave by night or else." School officials met with the Camden City Council. The councilmen requested that the group leave

so that there would be no trouble and set race relations back any further.

Tuesday night another anonymous call was received stating that if any of the white students entered the building it would be blown up that night. The decision was then made to remove the group from the campus. The Rev. Bell stated that he felt that the group had done nothing wrong. These young people came from different sections to join in fellowship of work in the spirit of Christian love and service. "We still believe that such experiences can make progress in group relations and brotherhood," added Rev. Bell.

July 12, 1956 - - Sumter, South Carolina

A resolution threatening expulsion of any member of the Sumter County Citizens Council who seeks to bring about the integration of races in the public schools of South Carolina was adopted last night at a joint meeting of the council's policy committee, membership committee and officers. Following the adoption of the resolution, the group expelled one of its members for taking part in the activities of the Sumter Bi-Racial Group.

The resolution adopted, in full, is as follows: "Whereas, the sole purpose of this organization is to maintain and preserve segregation, and, whereas, this organization does not condone to actions of any group seeking to bring about intergation in the public schools or elsewhere in this state, whether directly or through the processof gradualism, now, therefore

"Be it resolved: That any member of the Sumter County Citizens' Council who knowingly joins or affiliates with any group seeking to bring about integration in the public schools of South Carolina, or in the lives of our people, shall be immediately expelled from this organization."

July 17, 1956 - - Orangeburg, South Carolina

An investigation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People activity at South Carolina State College for Negroes will begin Wednesday

morning at Orangeburg, S. C., so announces Rep. Jerry M. Hughes. Serving on the committee with Hughes will be Reps. Philip B. Finklea of Pamplico; P. Eugene Grabham of Bamberg; Senators James H. McFadden of Manning; Earle E. Morris, Jr. of Pickens; Winston A. Lawton of Estill; A. O. Rickenbacker of Cameron; Herbert W. Fogle of Denmark and A. T. Graydon of Columbia.

July 17, 1956 - - Clemson, South Carolina

Another Negro has applied for admittance at Clemson, South Carolina's white agriculture land grant college. The application was made by John L. Gainey of Cheraw, S. C., now in the army. Gainey wants to attend starting in February, after being discharged from the army. He is now stationed at Ft. Sill, Okla. The President of the college, Dr. R. F. Poole, states that the college will abide by state laws that bar mixing of the races in schools and colleges.

July 18, 1956 - - Sumter, South Carolina

The Sumter Bi-Racial group postponed its interracial workshop that was scheduled for today. It did not cancel the meeting as the papers stated. The reason for postponement was the lack of a meeting place after the announcement had reached the local newspaper and the Sumter Citizens' Council threatened the chairman of the group. As soon as a suitable place can be located again, the workshop will be held. The Citizens' Council has and is doing everything in its power to break up the group by pressurizing the white members. So far, the white members have pledged to continue working to improve the community by working together on a bi-racial basis.

July18, 1956 - - Manning, South Carolina

CLARENDON COUNTY REITERATES "NO MIXING". Superintendent of Education, L. B. McCord says "Come hell or high water" Clarendon schools will remain segregated. McCord states that the schools in Summerton, S. C. and others in the county will definitely open this fall on a segregated basis. "We have no plans to integrate

our schools this year or any other year in the future. Our way of life in Clarendon County calls for the separation of the races, and come hell or high water, we plan to keep it this way.

"Frankly, I'M sick of outsiders who tell us how to run our schools, especially those schools in Summerton", he stated. McCord said, he is also "Sick of the NAACP. As far as I'm concerned, the organization is communistic and is directed by individuals with communistic leanings."

July 19, 1956 - - Sumter, South Carolina

Letter to the Editor:

Dear Sir:

When I was elected mayor of the City of Sumter, I was elected by the people to represent all of the citizens of the City. This I have tried to do to the best of my ability. More than anything, I have tried to work and plan for the immediate needs of our city, as well as for the future. With this in mind and with the sincerest desire that our community go through these trying times, without bloodshed or boycotting, I have made every effort to keep Sumter as we all pray daily, a place that we may abide, in the peace and good will which God will give to us, if we enter each day, without hatred to any man.

Several months ago, there was a request in the Item, by a citizen, that a meeting be called of the citizens who would be willing to meet together, and discuss our problems, and to see if we in Sumter could avoid violence, bloodshed or boycotting. This committee was formed, and they invited Mr. Earl L. Kirby and Mr. Ira Kay to meet with them. This was a citizens committee, such as is found in Rock Hill, and one of which has recently been formed in Charlotte, N. C. There was an excellent editorial in the Charlotte Observer, several days ago, commending the

Charlotte Chamber of Commerce for forming such a bi-racial group for discussion. As citizens in a community or as members of any group, the only way to solve any problem, is to have a representative group meet and put their problems on the table for solving. This is done by the United Nations, our national Government, and even in groups as small as a family.

Again, may I state, that my desire and sincerest wish is that our City of Sumter continue to be a peace loving community with hatred toward none, and that our differences may be worked out without violence, bloodshed or boycotting. Signed M. Priscilla Shaw, Mayor of the City of Sumter.

July 25, 1956 - - Columbia, South Carolina

The Gressette Committee met with the trustees of the Summerton School District of Clarendon County on the problems of school segregation. Members of the Summerton School District who were present at the meeting were: J. D. Carson, Chairman of the Board; W. C. Sportt; W. A. Brunson; R. H. Elliott; J. E. Richardson and H. B. Betchman, District Superintendent. The results of this meeting brought for th these remarks from the committee. Gressette said that the state's schools will be operated in the coming year "as they have been in the past."

July 26, 1956 - - Clarendon County

Economic pressure is still being exerted upon all known members of the NAACP and their families in this county. No credit is extended to any one who is even in sympathy with the Negro in this community. The Citizens' Council is striving to put all Negro places out of business by keeping salesmen from doing business with them. The Citizens' Council has started a boycott in this county to boycott Phillip Morris cigarettes. These cigarettes can not be found in any of the white stores.

To offset this economic squeeze, the Negroes in this community have organized

themselves into the Clarendon County Improvement Association, and have applied for a charter to do business in Clarendon County. If and when the charter is approved, the Negroes are ready to go into business for themselves. The business will sell and buy fertilizer, seed, farm equipment, groceries, etc. They will be able to buy in wholesale lots, thereby, cutting out the middleman. If this project materializes, the Negroes in Clarendon County will be a step farther away from dependence upon the white landlords.

July 26, 1956 - - Orangeburg, South Carolina

The investigating committee appointed to look into the activities of the NAACP on State College campus in Orangeburg, S. C., met on the campus a few days ago. The committee did not call in a single teacher or student at they stated they would do in the newspapers. The committrr met with President Turner; Mr. Washington, the business manager and Mr. King, the comptroller. What transpired is anyone's guess. The committee stayed on the campus for about four (4) hours, including their lunch hour. It was stated that the committee told the President that they would be back again in September, but the President insisted that the committee refrain from coming back because he (the President) felt that the presence of this committee on the campus while school was in session for the fall term would cause another demonstration by the students similar to the one that happened this spring. Whether the committee will heed the advise of the President remains to be seen.

Three white youths were arrested Saturday night, July 21, 1956, for speeding through the campus of State College around 11:00 p.m. These youths were arrested by the Negro policeman on State's campus. After the arrest, around 1:00 a.m. the following morning, a cross was burned on the campus of the college. It is believed that these youngsters came back and burned this cross. Up until the present time there has not been a hearing for these young men. It is said that these young men come from the so called best families of the community.

On the next page is a copy of the material that was distributed on the campus the day the investigating committee convened.

July 27, 1956 - - Clemson, South Carolina

Another Negro seeks admission to Clemson College. John Lonney Dease of Cheraw, South Carolina, has applied for admission to enter Clemson for the February term. Mr. Dease is 22 years of age and is now stationed with the 22nd Marine Division at Camp Lejeune. This makes the second Negro to make application to Clemson College within a month. Both of these young men are from Cheraw, South Carolina and graduated from the Coulter Memorial Academy there. They said they wish to study textile chemistry.

"BLACK WEDNESDAY"

HITLER HAS COME TO LIVE!

WHAT CRIMES HAVE WE COMMITTED?

STAND ON YOUR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF SILENCE!

WHO IS UNDERMINING DEMOCRACY, THE NAACP, OR THE CITIZENS COUNCILS?

WE BELIEVE IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE NAACP 100%. OUR BOYS DIED FOR DEMOCRACY ABROAD, LET US FIGHT TYRANNY AT HOME BY GIVING UP OUR JOBS IF NECESSARY.

Shall South Carolina have Democracy or Facism?
Is there a difference between Hitler's tactics toward the Jews and South Carolina's Legislators' tactics towards its Negro Citizens?

The die is cast! The middle ground has disappeared. There are only two roads: one which leads to freedom and First Class Citizenship; and the other which leads to continued slavery, segregation, and the loss of human dignity.

Fred Moore and his dismissed colleagues and some faculty members paid a price for freedom in this moral war. What are you willing to pay?

The faculty resolution and student demonstration tell where we stand. Why spend the taxpayers money (our also) so foolishly?

LOVERS OF FREEDOM

SC Rept

S. C. Council on Human Relations
Monthly Report
of
James T. McCain
September, 1956

CAMDEN, S. C. Sept. 1, 1956

Mr. Berry Drakeford of this city, who was one of the delegates representing the Progressive Democratic Party at the National Democratic Convention in Chicago a few weeks ago, received a letter telling him not to go to Chicago and if he did something would happen to him and his family. A cross was also burned in his front yard. Mr. Drakeford paid this no attention and went to Chicago as a delegate of the Progressive Democratic Party of South Carolina and protested the seating of the regular Democratic Party of South Carolina. Since returning home from Chicago no more has been heard or done about the threats he received before going to the Convention.

The Mayor of Camden has also had a cross burned on his front lawn for his stand against the Ku Klux Klan. Hand bills have been distributed all over Camden, condemning the Mayor and stating that the Mayor is affiliated with the NAACP. The Negroes in Camden have no sympathy for the Mayor, because of the stand he took some weeks ago when Negro and white students were working together at Mather Academy. Although Mayor Savage has been attacked repeatedly by the Klans, Savage says he has no intention of taking back earlier statements about the cowardly acts of the Klans. Savage said the cross apparently placed in his yard was because he had urged the use of troops to prevent a threatened bombing at Mather Academy where a bi-racial group had been active. At the present time, Camden has calmed down somewhat.

WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY, S. C. Sept. 3, 1956

In this county there has been an investigation committee appointed by the citizen's council of the county to investigate all Negroes who

have jobs of any kind who are employed by white people in this community. A considerable number of Negro teachers have been called in for personal interviews as to their stand on the Supreme Court's decisions and the NAACP. Many Negro teachers were not re-elected to teach in Kingstree and Williamsburg County. When the committee could not get the teachers to say anything against the NAACP, some were not re-elected because of their religious beliefs. One of the Negro teachers was told that she could not continue teaching in the community because she was a Catholic." Two of the members of this committee are Dr. Sanders and Henry Stucky. Everything is being done by members of the Citizen's Council to keep the Negro under pressure.

CONWAY, S. C. - Sept. 3, 1956

The Klans attacked the Conway Press here a few nights ago for its stand against their meeting. The paper under attack by the Klans was the Field's newspaper. The Field's newspaper has been actively working to keep the Klans from meeting in Horry County. The Klans had a meeting six miles north of Conway. No one was able to learn the name of the Grand Dragon who was the principal speaker. The Grand Dragon spoke against the NAACP and said the organization was founded by a Jew. He also said,"No Stevenson, no Kefauver, no Brownell, no Jew, no Catholic, will tell me that my children are going to school with Negroes."

It has been reported in Conway, that to keep the Negroes satisfied and the schools separated, the county board of education called the Negroes together at the Whittamore High School for Negroes and proposed to them that the Negroes vote for a separate board of education, composed of all Negroes, to run the Negro schools. This the Negroes agreed to do and an election for board members was held at Whittamore High School and the Negroes placed in complete charge of the Negro Schools in Conway. This board makes up the budget for the school and presents it to the white board for approval. How much legality this Negro board has remains

to be seen. This is one of the plans being used in South Carolina to evade the Supreme Court's decisions.

SUMTER, S. C. - Sept. 4, 1956

Mayor M. Priscilla Shaw, presided at her last session of city council a few days ago and was commended by the councilmen for working tirelessly for the common good of the City of Sumter. It was said of Miss Shaw that her service of Mayor has been completely altruistic and her administration designed solely to benefit the citizens of Sumter. How far the new Mayor will go in creating good will among the races in Sumter remains to be seen.

ORANGEBURG, S. C. - Sept. 4, 1956

The group appointed by the general assembly to investigate S.C. State College for Negroes, at Orangeburg, made its second trip to the campus last month. The NAACP activities at the College came under further scrutiny by the committee, even though there is not a chapter of NAACP on State College' campus. When the second trip of the committee was made, there were no summer-school students or teachers on the campus. The committee chairman, State Senator James Hugh McFadden, of Clarendon County, said the committee would soon get to work on a report to be submitted to the next general assembly. If there ever was a sham committee, this one was it! Not one single teacher or student has been called in by the committee. The only people the committee has contacted have been President Turner and his office staff.

CHARLESTON, S. C. - Sept. 4, 1956

Citizen's Council officials back South Carolina's Independent movement for the November election. Micah Jenkins, of Charleston, head of the State Association of Citizen's Councils, and State Secretary S. E. Rogers, of Summerton, have spoken enthusiastically of the chances of the newly formed South Carolinians for Independent electors. These officers are

#4 Mr. James T. McCain

urging all Citizen's Council' members to back and vote for this ticket in November. The trend of the Citizen's Councils is toward taking over the local government in as many places as possible, hoping that in the near future that they will be able to take over the state government.

SUMTER, S. C. - Sept. 5, 1956

WITH 5,000 MEMBER GOAL, LOCAL CITIZEN'S COUNCIL CAMPAIGN STARTS SEPTEMBER 7, 1956.

Plans are being drawn for an intensified campaign to reach a goal of 5,000 members in the Sumter County Citizen's Council during the membership campaign which will get under way Friday, Sept. 7, 1956. A kick-off supper for approximately 200 workers will be held in the American Legion Home, Thursday evening, September 6, at 8 P. M. The supper is being donated to the Council by interested citizens in the community. Some of the more prominent citizens of the city and county will serve as leaders for the drive; Fulton B. Creech, chairman for the city; Hugh Witherspoon, chairman for the county; Francis K. Holman, director; Ralph Kolb, assistant city director; F. E. Gibson, office manager; and Walter Lenoir, publicity chairman.

Headquarters for the membership campaign of the Citizen's Council of Sumter County will be located at 201½ N. Main St., next door to the National Bank of South Carolina Building now under construction. The telephone number is 3-9033. Division captains in the city include: T. H. Davis, Jr., Ward 1; Craig Reynolds, Ward 2; Bobby Bradham, Ward 3; I. D. Elmore, Ward 4; John Wilson and J. E. Eldride, industrial; C. C. Goodwin and L. F. Cuttino, Broad Street; and G. F. Alsbrooks, North Main Extension.

ELLOREE, S. C. - Sept. 5, 1956

A crowd of about 300 white people gathered at the Elloree High School, Sept. 4, 1956, when it was reported that some Negro children would attempt to register there when school opened for classes. Herbert

#5 Mr. James T. McCain

Bowling, president of the local Citizen's Council was there but said his organization did not spark the demonstration. Superintendent M. G. Austin of the Elloree schools said that this "merely was a positive showing of the determination by parents to keep our schools segregated. They came on their own free will and accord to see that no Negroes came around to register." Austin, further stated that he thought the school year would be completed without trouble. In the mean time it is being said in this community by Negroes, that the new Negro teachers who took the place of those who left, would not be accepted in the Negro community.

SUMTER, S. C. - Sept. 7, 1956

200 WORKERS SET TO OBTAIN 5,000 COUNCIL MEMBERSHIPS

Approximately 200 workers today plunged wholeheartedly into the task of recruiting 5,000 members for the Citizen's Council of Sumter County during the membership campaign which will continue for the next two weeks.

At a kick-off supper in the American Legion Home last night, attended by more than 150 persons, brief talks by several leaders were heard. F. B. Creech, city chairman, presided and told the group, "It's a perilous thing for a nation to attempt to force great social changes upon a part of that nation determined to resist, and we in Sumter County are determined to resist."

F. B. Creech said, "We are engaged in the greatest cause which we will ever see, certainly the greatest cause since the War between the States and the Reconstruction Period that followed. We are not fighting the average Negro, but to preserve our way of life, Constitutional government and prevent the mixing of the races in public schools. We will win in the long run." In urging every one to join, Creech said that public opinion will cause politicians to stop and think, and that a strong Council is the best way to meet the threat of integration of the public schools.

#6, Mr. James T. McCain

S. K. Nash, senator from Sumter County and nominee for an independent elector from South Carolina said, "If we don't fight the thing (integration) now, in two or three years we will know why we should have fought." Nash said his conclusions were based on a study of all race cases heard in the courts in recent years. He said that any man in Sumter County "can surely afford to spend five dollars to protect his children and his neighbor's children."

Hugh Witherspoon, county chairman, said that many church leaders "are trying to tell us that it is un-Christian to fight integration. But, is it un-Christian to try to shield our children from influences detrimental to their advancement? I say,"It is not."

Council chairman T. D. Keels expressed appreciation to those who had organized the campaign, and said he was confident the workers would reach the goal of 5,000 members.

A message from Francis K. Holman, campaign director, who is confined to Toumey Hospital, was read by Mr. Creech. F. E. Gibson, office manager, in instructing the workers had this to say, "We have the Communists stopped Head in Sumter County," and the man who did more than any one else to stop them is sitting right here with us, Shepard K. Nash." Gibson said he would not go into detail as to how Nash stopped them.

These Council' statements were made by the key members in the Sumter County Citizen's Council.

COLUMBIA, S. C. - Sept. 10, 1956

A federal suit challenging the new South Carolina law aimed at the NAACP was filed in the district court in Columbia today.

The suit was brought by 18 school teachers who lost their jobs at Elloree, South Carolina, because they declined to sign statements on whether or not they were members of the NAACP and other questions that had to do with integration in the schools in South Carolina.

#7, Mr. James T. McCain

In the complaint filed in the United States District Court, the plaintiffs asked the court to restrain school officials from refusing to continue the employment of the plaintiffs solely because of their membership in the NAACP, or their attitude toward school segregation.

CHARLESTON, S. C. - Sept. 10, 1956

A hearing on an appeal from a Federal Court's decision dismissing a suit to open Edisto Beach State Park to Negroes will be held in Richmond, Va., Oct. 15, 1956. Judge Williams dismissed a suit which sought to open the park to Negroes. He held there was no issue as the State of South Carolina had already closed the park. The 1956 General Assembly passing a bill closing the park.

A group of Charleston Negroes filed the suit on July 23, 1955. In the appeal, the plaintiffs contend the State could re-open the park any time it wishes.

SUMTER, S. C. - Sept. 11, 1956

The planning committee of the Sumter bi-racial group met for the first time since being attacked by the Sumter County Citizen's Council. The committee agreed to continue meeting together and plans were made for the next meeting which would include the entire group. It was suggested at this meeting that each white person present would attempt to get white people together as a group to discuss the problems of the community, even though they would be unwilling to meet in a bi-racial body.

CHARLESTON, S. C. - Sept. 13, 1956

S. C. Judge flays call-out of National Guards in Kentucky and Tennessee. Circuit Judge J. Henry Johnson, at Charleston, says that disturbances in the South resulting from racially integrated schools could be avoided "if people would not try to force themselves in where they are not wanted." Johnson asserted in reference to the use of National Guard troops in Tennessee and Kentucky, says, "If I were the governor of

a southern state, I never would call out the National Guard to enforce a Federal Court' order. They (the governors) say they do so to enforce law and order but, have they ever ordered the guard out to escort workers through picket lines where people were being beaten and property destroyed?" Judge Johnson is from Allendale, South Carolina, where Negroes have been and are afraid to do or say any thing that will help them economically or politically.

Johnson says, that the average Negro or white in the South today has no desire to force himself on any one else in school, college, church, or in the home. Johnson also asserted that a campaign is being conducted by "false prophets" who hope to prosper at the expense of the Negro race. Their campaign is designed to set Negro against white and white against Negro and Northern people against Southern people.

ALL OVER THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Over 200 Negro teachers over South Carolina have lost their teaching positions for one reason or an other. In some cases the teachers were told why they were not re-elected but the majority of teachers who have been dismissed, have been given no reason at all by their Superintendent or Board. In nearly every case where a Negro teacher has been dismissed, that teacher was one of the most efficient teachers in the school or system. In some communities, if the Negro teacher will not come out publicly and denounce the NAACP or make some kind of statement that meets the approval of the Citizen's Council, that teacher has been dismissed. The Citizen's Council in certain sections of South Carolina, is using pressure of all sorts to keep the Negro in his place (so they say). Stool pigeons have been placed in many of the Negro schools to report every thing that happens in that school to the Citizen's Council. Stool pigeons are Negro teachers who will do any thing to stay in with the whites in those communities.

COLUMBIA, S. C. - Sept. 13, 1956

#9 Mr. James T. McCain

COLUMBIA, S. C. - Sept. 13, 1956

"Public Schools are intended for education, not integration" was the theme of an address by Lieutenant Governor E. Fritz Hollings, at the Jefferson Hotel, before more than 300 barbers gathered in a state-wide convention in Columbia, South Carolina. "The foremost problem in this state today is that of segregation," states Mr. Hollings. Mr. Hollings stated that he is unequivocally for segregation and said that to solve this problem the officers in the state government need the co-operation of the business-men and barbers of our state, as well as the school teachers and young parents. He stated further that this problem affects our economy as well as the education of our children.

James T. McCain

/ig 9-24-56

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

October 30, 1956

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

All economic pressure and reprisals that have taken place in this area have been reported to your office and no new ones have arisen. As other things of interest comes up, we will be sure to let you know.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

J. T. McCain
Associate Director

JTM/sw

November 29, 1956

Mr. James T. McCain, Associate Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Jim:

Mr. Fred Fuges, Director of the Rights of Conscience Program, American Friends Service Committee has indicated an interest in several of the reprisal reports which you sent us.

1. What is the current status of the Rev. E. E. Richburg of Summerton? Does he need legal or financial assistance?

2. What of Mr. L. A. Blackman of Holly Hill. Is is financial position such that he is not in need or does he need assistance?

In all probability Mr. Fuges will contact you in the near future and arrange to see you in Columbia. In the meantime, we have promised to get this material to him as quickly as possible. Therefore, anything that you can let us have immediately will be helpful.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Information Service

PA:mbe

January 21, 1957

Mr. Jim McCain
S. C. Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Jim:

It's my understanding that S. Emory Rogers has resigned as Executive Secretary of the WCC movement in South Carolina. Do you know who has been selected to fill this vacancy? Name and any biographical information would help.

We are revising our memographed Resistance Group Report and any changes such as the above concerning the South Carolina movements would be helpful.

Regards,

Paul Anthony

PA:fc

February 8, 1957

Mr. Jim McCain
South Cardina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Jim:

Enclosed is a copy of a release by the Anti-Defamation League concerning the Washington schools. I have sent a copy to Mrs. Spearman to be used as she sees fit. Perhaps this might be useful in combating the speech by John Bell Williams. I do hope so, anyway.

Sincerely,

John Constable,
Director of Information

JC:fc
Encl.

PERSONAL

June 14, 1957

Mr. James T. McCain
Associate Director
The South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Jim:

This will acknowledge your recent application for the intern position with SRC under the program coordinated by NAIRO.

This program is designed to make possible the recruitment of new, inexperienced young people for human relations work. So, both in terms of the job description and the salary that we can offer, you are far too seasoned and well qualified for the position.

I believe you know that we think very highly of your ability in this field. For that reason, we are concerned to know that you are evidently considering a change of position. I would appreciate anything that you might care to write me about your views and plans in this connection. Of course, such communication would be regarded as confidential.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

June 7, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Please consider my application for the internship program in intergroup relations which is being sponsored by NAIRO, to begin about September 1, 1957.

The following is a resume of my educational and employment experience and public activities:

Place of birth: Sumter, South Carolina.
Date of birth: March 8, 1906.
Degrees: A.B., Morris College, Sumter, S. C.
Ed.M., Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.
Further study in reading and psychology, Temple University.
President: Sumter Chapter of NAACP for 17 years.
President: Palmetto Education Association of S. C., 1946-1956.
Treasurer: Palmetto Education Association of S. C., 1946-1956.
Dean: Morris College, Sumter, S. C., 1944-49.
Principal: Palmetto High School, Mullins, S. C., 1949-1954.
Principal: Scotts Branch High School, Summerton, S. C., 1954-1955.
Commissioner: Sumter Division of the Pee Dee Area of Boy Scouts of America, beginning 1956.
At present and for past two years, Associate Director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, and affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga.

Yours truly,

James T. McBain

Associate Director

State - SC

June 14, 1957

Mr. James T. McCain, Associate Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Jim:

Your note with the enclosed clippings regarding the School Board election in Sumter was like a breath of fresh air. I keep telling people that democracy is not dead in the South; it's only sleeping. Every once in a while it stretches, yawns, and moves. It has just done so in Sumter.

Warm personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street

COLUMBIA, S. C.

June 13, 1957

Dear Fred:

Here are a couple of news articles concerning our school board election that came off last Tuesday. Will give a complete picture in my monthly report. As you will notice, the Citizens Council member was defeated.

Jim.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

RECEIVED JUN 18 1957

June 17, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Please do not misunderstand that I am going to leave the Council as long as our office is open. I wrote to each organization that is co-ordinating with the NAIRO program.

We had a very encouraging Board of Directors meeting Sunday, June 16th and are very hopeful that our work here will go on long after the end of the year.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

James T. McCain
Associate Director

/sw

Original passed on to Travel Room

July 3, 1957

Miss Helen E. Amerman
Assistant Director
Council for Civic Unity of San Francisco
437 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

Dear Miss Amerman:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated June 28th to Mr. Fred Routh relative to Mr. James T. McCain.

I should like to advise you that Mr. Routh is presently out of the office on vacation and will not return until Monday, July 8th. I shall at that time call your letter to his attention and I'm sure you will be hearing from him immediately upon his return.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred Flowers
Secretary

MF/mf

July 15, 1957

VIA AIR MAIL

Dr. Helen E. Amerman
Assistant Director
Council for Civic Unity
San Francisco, California

Dear Helen:

Your letter of inquiry about Mr. James T. McCain's application for an internship with the Council for Civic Unity came while I was out of the office on annual vacation. Hence the delay in an answer.

We, in this office, think highly of Jim McCain. He is a man of considerable professional skill in the field of intergroup relations and has had long experience. He has served with distinction as Associate Director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations for the past two years.

Harold Fleming, C. H. Parrish, and I have talked this over and we are in agreement that Mr. McCain would be a credit to any human relations agency as a full-time field worker with professional status. We believe that he is far too professionally competent to serve as an intern.

Warm personal regards to you and Ed.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/mf

RECEIVED JUL 10 1957

Council for Civic Unity of San Francisco

437 MARKET STREET · SAN FRANCISCO 5 · EXbrook 2-3877

To secure essential rights and opportunities restricted because of race, religion, or ancestry

REYNOLD H. COLVIN, President • JEFFERSON A. BEAVER, BROOKE CLYDE, THOMAS P. WHITE, V-Presidents • MRS GEORGE HELLYER, Sec'y
EDGAR D. OSGOOD, Treasurer • EDWARD HOWDEN, Executive Director • DR HELEN E. AMERMAN, Assistant Director

July 8, 1957

Via Air Mail

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Mr. James T. McCain, Associate Director of The South Carolina Council on Human Relations, has applied for an internship in intergroup relations with us for 1957-58, and has given us your name as a reference.

In the light of the enclosed description of the program, will you please give us your opinion of Mr. McCain's qualifications for the position? Would you please be sure to call our attention to both his strengths and his weaknesses? Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Our committee will be evaluating candidates in the near future, so we would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Helen E. Amerman

Helen E. Amerman
Assistant Director

HEA:jh
Enclosure

BOARD OF DIRECTORS • Jack L. Blaine • Eugene B. Block • Roger Boas • Rev Hamilton T. Boswell • Mrs H. Robert Braden • William M. Brinton
Dr Thomas N. Burbridge • Mrs Francis Carroll • William K. Coblentz • Frederic Cromwell • Robert de Roos • Most Rev Hugh A. Donohoe • Samuel B. Eubanks
Gen Philip R. Faymonville • Rabbi Alvin I. Fine • Hon Louis E. Goodman • Rev William C. Hughes • Haruo Ishimaru • Mrs Myer S. Kahn • Vernon Kaufman
Mrs Paine Knickerbocker • Daniel E. Koshland • William J. Losh • Mrs Thomas C. Lynch • Leon Markel • Dr Hilario G. Marquez • Mrs Nicomedes Martinez
Hon John B. Molinari • Miss Edith E. Pence • Cecil F. Poole • Irving S. Rosenblatt, Jr • William M. Roth • Leon B. Russell • Antonio Sotomayor
Dr Hilda Taba • James F. Thacher • Lewis K. Underhill • Stephen Walter • Miss Annie Clo Watson • Dr Thomas W. S. Wu • and the Officers

Council for Civic Unity of San Francisco

437 MARKET STREET • SAN FRANCISCO 5 • EXbrook 2-3877

To secure essential rights and opportunities restricted because of race, religion, or ancestry

REYNOLD H. COLVIN, President • JEFFERSON A. BEAVER, BROOKE CLYDE, THOMAS P. WHITE, V-Presidents • MRS GEORGE HELLYER, Sec'y
EDGAR D. OSGOOD, Treasurer • EDWARD HOWDEN, Executive Director • DR HELEN E. AMERMAN, Assistant Director

For further information call
Helen Amerman, Ass't. Director,
Council for Civic Unity of SF,
EX 2-3877 or TH 8-3792

FOR RELEASE NOT EARLIER THAN TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 18

Three persons will be chosen this summer by three community agencies headquartered in San Francisco for a year's unique on-the-job training designed to help qualify them for a career in the field of racial and cultural relations. Receipt of foundation grants totaling $15,000 for this purpose was announced jointly today by the executives of the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity, San Francisco-Oakland Urban League, and the Northern California Regional Office of the American Friends Service Committee.

The funds were provided, on a matching basis, by the Columbia Foundation of San Francisco and the Fund for the Republic.

The three "internships in intergroup relations" are part of a national program for meeting the growing demand among both official and voluntary agencies for professionally qualified staff to carry on their programs of education and action for the remedy of problems of discrimination, prejudice, and tension affecting minority groups, and, indirectly, the entire community.

The Fund for the Republic has allotted $100,000 for a nation-wide, two-year project, contingent upon matching grants by other foundations. It is contemplated that up to 24 one-year internships will be granted over the next two years. The program will be administered by the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, which has issued the following statement:

"Public and private intergroup relations agencies are playing a leading part in America's historic national effort to reduce and finally eliminate discrimination based on race, religion or national origin. The agencies need additional trained professional personnel at the national, state and

BOARD OF DIRECTORS • Jack L. Blaine • Eugene B. Block • Roger Boas • Rev Hamilton T. Boswell • Mrs H. Robert Braden • William M. Brinton
Dr Thomas N. Burbridge • Mrs Francis Carroll • William K. Coblentz • Frederic Cromwell • Robert de Roos • Most Rev Hugh A. Donohoe • Samuel B. Eubanks
Gen Philip R. Faymonville • Rabbi Alvin I. Fine • Hon Louis E. Goodman • Rev William C. Hughes • Haruo Ishimaru • Mrs Myer S. Kahn • Vernon Kaufman
Mrs Paine Knickerbocker • Daniel E. Koshland • William J. Losh • Mrs Thomas C. Lynch • Leon Markel • Dr Hilario G. Marquez • Mrs Nicomedes Martinez
Hon John B. Molinari • Miss Edith E. Pence • Cecil F. Poole • Irving S. Rosenblatt, Jr • William M. Roth • Leon B. Russell • Antonio Sotomayor
Dr Hilda Taba • James F. Thacher • Lewis K. Underhill • Stephen Walter • Miss Annie Clo Watson • Dr Thomas W. S. Wu • and the Officers

local levels, to expand their effectiveness in this effort. Interns under this new program will secure on-the-job experience in a variety of intergroup situations, including employment, housing, educational, police and interfaith cooperation."

Candidates for the internships are expected to have completed at least some graduate work or the equivalent in relevant experience. Salaries will start at the junior professional level in each agency. A successful internship should lead to permanent professional status and employment in the intergroup relations field.

Applicants for 1957-58 should apply directly to one or more of the three agencies not later than July 1, 1957. Letters of application should include a concise statement of the nature and extent of the candidate's interest in intergroup relations, and a biographical resume including educational and employment experience, public activities and publications.

The interns selected will start work about September 1, 1957. At the close of the training period each intern and a senior staff member of his agency will attend a two-week seminar conducted by the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials.

The American Friends Service Committee will offer a varied experience in three areas: the Indian program, securing equal employment and housing opportunities for minorities, and work with migratory farm workers. The Indian program includes the hospitality center for relocated Indians in Oakland and service with the Indian field worker in Northern California. The employment and housing opportunities program is centered in Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties. The third activity is conducted by the agricultural labor secretary in the San Joaquin Valley who helps migrants to learn cooperative techniques so as to solve some of their basic economic and social problems.

The Council for Civic Unity intern will gain experience in such activities as investigation of complaints of discrimination, consultation and conciliation directed at the elimination of discriminatory practices, action at the neighborhood level to prevent or minimize intergroup tensions, conference planning, public relations, and other day-to-day activities of a voluntary civil rights agency.

The San Francisco-Oakland Urban League will provide its intern with experience in the areas of employment and housing, with such related activities as vocational counseling and guidance, developing the employment atmosphere so as to include the Negro worker as a normal procedure, scholarship planning, and health and welfare services.

In addition to the grants for internships, the Fund for the Republic has provided the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials with funds for central administration of the program, recruiting, and expenses of the seminars at the close of each training year.

Other organizations participating in the nation-wide internship program include the American Jewish Committee; American Jewish Congress; Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; National Conference of Christians and Jews; the Urban Leagues of Atlanta (Georgia), Chicago, and Greater New York; the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago; Community Studies, Inc., of Kansas City, Missouri; Cincinnati Mayor's Friendly Relations Committee; Philadelphia Fellowship Commission; and the Southern Regional Council. Additional agencies may participate by September, 1957.

June 17, 1957

July 26, 1957

Mr. James T. McCain
317 West Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Jim:

Fred and I have discussed your recent letter. Of course we are sorry to think that you are going to have to look elsewhere for a position, but the decision on how much staffing is possible rests entirely with the South Carolina Council. As you know, our executive committee approved the largest amount of all for South Carolina in the hope that ways could be found to continue bi-racial staffing.

Certainly Fred and I will assist in every way we can in your efforts to stay in the intergroup relations field. We have already had several requests from agencies to which you have applied, and we have recommended you highly. Our feeling, however, is that you should be employed in full professional status rather than an intern, and we have so stated in our letters of recommendation.

If any suitable opportunities come to our attention we will let you know. Meanwhile, feel free to write us if something comes up in which we can help.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

317 West Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina
July 20,1957

Messrs Harold Fleming &
Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburg Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Harold & Fred:

I light of the assistance that our Council can get from SRC for the next year, I don't think the South Carolina Council on Human Relations can continue to have two full time staff workers an office secretary and carry on as it did in the past. Therefore, I think it would be wise for me to start trying to find work elsewhere.

Don't think for one minute that I want to leave the Council, South Carolina or the South for that matter, but I must work. I certainly would like to stay in the field of inter-group relations if possible.

I would appreciate any assistance you can give in helping me find work.

Please let me hear from you concerning this matter and any advice you can give me. I am going to stay with the Council as long as the boad can keep me.

Sincerely yours

Jim

James T. McCain

RECEIVED JUL 30 1957

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street

COLUMBIA, S. C.

July 29,1957

Dear Harold:

Send this article back to be as soon as you have finished with it. Maybe you would like to have some copies made from it.

I have been looking for this article for several months to send to you, but just couldn't locate it.

Yours truly,

Jim

August 21, 1957

Mr. James McCain
Associate Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Jim:

We were very sorry to hear that the South Carolina Council is going to lose your services on October 1. Fred and I are very conscious of the fact that you are looking for other employment as of that time and we will advise you at once of any opportunities that come to our attention. Have you heard from any of the agencies which have already queried us about you?

I need some further help from you on the voting survey. As I am sure you know, our findings have been bitterly attacked in the U. S. Senate and in the public press. Senator Olin Johnston was the leader of the attack in the Senate. I am enclosing a copy of the newspaper story which quotes registrars in several South Carolina counties as denying the accuracy of our report on them. Could you check further on these counties and let me know as early as possible whether we were on firm ground with our original findings or whether there is merit to the denial made by the local officials. This controversy is likely to go on for some time and it is highly important for us to know as much as possible about the disputed situations. If we have made mistakes, they have been honestly made and we should not hesitate, if necessary, to correct them. Your prompt help on this will be much appreciated. If it is necessary for you to incur extra

travel or telephone expenses in order to check these counties, let me know and we will reimburse you.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1. News and Courier Article - dated 8/8/57

Article taken from:

THE NEWS AND COURIER
August 8, 1957

2 S. C. BOARDS DENY NEGROES DEPRIVED OF VOTING RIGHTS

By

Robert McHugh

COLUMBIA, Aug. 7 (AP) - Members of voter registration boards in two South Carolina counties have taken issue with a Southern Regional Council report which charges that Negroes in some sections of South Carolina are deprived of voting rights.

The Council, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., cites its aim as "equal opportunity for all." It is composed of white and Negro members.

The organization recently published reports of a 1956 survey which showed that Negro voter registration increased in a four-year period in each of 11 Southern states except Mississippi.

The south-wide gain since 1952 was put at 229,000 to a total of 1,238,000. The gain in South Carolina was estimated at 19,890 to 99,890.

Secretary of State O. Frank Thornton says, however, it is "impossible to tell how many Negroes are registered in this state."

He points out that the new registration period, which will take effect in the June primaries, will provide the answer since the application blanks carry a race designation. At present, race records are not kept.

The council charged that the "prevalence of discriminatory tactics" in some South Carolina counties is "quite evident."

It reported that in Calhoun County, no Negroes are registered. "Any Negro who tries to get a registration certificate is called a smart Negro and sooner or later leaves the community."

The quote used by the council was attributed to an unnamed "field consultant."

J. B. Morris, of the Calhoun County voter registration board, said about 50 Negroes are registered in the county. He said, "nothing is done to discourage them from registering as long as they meet the requirements."

REQUIREMENTS

Requirements for all voters are that they should be at least 21-years-old, have citizenship, two years of residence in the state and the ability to read and write any section of the state constitution or receipts for taxes paid on real property assessed at $300 or more.

The council said there were 10,499 Negroes in the county compared to 4,304 whites. It is a rural area where many of the Negroes are sharecroppers.

RURAL AREAS

McCormick County, another rural area, was also singled out in the report. The council said, "all Negroes who had registration certificates in 1948 had their names purged from the voting list."

But a member of the McCormick board, Mrs. Mamie Crawford, said, "No Negro has tried to register as long as I have been on the board and none were registered in 1948."

Mrs. Crawford said her service on the board dates to 1949, but her father served prior to that and she recalls him saying that none had ever tried to register.

-END-

21 August '57

Mr. James T. Mc Cain
317 Bartlette Street
Sumter, S. Carolina

Dear Jim:

Yes, we had heard of the decision of the South Carolina Council --and heard it with regret. Your service with them has been a real contribution to the furtherance of a democratic society in the Palmetto State. Your contribution is afr more widely understood and appreciated than you know.

Harold and I have been conscious of your need for a new position in the field and have been in correspondence with several agencies. In each case we have plugged for a full time, professional position. You are too experienced and too valuable to place in an apprenticeship.

Please keep in touch with us; anything we can do to help we will be glad to do. It goes without saying that we have respected your professional ability and personal dedication to the field of human relations.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR —
(I have acknowledged H.)

RECEIVED AUG 21 1957

I tro — 7.

317 W. Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina
August 20,1957

Messrs Fleming & Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Harold & Fred:

By now I trust that you have heard from Mrs. Spearman and Courney Siceloff stating the position that was taken a few weeks ago as to the staffing of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations for the 1957-58 term of the Council, by the Executive Committee.

As of October 1,1957 my work with the Council will come to an end. This I regret very much, but it has certainly been a pleasure working with the Southern Regional Council and the Council in South Carolina. I should like very much to remain in the field of intergroup relations if possible, so if you should hear of any openings, kindly let me know.

I shall expect to hear from you whenever you can find the time to write. If I can ever be of service to the Southern Regional Council in anyway, please don't hesitate to call on me.

With warmest regards, I remain,

Sincerely Yours,

Jim

James T. McCain

56
14
14
14
14
6

RECEIVED AUG 29 1957

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

August 28, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold:

I am writing in reference to your letter of August 21, 1957. I will check on the two counties you mentioned and will let you know my findings immediately.

Sincerely,

Jim

James T. McCain
Associate Director

/sw

September 5, 1957

Mr. James T. McCain
317 W. Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Jim:

Thanks for your letter commenting on your field trip. I am glad to know that you found nothing in conflict with last summer's findings.

I would appreciate it, however, if your would reassure me more specifically about the points in question. In case you may not have it handy, I am enclosing the mimeographed statements about desegregation in McCormick County, Calhoun County, and elsewhere in South Carolina. This is what we are going to print, and I would appreciate your reading it carefully for accuracy.

You will recall that a registrar in Calhoun County claimed that 50 Negroes were registered there and a registrar in McCormick County denied that there had been any purge in 1948, saying that no Negroes had been registered in her memory. Both of these statements flatly contradicted our report. Do I understand that your check in those places showed that the denials by the McCormick and Calhoun registrars were untrue? This is the specific reassurance we need before going to press. If there is any doubt at all on either point, please don't hesitate to let me know. It will be comparatively simple to change the text now, and we will have to live with this published version from now on.

I appreciate your putting in this additional time on the voting survey, and I am enclosing our check for $24.40 to cover the mileage you reported.

Make check for me to Jim McCain on fact-finding acct.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures-2

RECEIVED SEP 5 1957

317 W. Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina
September 4,1957

Dear Harold:

I spent a considerable amount of time in the places mentioned in your letter and talked to several people in both places, but the picture is the same as it was when I sent last year's report to you.

I tried to find out if anything was being done to get Negroes out to secure a registration certificate since the Civil Rights decision, but as far as they knew, nothing has been done as yet.

If anything develops in these communities, I will let you know immediately. I am of the opinion that some Negroes will appear for registration and as soon as that is done, I will report the findings to you.

My mileage to places will be found below. Your rate for mileage will be sufficient for me. Therefore I am only sending the mileage.

From Sumter to St. Matthews and McCormick county and back to Sumter----305 miles.

With warmest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Jim

James T. McCain

305
08
2440

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street

COLUMBIA, S. C.

317 W. Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina
September 7,1957

Dear Harold:

After reading the questions carefully concerning the two counties mentioned and South Carolina in general, I would still say that the information sent to you is suppose to be true according to the persons who gave me the information. I talked with several person in these two counties and their stories were all the same.

If 50 Negroes are registered in Calhoun County, I could not find a Negro in the community who knew who they were. As to McCormick County, I reported the information that was given to me by leading citizens(Negro) in the community. In each case, Negroes gave me this information reluctantly, stating in the outset that their names could not be mentioned.

When the survey was made last August, the information sent to you was exactly the way it was given to me by the persons I contacted. If Negroes are now registered in those counties no one that I formally contacted knows anything about it. Ofcourse there are some Negroes in those counties who could be persuaded to help the whites' prove their point that some Negroes were registered.

I trust that I have answered the questions to your satisfaction. I have read that part of the report that you are going to print carefully for accuracy and I still say the information is the same as it was given to me.

If I can be of service to you and the Council at anytime, please don't hesitate to call on me.

With warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Jim

James T. McCain

discourage Negro registration. Negroes know they should not and cannot register and therefore rarely attempt to do so."

In the general election in November, 1956, Louisiana voters defeated a proposed constitutional amendment designed to help the Citizens Council cut Negro voting even more. The measure was drafted by the legislative "watch dog" committee on segregation which previously had won approval easily for its proposals. The amendment, which was turned down by an unofficial total of 190,410 to 178,833, required certain administrative steps before a voter losing his registration could take the matter into court. Thus, said the Associated Press in a dispatch from Baton Rouge, it would have set up "administrative barriers to a federal court action."

In South Carolina, the prevalence of discriminatory tactics in some counties where Negroes are in the majority is quite evident. Registration books are moved from place to place to keep Negroes from getting a certificate; they are given literacy tests that have little to do with reading and writing the state constitution, as required by South Carolina law; Negroes complain that if a number go together to register in some counties, clerks will pass only one or two and tell the rest the books are closed for the day. In a few counties, Negroes who had been certified have complied with demands of employers and other white persons that they remove their names from registration books. Some have said they were threatened with harm for attempting to vote and many landlords reportedly have warned their Negro tenants that if they registered, they would be fired.

Calhoun County, S. C., with more than twice as many Negroes as whites--10,449 to 4,304--has no Negroes registered, although 4,437 of them are of voting age. "Any Negro who tries to get a registration certificate is called a smart Negro and sooner or later leaves the community," a field consultant said.

McCormick County, S. C., where the population split is 5,998 Negroes,

PAGE (s) MISSING

3,589 whites, also has no Negroes registered out of the 2,625 over 21. All Negroes who had registration certificates in 1948 had their names purged from the voting list. The majority of Negroes in the county are sharecroppers; reportedly, they could not sell their produce until their names were removed.

In another South Carolina County, Abbeville, where only 15 of the 3,687 Negroes of voting age are registered, (as compared to 6,000 of the 8,951 whites) an atmosphere of fear was found. Three years ago a Negro cottonwood worker was said to have been beaten at night for voting. Since then, Negroes have not taken part in elections and almost all of those who had registration certificates have "lost" them.

Intimidation as a means of limiting Negro voting in Texas was found to be relatively rare. Recent violence in the state usually has been aimed at school integration, notably in Mansfield. There have been occasional reports of local discrimination against potential Negro voters, generally in the form of a segment of the white population playing on the ignorance of the poorly educated among the Negroes--to imply, for example, that property taxes must have been paid to vote. But, by and large, the poll tax remains the only obvious deterrent.

While discrimination in applying provisions of the Virginia poll tax and registration law is not found generally in that state, nevertheless, it has been reported in certain counties and a few cities. Some Negro leaders feel that poorer white citizens often experience the same difficulties as do Negroes.

The poll tax can be an effective barrier for the politically uninformed, the educationally handicapped, and the socially disadvantaged. Just the use of words confuses many of the poorly educated who often do not know that in paying their Virginia "capitation tax" they have paid their poll taxes. Some tax collectors reportedly have discouraged voting by telling Negroes they do not have to pay poll taxes. Many Negroes have reported they did not receive poll tax bills along with their property tax notices, as did their fellow white citizens. These

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

December 31, 1960

ans. in phone call

Mr. Paul Rilling
5 Forsyth St. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

It may be that Alice Spearman has indicated to you that I am working with some student groups on a state-wide basis in South Carolina, with the Council.

In the development of projected plans we are setting up a workshop for students, to be held in Columbia on February 5th, probably at Allen University. A second meeting of a student planning committee is to be held January 7th. In the meantime, some of us have been thinking about program content and the leadership. This letter comes to inquire about the possibility of your giving leadership to this meeting.

The focus of the conference program will be the role of the student in the changing south and the changing South Carolina. Our group will need to see the overall picture in the south— areas of progress, problems, the present forces at work in the south in the broader context of the changing region.

We hope that you may find it possible to do the opening address dealing with the present situation in the south. We ~~hope~~ plan to follow this with a specific picture of South Carolina and then there will be discussion in four areas: higher education, economic problems, citizenship, religion and the churches. (these areas have already been selected in our first meeting.)

These tentative plans will be crystalized at the committee meeting on January 7th. It would be most helpful, however, if we could have some indication from you concerning the possibility of your participation. In case February 5th is completely impossible for you, the students have selected as a second choice of dates the last Sunday in February, the 26th.

I shall look forward to hearing from you and sincerely hope that you can serve as one of the leaders in this student meeting. We need you!

Best of wishes to you for the coming year,

Cordially,
"Libby"
Elizabeth C. Ledeen
Director Program Services

ECL/cah

This "impressive title" is for the sake of those persons who wonder who I am and by what authority I write — not, I think, on the basis of professional status!!

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

January 9, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul,

The Student Planning Committee which met on Saturday, for a number of reasons, felt that it was wise to attempt to schedule our Workshop for Sunday, February 5. We do sincerely hope that you will find it possible to participate in our program. I regret the pressure of scheduling for you which you indicated in our telephone conversation but trust that it can be done.

I'm sending this information on to you immediately in order that you might have this before you as you make your plans. More detailed information concerning the total program for the Workshop will be sent on to you within a few days.

We've had no word from Miss Baker but are still hoping that she will be able to serve as one of the leaders. She happened to be in Columbia on the date of our first committee meeting and has participated in our initial plans in a most helpful way.

Our very best wishes to you.

Cordially,
"Libby" Ledeen
Elizabeth C. Ledeen

January 17, 1961

Mrs. Ted Ledeen
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Libby:

I am not happy about it but I think I can make your conference in Columbia February 5. Send me more material as soon as you can indicating when the conference begins, how long it will last, etc, and a little clearer concept of the kind of presentation you want me to make.

Miss Baker is currently in the hospital following an operation last week.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

January 27, 1961

Mrs. Theodore Ledeen
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Libby:

I will be happy to do my best to perform as requested at your February 5 workshop. It occurs to me that with Miss Baker absent, you might want to augment your leadership staff a little bit. Have you thought of inviting Miss Connie Curry who is directing the Southern Project of the National Student Association. Connie is eager for student contacts and could help with the program, particularly the item on higher education. We would be happy to speak to her about it if you think wise.

I am looking forward to seeing you all next month.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Billing
Field Director

PMT/sm

FILES

(M)

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

January 24, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

We regret that the date of our Workshop is an inconvenient one for you and we appreciate your willingess to participate in spite of it. It was set at this time because of conflicts with other scheduled state meetings in which a number of the same students would be involved.

The enclosed mimeographed sheets will indicate some of the thinking of the planning committee. They were done as a first announcement. Miss Baker's name was included because she had told us in December that she planned to be with us. We are quite sure now that the hospitalization will make this impossible.

We would like to have you give an opening address on the general subject as stated by the students, "What Now--the Present situation in the South." This would mean it seems to me the kind of general analysis which you do so ably. As you will see from the workshop areas for discussion our program will take us into the four general fields:citizenship, economics; higher education,and the church. If something of the developments in each of these areas could be included in your talk, it would be helpful.

During the discussion time we would like to have you meet with faculty members of staff who will accompany students. This number may be small since we are not sending out general invitations to this group. In most cases, however, some faculty member will come and the committee felt that we should provide for them a special opportunity to discuss the role of faculty and staff in preparing students and themselves for changes.

In the afternoon session following the reports from each group we would like to have an opportunity for a questions and answer peiod with you. The limitations of time will of necessity mean that this will be brief but we believe that it will be an important phase of the total program.

Please let us know when we may expect you so that we may meet you. We hope that the weather will be cooperative and that all will work out for a significant program experience for all of us.

Best of wishes to you.

Cordially
Libby Ledeen
Elizabeth C. Ledeen (Mrs. T. J.)

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

February 10, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
5 Forsyth Ave. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Paul:

We are indeed grateful to you for your participation in our student workshop on Sunday. The excellent analysis which you gave on the present situation in the South was exceedingly helpful for all of us. I heard students quoting from your talk when we went to Sumter Wednesday night for a meeting of the local council.

Please do send to us your reaction to the program of the workshop and make any suggestions which you might have as to follow-up for further program with students on a state wide basis.

We are especially interested in following the situation at the Universitt of Georgia. Do you know whether or not a written report of the situation as it is now developing has been done, or is contemplated? If so, we should like to have this material. Furthermore, we feel that it might be very helpful to bring two or three persons very closely related to the University of Georgia situation to South Carolina for a conference with a select group of faculty, students and administrators at the University of South Carolina, in the near future. If you have names to suggest to us, we shall appreciate it.

Best wishes to you.

Cordially,

"Libby"

(Mrs.) Elizabeth C. Ledeen
Director Program Services

ECL/cah

February 15, 1961

Mrs. Theodore Ledeen
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Libby:

We are sending on some information concerning the situation at the University of Georgia.

I think the best persons who might be qualified to interpret the situation in person to some of your faculty members and student leaders would be Mr. James Popowich who was a leading figure in the faculty response and Mr. Corky King, director of the Westminister Foundation at the University.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
Enclosures

February 16, 1961

Mrs. Theodore Ledeen
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Libby:

We are sending on some information concerning the situation at the University of Georgia.

I think the best persons who might be qualified to interpret the situation in person to some of your faculty members and student leaders would be Mr. James Popovich, (Department of Speech and Drama) who was a leading figure in the faculty response, and Mr. Corky King, director of the Westminister Foundation at the University.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enc.

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 LADY STREET COLUMBIA, S. C.

An organization of Southernerns of both races working together in the interest of all the people of South Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA IS TRADITIONALLY A state the blandness of whose climate is matched by the courtesy and neighborliness of its people. In recent years, however, the summers have been growing hotter and the tempers of the people shorter. Why?

We can omit the weather since we're not going to do anything about it; but we are the people, and we can profitably ask, what is happening to us?

Courtesy and neighborliness, though fundamental things, are fragile. Civilized, not barbaric virtues. They grow in a certain climate of opinion. They are the fruit of peace, not conflict.

TODAY THERE ARE SHARP DIFFERences of opinion among the citizens of South Carolina. The decision of the Supreme Court in regard to segregation has challenged an established custom, and citizens differ as to the course of action to pursue. The threatened breakdown of any custom disturbs a traditional society, and in the disturbance other customs are endangered. Especially such civilized customs as courtesy and neighborliness.

YET ALL THOUGHTFUL SOUTH CAROlinians, white and Negroes, agree that, regardless of our differences on the issue of segregation, we must preserve our traditional and civilized virtues of courtesy and neighborliness. But how preserve them? How defend such fragile things?

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS IS THE BEST ANSWER.

WHAT IS THE COUNCIL? Its history is long and honorable. It originated in the troubled days of 1919 as the South Carolina Committee of the Commission on Interracial cooperation. It became, in 1943, the South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council, and, in 1954, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. It is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, of Atlanta. Its membership is unrestricted as to race or creed. It aims at a better life for all South Carolinians. If the racial issue concerns it most at present, that is because the racial issue concerns South Carolinians most at present.

WHAT DOES THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS PROPOSE TO DO ABOUT THIS PROBLEM? In the first place, it has no final answer. That answer lies with the people, and with time, and will change as people change and time passes. The South Carolina Council on Human Relations proposes merely to make the problem easier of solution by calling into full play the traditional virtues of courtesy and neighborliness. Relying upon these accepted values, South Carolinians will cooperate to solve the problem which now seems so difficult.

HOW DOES THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS PROPOSE TO DO THIS? By using its influence, through its paid staff and through its membership, to persuade the leading citizens, white and Negro, of individual South Carolina Communities to confer and consider their problems; to give authoritative information and professional service when requested; and to keep such groups, and all others which may be interested, informed as to the progress of interracial understanding and cooperation in the South.

WHAT ARE THE RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS? First, and most important, the respect and trust which this organization and its affiliate, the Southern Regional Council, composed of Southerners working for the South, have won in the South through years of service. Second, a paid professional staff, composed of an executive director, an associate executive director, and an office secretary; third, professional studies on the problems of the South, financed and guided by the Southern Regional Council, and available from that organization.

WHAT DOES THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS NEED? The support, both financial and moral, of all South Carolinians who believe that we have, within our hearts and customs, the resources for solving even the difficult problems of today. The Council can serve only as the instrument for clarifying and organizing this strength. **The strength is in South Carolinians**, native to us, as much a part of us as the landscape through which we move.

But the organization of these resources takes money. Fortunately, this year the salaries of the South Carolina Council's staff will be paid through the Southern Regional Council. However, all operating expenses must be raised by the South Carolina Council. These funds will come from both memberships and contributions. All contributions are tax-exempt. The several types of membership are listed below.

FINALLY. No matter how problems arise, they are settled at last only by the people involved; our school problems by all the citizens of the many communities of South Carolina. In a democratic society like ours, this means through the representative citizens, white and Negro, of each community. All-white groups and all-Negro groups may have their part to play; but the matter will be finally settled only by white and Negroes conferring together in the give-and-take of the democratic process.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS IS THE ONE ORGANIZATION in the State today whose purpose it is to exemplify the method which will be used. It therefore unhesitatingly asks the support of all South Carolinians who cherish for their State a future even more splendid than its past.

OFFICERS

Chairman

The Rev. J. Claude Evans, Columbia, S. C.

First Vice-Chairman

Mr. John F. Potts, Denmark, S. C.

Second Vice-Chairman

Mr. A. R. Suritz, Rock Hill, S. C.

Secretary

Miss Rebecca Reid, Sumter, S. C.

Treasurer

The Rev. Howard G. McClain, Columbia, S. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, S. C.

I want to be enrolled as checked below:

☐ Member ☐ Donor

Individual member $3.50
Joint members (at same address) $5.00
Student member $1.00
Contributing member $10.00
Sustaining member $25.00
Supporting member $50.00
Patron ..... $100. and over

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

NEW SOUTH and other publications of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., will be sent members and donors.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

★

Affiliated with the
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

★

Office:
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

MEMORANDUM ON SOUTH CAROLINA MEETING
November 21, 1954
Greenville, South Carolina

Present: Richard Foster, State President SRC
Mrs. Spearman, Ex. Sec.
Mr. Sampson (Negro attorney, Greenville)
Two ladies (white, names unknown, Greenville YWCA)
Dr. C.H. Parrish, Field Consultant SRC
F.B. Routh, Asst. Director for State Organizations SRC

There was much discussion at this meeting about the role of people who were considered controversial in the press, hence in the minds of people across the state. It was decided that individuals who had become highly controversial would better serve the purposes of the Council and its work if they were not on the Board of Directors. It was also decided that other prominent officers from the organizations which they represented would be asked to serve on the Board in their place. The individuals involved had been consulted regarding this procedure prior to the November 1st meeting and had agreed to it.

There is an apparent tendency on the part of the South Carolina people to take what amounts to bi-lateral policy decisions at this time. The two moving forces in these decisions are Mr. Foster and Mrs. Spearman. It is apparent from this meeting that both of these people know a great deal about the problem in South Carolina, how it can be approached, what some of the resources are and what possible solutions exist; but it should be noted that fundamental decisions should be made only by a fully representative board covering a larger geographical distribution of the state, as well as the prime consideration of bi-lateral representation. This is in no way a criticism of the state organization for the meeting was called at the request of the Central Office on short notice and only those who were readily available attended the meeting.

A much more representative board or interim executive committee was planned during the afternoon. It was suggested that two whites and two Negroes from the Greenville area, the Columbia area and the Charleston area be the nucleus of such a group.

I spent considerable time in the evening at the home of Mr. Foster with Mrs. Spearman present. We chewed over the relationship of a board and paid staff completely defining the role and function of each. This in part helped clarify some of the misunderstanding that exists not only in South Carolina but in some of our other state organizations.

Mr. Parrish's contributions to the afternoon meeting were extremely valuable and helped allay the misunderstandings regarding the use of people who belong to other organizations in our state group. It would seem apparent that it is important for a bi-racial team to represent the Central Office in dealing with state organizations and it is in the easy working relationship that exists between two people in such cases that state folks can see a living example of what we talk about when we say we believe in equality of opportunity and function of people.

Some apprehensions on the part of the state people was felt by both Mrs. Spearman and myself regarding the fact that they might be regarded as a sort of junior NAACP and we explained that we worked in cooperation with other organizations but that our program was unique and distinct from other organizations. In this specific case neither the SRC nor its state affiliates would undertake litigation as does the NAACP. We also explained to the people present it was part of their function to educate themselves, the larger body and the public in general as to the functions of the state organization.

F.B. Routh
11/30/54
rnf

South Carolina
Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
Columbia, S. C.

April 19, 1955

APR 26 1955

Dear Friend:

To help coordinate and give impetus to the development of human relations in South Carolina the Council is scheduling an open meeting. The plans for it are as follows:

Thursday, May 5
USO - 1030 Laurel Street
Columbia, S. C.

Registration: 10:00
Sessions: 10:30 - 12:45
2:15 - 4:00

You are cordially invited to attend.

The morning session will feature an address by Rev. Maurice Shean, member of the Rock Hill Council on Human Relations, on "BY WISDOM, THE HOUSE SHALL BE BUILT." There will be special music by choruses from Allen University and Benedict College.

The symposium will present facts as to benefits being realized in South Carolina communities from constructive cooperation in human relations.

The afternoon session will consist of several workshops on the following subjects:

"The Community Organizes for the Task at Hand"
"Offering Job Opportunities to All"
"Youth Meets the Challenge of a New Day"
"Religion Furnishes the Power and Education in Our Democracy"

These workshops will be held concurrently.

We shall expect you for this significant meeting.

Faithfully yours,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

OPEN MEETING

U.S.O.

1030 Laurel St.
Columbia, S. C.
May 5, 1955

Return for State Files

Registration : 10:00 O'clock

Morning Session
10:00 - 12:45

Presiding, Rev. J. Claude Evans

Invocation Rev. Odelle Reuben

Music Choruses from Allen University and Benedict College

Address, "BY WISDOM THE HOUSE SHALL BE BUILT"
Rev. Maurice Shean

SYMPOSIUM, "Facing Current Issues"
Mrs. Eugene H. Spearman, Moderator
Dr. Guy Wells
Dr. Chester Travelstead
Mr. Fred Routh
Mr. W. E. Somomon
Mr. A. L. Suritz

General Discussion:
(The audience may ask questions, in writing, during the the period).

Preview of Afternoon Session

Afternoon Session
2:15 - 4:00

Presiding; Rev. J. Claude Evans

Workshops: "The Community Organizes for the Task at Hand"
"Offering Job Opportunities to All."
"Youth Meets the Challenge of a New Day"
"Religion Furnushes the Power"

Summaries

Announcements

Adjournment

Good folks.

Rev. Frederick Wentz -
Lutheran Seminary
Columbia, S.C.

Prof. Schatt -
Lutheran Seminary
Columbia S.C.

Dr. "Mac" Bryan
Mercer Univ.
Macon, Ga.

Rev. Emmett Johnson -
Wesleyan College -
Macon, Ga.

May 9, 1955

Report on South Carolina Trip
F.B. Routh
May 5, 1955

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations held a membership meeting in Columbia at the USO. The meeting was well attended by both Negroes and whites and the program was formulated on a functional basis. Among those present were the President and Executive Secretary of the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, both of whom seemed rather impressed by the dignity of the meeting and the intellectual contents.

The various participants in the program all stressed what should and what could be done locally in South Carolina. What they thought was possible, varied from person to person, depending primarily on the area from which they came. There seemed to be general agreement that this exchange of information about what had been done and tried in the various areas was helpful to people from other areas and several comments such as: "Well, if they can do it there, we can certainly do it." were heard in the small discussion groups.

Attached is a copy of the program.

All in all this was a successful, purposeful meeting that had relevance to the work at hand and gave hope and encouragement to the good folks of South Carolina who were there present.

FBR

rnf

Prepared by MAW
for use by S. C. Council
on 5/31/55

Now that the Supreme Court has taken what is for the moment its final action on the school segregation cases, South Carolinians face a question of state conduct. The question has political, economic and moral aspects. The policy to be adopted by our state not only reflects the present standards of our civilization but it will tend to fix standards for generations. And it will determine the position we occupy in the eyes of the nation and of the world of which we are a part.

The consequences of the choice now to be made are of such vast significance that it cannot be left to the unaided judgment of our political leaders. Their judgment has been demonstrably and tragically faulty throughout the human rights movement. Service upon juries, teachers' salaries, admission to law school, the white primary, integration of public schools -- at every step the political decision has been the wrong one. In the light of that consistent record of inglorious failure, South Carolinians should beware of leaving the decision to those who have so often deceived them.

Some of our leaders now propose the complete abandonment of our public school system and the conveyance or leasing of school property worth hundreds of millions to individuals or corporations to conduct "private" segregated schools -- an opportunity for graft unparalleled in the history of this state. They propose the grant of tuition money to pupils to attend such unsupervised, unstandardized schools -- with no slightest guarantee of value received for the tuition dollar. Contracts of teachers would be terminated with great sacrifice of their rights under retirement funds. Teachers would be left to find employment with private operators of such schools against the powerful competition of wives, sisters, nieces and cousins of the operators. In such an unequal conflict, who would get the job?

All of the proposed strategems have been analyzed by competent legal authorities and found to be completely vulnerable on constitutional grounds. The Law Journal of the University of South Carolina, as well as the journals of George Washington University and the Universities of North Carolina and Alabama, have thoroughly exposed these legal make-shifts. So we are asked to embark upon a course of action condemned in advance upon naked legal grounds. The people would have to foot the bill for this pre-doomed return to educational conditions of sixty years ago.

It is a part of the citizen's sacred compact with his government that he will abide by the law of the land. The Supreme Court is the organ to declare the law. It has spoken. The moral, decent, honorable course for South Carolinians is to observe the law in letter and in spirit.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
METHODIST CENTER, 6/22/55 3:30 P. M.

Rowell

Present: Mr. Evans, Mr. McClain, Miss Reid, Mrs. Spearman, Mr. Suritz, and Mr. Webber.

Terms of Office: In accordance with Executive Board's instruction, names were drawn from a hat to determine 1-year, 2-years, 3-years terms of members of the Board. Results on sheet attached.

Membership: Mrs. Spearman reported 170 paid-up members to date. She also noted two philosophies of membership as expressed at Chapel Hill by Mr. Parrish, of Atlanta Office:
1. Demonstrating the process of integration, democratic practices, etc., and assisting coordinated effort along this line considered proper emphasis - building membership and organization important only as they serve these purposes.
2. Emphasis on membership and local councils considered most effective - helps raise funds also.

Program: Mr. John Potts, chairman, will not be free for active participation until fall. It was suggested that Mr. Pritchett, a member of the committee, be asked to serve as chairman until that time. Agreed.
Mr. Suritz gave some significant facts about the activities and plans of the Rock Hill Council, which is sponsored by the mayor.
The importance of knowing what communities, individuals, groups and local papers are saying was recognized and it was requested that members be asked to send in statements and clippings to the executive director whenever possible.

Checks: Since Miss Stoney, of the Atlanta Office, has written that there is no blanket policy about the signing of checks and that the matter of countersigning or not countersigning may be decided by the Executive Committee or by the Chairman, the question was frankly discussed. Mrs. Spearman was indifferent to the procedure as long as it did not slow down or complicate operations. Mr. McClain also was indifferent as to whether or not the checks be countersigned, but he was unwilling to follow a suggestion that he sign them in blank for future use, to be signed by the Executive Director as needed. After due deliberation, it was agreed that to avoid delay in the case of absence or other reasons, either the treasurer OR the Chairman be authorized to counter-sign. Since the Executive Director is bonded and the frequent auditing is in order, this double signature policy is not required, but Mrs. Spearman expressed the desire that the responsibility be shared with her. This decision was unanimously agreed.

Time of Meetings: Executive Committee; To meet on the third Wednesday in each month. Any deviations should be held on Wednesday, with ten days notice as to which Wednesday. Because of vacation irregularities, it was agreed that the next meeting would be held on September 21.
Board of Directors: Meetings to be held quarterly. Next meeting to be called for October 5, at 2:30 P. M. probably in the Methodist Center. Place subject to change. This date will follow closely after the September Executive Committee meeting.

New South: As discussed at a former session, the New South is to be sent to a selected number of persons - 30 to 50, including outstanding editors and prominent citizens, at the expense of the SCCHR. Members

are asked to send in names of such persons from their communities.

Associate Director: Mrs. Spearman explained the notice from Atlanta that funds are available for the employment in South Carolina of an associate director, beginning July 1. If not used by that time, funds will be forfeited, for each month of delay. It was agreed that action be taken at once, or as soon as it can be taken wisely. Suggestions for this position were made as follows:

Mr. Eugene Montgomery, formerly executive of NAACP,
Mrs. Naomi Maise, formerly at Coulter Academy, Cheraw., now Ex. Dir., Nat'l. Council of Negro Women,
Mr. John Potts, president Voorhees School, Denmark,
Miss Doris Wilson, Atlanta, Student Y. W. C. A.,
Mr. Paul Webber, State College, Orangeburg.

It was decided that, because of limited time, the personnel committee with the Executive Director get into action, and if possible, present name of best available candidate, with all data obtainable to the Executive Committee for final action by mail or telephone.

Local Councils: Recommended by Rock Hill Chapter that by-laws be revised to allow representatives from active local councils on the Executive Board. These local councils to have members belonging to the SRC. Study of matter needed ~~with two directors~~ to be brought to the next meeting of the Board, with recommendations.

Tax Exemption: Solicitation of Funds - Decided to consult a lawyer on our status in each of these matters and report to next meeting. Investigation left in the hands of the Chairman and the Executive Director.

Charter of Incorporation: to be investigated further and action initiated, if necessary.

Ministerial Association: Investigation as to how many of these bodies are bi-racial. Mr. McClain and Mr. Evans asked to cooperate with the Executive Director in getting this information.

News: Mr. Suritz suggests that significant news of actions and activities be sent to local Councils and Board members every two weeks.

Adjourned: about 5:00 P. M.

(Signed) (Miss) Rebecca Reid,
Secretary

RR/ig

Executive Board Members

Terms of Office

ONE YEAR, end May 5, 1956

Cole, Rev. Harold

Evans, Rev. J. Claude

Foster, Mr. Richard J.

Jones, Dr. E. C.

Potts, Mr. John

Reid, Bishop F. M.

Reid, Miss Rebecca

Rowland, Mr. Gil

Shand, Mr. Gadsden

TWO YEARS, end 1957

McClain, Rev. Howard G.

Berthiaume, Mr. Rene

Brookshire, Mr. Louis

Helms, Rev. J. Clyde

Paul, Mrs. Marian B.

Pritchett, Rev. Carl

Redd, Rev. A. C.

Suritz, Mr. A. R.

Webber, Mr. Paul

THREE YEARS, end 1958

Dabbs, Mr. James M.

Frayser, Miss Mary

Harris, Mr. John

Jerome, Mr. J. Emmett

Jones, Mr. W. W.

Minahan, Miss Adele

Shean, Very Rev. Maurice V.

Solomon, Mr. W. E.

Wykes, Mrs. Louise B.

1955

S. C. Council on Human Relations,
Executive Committee
1420 Lady Street
June 22, 1955, 3 o'clock

- - - ----- - - -

AGENDA

Call to Order, Rev. J. Claude Evans, chairman, presiding.

Prayer

Roll call and minutes

Old Business:

1. Desirable action regarding Supreme Court ruling.
   (1) Memo. to members, local units, key persons and/or individuals.
   (2) Public statements, see those of SRC and Georgia Committee.

2. Determine terms of office of Board Members, 1, 2, or 3 years.

3. Meetings - Board and Executive Committee
   (1) Frequency
   (2) Time and place
   (3) Travel expense

4. Funds available for Associate Director - Rev. J. C. Evans

5. Make up New South's subscription list.

6. Method of issuing checks.

New Business:

1. SRC Suggestions:
   (1) Secure state SCCHR charter
   (2) Secure tax exemption and solicitation permits
   (3) Assist with survey of bi-racial practices of Ministerial Associations in S. C.

2. Program Emphases:
   (1) Local organizations
   (2) Service functions
   (3) Miss Reid's devise for board's participation in determining these.

3. Rock Hill's request for representation on Board.

4. SCCHR's service of materials -
   (1) New books available

5. Other

Adjournment

/lg

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 LADY ST., COLUMBIA, S. C.

SEP 26 1955

Little Group with Big Mission

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS,
(Columbia, S. C.)
Helping Racial Amity on Local Level

By W. D. Workman, Jr.

A little organization with a big mission is seeking to bring South Carolinians around to the frame of mind that problems growing out of the Supreme Court's antisegregation decision can best be met by biracial amity on the local level.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations has no specific answer or answers to the complex questions arising out of the segregation issue, but it does have the conviction that those answers necessarily will demand the best thought and action from responsible leaders of both races.

Along with that conviction seems to be the basic assumption that the state must move in the direction of compliance with the Supreme Court decision.

But even so, the Council is making no pronouncements of what should or should not be done. Its president, The Rev. J. Claude Evans, editor of the Methodist Advocate, describes himself as a "moderate" in the field of race relations and is frank to admit that he has no simple, sure solution to the problem growing out of the segregation decision.

He places his emphasis on the need for establishing more and better "communication" between the races, for finding out the facts involved in each local situation, and for making biracial studies of local involvements and possibilities.

The state executive director of the Council on Human Relations, Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, feels that the Council contributes more by stressing "processes" rather than panaceas.

In her constant movement about South Carolina, she seeks to bring existing agencies into greater cooperation with one another on questions affecting race relations.

Logically enough, her attention is primarily concerned with the problem of school segregation, and she is actively promoting the formation of study groups of citizens in communities where the problem is or is expected to become acute.

Only secondarily is she attempting to build up membership in the Council on Human Relations.

Actually, there are fewer than a half-dozen local councils in the entire state. Rock Hill is the most active, for it has been stimulated by an outspoken Catholic priest, the Very Rev. Maurice Shean, and enjoys a degree of official recognition in that Mayor Emmette Jerome is a member of the state board and has appointed a Mayor's Committee on Human Relations.

In Anderson, the Christian Council on Human Relations is serving the same cause. In Spartanburg, the United Church Women are carrying on similar work.

Informal meetings are held elsewhere in the state, and the state Council has individual members scattered throughout South Carolina who maintain their annual $3.50 memberships or who make other contributions to the state or local work.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations (and those

of other Southern States) grew out of the Southern Regional Council.

Last year that organization, which is dedicated to "equal opportunity for all peoples in the South," received a $240,000 grant from the Fund for the Republic.

(The Fund was established by the Ford Foundation in 1952 to preserve and extend individual rights).

The $240,000 grant is being spread among the Southern States to bolster state Councils on Human Relations. South Carolina's Council will receive $10,000 for the period September, 1954 - September, 1955.

Added financial help, although on a diminishing scale, will be provided for two more years, after which the Southern Regional Council "prayerfully" hopes that the state organization will be self-supporting.

At the moment, the South Carolina organization comprises only two full-time workers; Mrs. Spearman and Mrs. Warren Greene, office manager. They maintain a small office at 1508 Lady Street, in Columbia.

Mrs. Spearman has long been active in activities and organization which seek to promote improved and expanded inter-racial understanding and cooperation. She is a native of Marion County, and earned a master's degree in religious education from Columbia University after attending Converse College.

The Southern Regional Council, which could be described as the parent organization of the various Councils on Human

Relations (although they are independent of its control) is the successor organization to the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, founded after World War I.

Harold C. Fleming, assistant director of the Southern Regional Council, which has offices in Atlanta, says this of the organization:

"In essence, the Council's approach rests on the belief that every Southern state and most Southern communities have people of both races who can work together as equals.

"Through their efforts, we believe the South can adjust to the legal changes now required and ultimately achieve a society in which racial distinctions will be eliminated from public life.

"We see our role as that of encouraging and assisting with information and professional services the people who feel this way. We see little point in denouncing those who feel otherwise, but believe that in time many of them will come to share our views."

By: W. D. Workman, Jr.

Article appeared in:

Charlotte Observer, Aug. 10, 1955

Greenville Piedmont, Aug., 1955

News and Courier, Charleston, Aug., 1955

For your information
Hope one of you may be able to attend.
A. N. S.

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 LADY ST.,
COLUMBIA 1, S. C.

RECEIVED JAN 3 1956

Dec. 31, 1955

File

Dear Board Member:

The Rev. J. Claude Evans, chairman, extends to you an urgent invitation to attend the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors, which will be held in the conference room, #416, at the Methodist Center, 1420 Lady St., Columbia, S. C., on Wednesday, January 11, 1956, at 2:30 o'clock. Mileage costs will be paid on the basis of 5¢ per mile.

Rapidly changing conditions in South Carolina make it vital that each member of the Board attend this important planning meeting. Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., writes that it is probable we may have a visit from Dr. Frank Loescher, of the Fund for the Republic, at the time of the Board meeting.

Won't you do some preliminary thinking on the questions enclosed and come prepared to make decisions based thereon?

Your ideas and suggestions are needed. Let us hear from you.

With every good wish and looking forward to seeing you, I am

Yours sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

Furness T. McClain
Associate Director

ANS/ig

Charting the course of

THE S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
for

1956

I What may we reasonably hope to accomplish in 1956, and what definite plans can we make:

(1) To relieve tensions and build mutual confidence by extending the lines of communications between Negro and white people; where, when, and how?

(2) To build effective working groups for democratic progress; where, and how?

(3) To encourage joint fact finding, study, discussion, planning, and action; by whom, where, when and how?

(4) To develop specific programs and/or projects to aid in the solution of current educational and law-enforcement problems; how, by whom, when, and where?

(5) Other; specify?

II How can we enlarge our membership and enlist greater participation from members?

III How can we improve our public relations and inter-organizational activities?

IV What other services are needed from the state office of the Council?

(1) Motivation, implementation, coordination of efforts and activity of members acting individually and/or collectively?

(2) Acquiring resource materials and knowledge of sources for same?

(3) Dissemination of information?

(4) Other; specify?

V How shall we organize to finance the program needed?

(If, for any reason, you are unable to share your thinking in person, won't you write us?)

Dec. 31, 1956

FBR
GSM
JC
HCF

VOICES OF MODERATION

Reed Sarratt, executive editor of the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel, speaking before the Thomasville Rotary Club on March 28th:

"The best method of dealing with the U. S. Supreme Court's opinion on segregation in public schools is simply to comply with it by removing race as a factor in assigning pupils to schools. Were this course to be followed it would preserve the maximum degree of racial separation in the schools and interracial good will.

"Any other course will involve us in prolonged and bitter strife, in the course of which untold damage may be done to our educational system, to our economy and to the relationship among our people, both white and Negro. . .

"Legal segregation can end tomorrow without requiring a single pupil to change the school he attends. The court has not replaced one compulsion with another.

"Given a choice, free of discrimination or intimidation, the vast majority of the Negro children in the state would continue to attend schools with exclusively Negro student bodies."

(Note: The Chapel Hill School Board has announced a program to remove race as a factor in assigning pupils to schools. While making a mass assignment of pupils to the schools attended last year, the plan provides for individual transfers from one school to another without regard to race.)

* * * * * *

J. Mayne Albright, Raleigh attorney, director of the Chamber of Commerce, speaking at a "town meeting" at the United Church of Raleigh on February 27, 1956:

"Prior to the Supreme Court decision of May, 1954, almost all men everywhere in a town meeting like this would have agreed on the simple propositions that we must obey the law of the land and that we must preserve the public schools. These we have cherished as the very foundation-stones of good citizenship and good government. But, since the Supreme Court decision all men do not so agree, and these propositions are no longer simple.

"The question before this town meeting as I see it is this: Pending the official action of the State by legislative act or otherwise, what points of general agreement can be reached as the basis for a workable solution? On what minimal program can we agree.

"I suggest the following five points for such a program: First, even though to many sincere people this decision seems merely a nightmare that will be done in the morning, we should recognize that it has now become the law of the land. Whether the decision was legally sound, whether the decision is socially wise, whether the decision came too early or too late is not the issue. The decision is here, and it is here to stay. Both major political parties endorses it in principle. Of the 48 states, all but 10 are already complying with the decision. Ten out of 48 states cannot pass segregation laws in Congress or amend the Constitution. Interposition will not save us. We are not going to fire again on Fort Sumpter. We are not going to secede from the Union. Who can honestly doubt that this Supreme Court decision is now the fixed law of the land? We do not have to like it, we do have to live with it.

"Second: We should recognize the fact that as good citizens we have no choice but to obey the law and the state's position is clear on that point. In the words of Mr. Tom Pearsall speaking as Chairman of the Governor's Advisory Committee - 'North Carolina is not going to defy the Supreme Court's decision, because one, North Carolina is made up of law-abiding citizens, and two, there is no way to avoid it. The Court has too much power.'

"Third: We must resolve that this decision shall not destroy that which has been closest to the hearts of all North Carolinians for half a century—our public schools. Since the Supreme Court's decision some of our sister-states, and some people in North Carolina are advancing the argument that since we cannot change the Supreme Court decision, our only course may be to abolish or abandon the public schools. I believe Governor Hodges was speaking as the voice of North Carolina when he said, 'North Carolina's public education system is the pride and prop of the state and it must be preserved if we want to continue to make progress', and again, when he said - 'Abolition of public schools and their replacement to a most uncertain extent by private ones is a last-ditch and double-edged weapon. If that weapon is ever used in North Carolina its results will be appalling in ignorance, poverty, and bitterness.'

"I do not believe that the people of North Carolina will ever use that last-ditch and double-edged weapon or allow it to be used against them. The Supreme Court has made its decision and soon we must make ours. In making that decision our real danger is not from outside individuals or organizations or from Federal agencies or Federal troops. Our real danger is what we can do to ourselves if we should ever decide to sacrifice our schools. We must not make that needless and useless sacrifice. We owe it to our past and to our future not only to preserve but to strenghten our public schools, and to maintain a statewide system of public education, free, public, and universal.

"How can we recognize this decision, comply with it, and still preserve our schools? As a fourth point, I suggest that we can, and must move slowly. We must move slowly if for no other reason than this; if the Supreme Court had required that all public schools in North Carolina be fully integrated by next September there would in all probability be no public schools for there would be no public funds to support them. I believe this to be as much a fact of life as the Supreme Court decision is a fact of life.

"And we can move slowly for these reasons: The Constitution, as Judge John J. Parker has said, does not require integration, it merely forbids discrimination; and even in eliminating discrimination the law requires only a prompt and reasonable beginning; not an immediate completion.

"Under these rulings we can move slowly, but as a fifth and final point, we must move. North Carolina schools in the areas of Negro majority, cannot be made ready for integration in 1956. But some areas in North Carolina appear to be ready to make a voluntary start in accepting a few well-qualified Negro pupils who apply. As evidence of a good-faith beginning in North Carolina, any such areas should be allowed to do so, as in fact, North Carolina law now permits them to do. In at least these two ways then, can we move within the decision and without destroying our schools. One, by allowing freedom of pupil assignment to local school boards, and two, by carrying out in good faith the mandates of the courts if and when local school board decisions should be overruled."

* * * * * *

Irving Carlyle, Winston-Salem attorney, former state senator, speaking at a meeting in Chapel Hill on July 2, 1956:

"To abandon the public schools rather than to operate them in accordance with the law does violence to the love of the people for the schools and to their respect for law and order.

"There are more people of good will in North Carolina than we know and we can only hope that the number is larger than we think, who are willing to live with the law at this critical and difficult time. They are members of both races and I am sure that all of them realize that our steps to comply must be gradual and must take into account the varied local conditions. At the same time, a prompt start must be made in good faith."

Mr. Carlyle offered the following suggestions for dealing with the problems:

1) In every school unit having both white and Negro students, there should be a biracial advisory committee with equal representation from each race.

2) Each such committee should have from six to ten members appointed on a rotating basis by the local school board.

3) Both sexes should be represented and each committee should have one minister.

4) The committee should meet regularly at the call of the local school board chairman.

5) A similar biracial advisory committee should be named by the State Board of Education.

6) In the primary grades of the public schools integration should start only in the first grade and thereafter be continuous through the lower grades.

7) In the high schools, integration should commence on a quota basis to be continued for five years with Negro students selected for education and character qualifications, according to rules adopted by local schools. For the second five years the quota would be increased from time to time and thereafter the use of the quota would cease.

8) Each school district would have students alloted from the population in reasonable relation to the capacity of the school and the population of the district served by it without relation to race, with any student in every district having the right to transfer to another school of the same unit.

9) Extra-curricula social activities would be subject to control and regulation of the local school board, to be allowed or banned as the board sees fit.

10) Incidents of violence between the races in any school should be subject to "immediate and severe disciplinary measures".

11) The solution of the problems created by the Brown case should be entrusted to those who have dedicated their lives to public schools, to future generations, and to the federal and state courts.

12) The proposal to provide public financial grants to permit private school attendance should be defeated.

* * * * * *

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, S. C.

October 15, 1956

Dear Friend: RE: ANNUAL FALL MEETING

You will not want to miss the regular fall meeting of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations which will be held again this year in conjunction with the annual South Carolina Conference of Social Work. It will be held in the small auditorium of the U.S.O. building at the corner of Laurel and Assembly Streets, near the Jefferson Hotel. Time: Thursday, November 1st, at 10 a.m.

Participants in a symposium on Religion and Race will be outstanding Christian and Jewish leaders. In this time of "soul searching", the discussion will prove helpful, we believe.

The State Conference of Social Work has also scheduled outstanding offerings for Thursday forenoon and afternoon following our meeting.

Plan a car pool from your city and bring interested friends.

Sincerely yours,

J. Claude Evans

J. Claude Evans
President

ANS/sw

We the 120 Friends gathered here at Wilmington from 16 Yearly Meetings, as well as other Friends groups, greet you all in Christian Love.

Coming from North, South, East, and West, we have been made tender in the deeper realization that "all of us have sinned and come short of the glory of God" in our relations with our brothers. We have stood in the light of Christ "which lighteth every man that cometh into the world," and which makes all men equal in God's sight.

We have been led to face our failure to meet the urgent challenge of the world wide revolution in human relations. We recognize our confusion and our lack of faithfulness to our principles. In all parts of the nation we have failed. Through ignorance or complacency or fear we have neglected our moral obligation. We have not treated all men as brothers.

Group statements sometimes mean very little, but this we know: that right relations with God must lead to right relations with all men. Instead of passing judgment on one another, our task lies in helping one another to move forward in a practical application of this truth. Here, at this Conference, Friends, pastoral and non-pastoral, urban and rural, Negro and white, have prayed together and spoken to one another honestly in a spirit of love. We have gained insight into one another's problems and have seen barriers fall. We urge Friends to create opportunities for similar experiences.

We see a service for Friends in the quiet, experimental action taken by the individual Meeting and the individual Friend in their home communities. We earnestly pray that we can move under a sense of the urgency of world events from where we are to where God would have us be in race relations. More important than where we are is the direction in which we are going.

In the midst of tension and conflict at home and abroad, we see the immediacy of this problem. We suggest to each Friends Meeting and Church and to every individual Friend in America that we tenderly and humbly consider together the following queries:

As Meetings and as Individuals:

1. What are we doing to prepare our Meeting or Church to welcome into our own community of worshippers all, regardless of race, who seek the saving light of Christ?

2. What are we doing to encourage intervisitation and to create other religious opportunities for the growth of understanding among Friends?

3. What are we doing to support those who from tenderness of conscience are pioneering in the area of race relations?

4. What are we doing to release the uniting force of God's love in our community by organizing or supporting interracial meetings or councils where differing opinions can be honestly expressed without fear?

5. What are we doing to release the God-given potential of each individual regardless of skin color, national origin, or religious conviction by helping to provide:

a. Educational opportunities for all that bring about communication, understanding, and common experience?
b. Job opportunities for all based on ability?
c. Healthful and constructive recreational opportunities that build understanding between groups?
d. All community services to all individuals on the basis of need?

6. What are we doing to provide opportunities for a wholesome home life for all families:

a. By working for adequate housing in desirable communities for all?
b. By making it possible for all families to live in the community of their choice?
c. By knowing and working with all our neighbors in the struggle against disease, delinquency and crime?

7. What are we doing to uphold our democratic ideal by working for full protection of all individuals under law, and full participation of all in our government?

8. What are we doing to prepare ourselves and our children, through religious training and by example, to live in and work for a world free from racial prejudice, segregation, and discrimination?

Our world has changed. The choice between action and inaction is no longer open to us; we can only determine how we shall act.

Copies of this message may be ordered free of charge in any quantity from:
David H. Scull
Annandale, Virginia
Small quantities also available from:
Race Relations Committee
Philadelphia Y.M.
20 So. 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Penna.
and:
Friends World Committee
Wilmington College
Wilmington, Ohio

The Turnpike Press

A Message to Friends in America from the American Friends Conference on Race Relations

Held at
Wilmington College
Wilmington, Ohio

August 31, 1956
to
September 3, 1956

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 LADY STREET • COLUMBIA, S. C.

Dear Fred,
Harold's secy. thought all of you would be tied up at time of our Bd. mtg. Perhaps you can get over later. We hope so! Thought you be interested in our approach. Minutes will be sent to you.
Yours,
A.N.S.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

January 26, 1957

Dear Board Member:

We sincerely hope that you will be present at the quarterly Board meeting, next Wednesday, January 30th at 2 o'clock in room 416, 1420 Lady Street, Columbia, South Carolina.

Enclosed is a memorandum setting forth background information and ideas related to the matters on the agenda. Please study this and the memorandum on Proposals re Future of SRC (Southern Regional Council), previously sent you.

Your full participation in determining the immediate policies and program of SCCHR is sought. We must also plan for the future of SCCHR beyond September 30, 1957. After that date, our "relationship with SRC would thenceforth be one of cooperation between independent organizations of similar purpose and goals....there will be a continued close relationship between the SRC and the state organizations (SCCHR, et al.) particularly in regard to program service, financial grants-in-aid and counsel on fund raising."

This will challenge you as it does us, I am sure.

Faithfully yours,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

James T. McCain

James T. McCain
Associate Director

ANS/sw

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

To: Members of the Board of Directors and Friends.

Re: Future of SCCHR

As John H. Marion, prominent Presbyterian minister, native South Carolinian and now executive director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, has said, "At the present stage of the game..., the Council is still many hard miles away from the point where it might be considered to have worked itself out of a job."

End of Present Grant Program--September 30, 1957 terminates our present grant from the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Plans for Financing SCCHR--A stepped effort in South Carolina and a proposed trip to the Washington, Philadelphia and New York City areas for fund-raising will be reported by Mr. J. M. Dobbs, chairman of finance. Your participation and response will be sought.

Basis for Future Financial Assistance from SRC--A state organization, such as SCCHR, would submit its request to SRC for financial assistance, justifying such an allotment on the following basis:

1. A proposed program; and
2. Evidences of organized effectiveness.

Evaluation Criteria for State Organizations--Memorandum Number 14 from SRC spells out the following searching questions:

(1) Is the state organization (SCCHR) an integrated operation?

(2) Has an effective program, compatible with the general purposes of SRC, been developed and put in operation?

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What re-orientation, if any, do you suggest in SCCHR present program;
   (1) In order to make a more effective, positive contribution in the present crisis situation?
   (2) In order to continue to make gains toward broader, more long-ranged objectives?

2. What organizational revamping do you suggest to meet these goals?

Quarterly Board meeting on January 30th will discuss approaches and areas of interest around which we may reasonably hope to see the constructive forces of South Carolina mobilized.

HCP

RECEIVED FEB 4 1957

January 31, 1957

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Fred: Attention: Mr. C. H. Parrish

Since the enclosure has significance for our program rather than for news, I am sending it to you.

Two of the ministers promoting the project are members of SCCHR and the other three belong to our "5th Column", in the sense Dr. Walker used it at our consultants workshop.

Sorry none of you could attend our Board meeting. We are struggling to get some unanimity on how best to sharpen our contribution to the present crisis.

I am personally thrilled with the SRC staff and board analysis, and plans you are building thereon. Just wish we in the states might be privileged to think with you. Doubtless our respective roles might be sharpened to our mutual advantage and helped toward the realization of our commom objectives.

As we clarify thinking and come up with specific question, we will be contacting you and C. H.

Sorry not to have been able to join you at Salisbury recently.

We need several leadership training sessions to focus both on content and method. Purpose to give guidance for effective functioning organizationally, in providing informational and/or program service, etc.,--all toward the big job of mustering effective strength. Please study the enclosed green sheet. We are doing some of all of this as a staff; admittedly, often sketchily and imperfectly. We believe there are others who will do more if they can be helped. Out of the consultants workshop last year, we got two of our best present workers.

As a staff we are much better satisfied with our work on our long range goals than on our work toward immediate objectives. Somehow bog down on the latter due to differences of background, outlook between elements in the Board and staff. Hopefully, we are progressing. Can surely use your help when you can spare time!

Hoping not to appear insistent, last summer John Hope promised copies of Robert Johnson's program bulletins, if agreeable to all. Memos or the newsletter have said they would be forthcoming. I have

written you twice saying how eager I am to study them. In short, may we beg, borrow, buy or steal right away!

Best ever,

ANS.

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/sw

P. S. SCCHR is ready and willing to be SRC's guinea pig as soon as you need one!

A.N.S.

Enclosures: South Carolinians Concerned, Inc.
Present Program
Program for Study & Action

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 LADY STREET - COLUMBIA, S. C.

Some areas of interest for involving individuals and groups.

PROGRAMS OF STUDY AND ACTION

Growing trend toward violence and lack of respect for law and order;

Abuses of our freedoms (religious, academic-of speech-of the press); thought control;

Crises in the schools;

The Supreme Court's decision on public school segregation;

The legal and constitutional controversy surrounding the decision;

Progress and pitfalls in the process of desegregation;

Economic costs of segregation;

Mental health aspects of segregation;

The potentialities of Negroes and scientific findings on race;

Biblical teachings about segregation; and

The national and international implications of segregation; etc.

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 LADY STREET - COLUMBIA, S. C.

A PROSPECTUS FOR "CONCERNED SOUTH CAROLINIANS, INC."

This prospectus is addressed to you by a group of ministers who have incorporated under the laws of the state as "Concerned South Carolinians, Inc." Our names, addresses, and denominational affiliations are found at the end of this document. The purpose of this prospectus is to explain why we have formed this group and to ask you to consider seriously a request we may make of you. This prospectus is not intended to replace a personal discussion with you by one or more members of our group, but serves to inform you in advance of the nature of our visit to you and also to give you in writing all that we have in mind.

We have been drawn together by one common conviction and purpose which we hope you may share with us. This conviction is that the best interests of our state will be served if citizens of prominence will speak words of moderation and reason in the current controversy over segregation and de-segregation.

We feel that extreme positions have dominated the picture in our state. Organized groups are feeding the flames of racial hate. We believe, however, that a large group of South Carolinians disagree with these positions on the racial problems. We desparately need the leadership of men and women who will debate the issues rationally, who will counter the voices of extremism with words of moderation, and who will have the humility and courage to see a goal in the future toward which we in South Carolina must be working gradually.

Examples of this leadership are being provided by journalists, educators, clergy, and other Christian men and women. But the persons with constructive vision from whom we have heard so far have been primarily persons whose opinions are often dismissed by "the man in the street". Many moderates are disregarded because they are "expected" to speak as they do. A large proportion of South Carolinians are more influenced by what our lay citizens have to say on segregation than by what professors, ministers, or other professional groups have to say. South Carolina needs people who will steer a course between the excesses of certain Citizens Councils on the one hand and the extreme actions of the NAACP on the other hand. It is imperative that persons in South Carolina who are honored and respected in their several communities speak words of calmness and moderation. This is the conviction which has drawn us together as ministers of Christ and as concerned citizens of South Carolina. We also believe that you are such a leader as is now needed and that you may share some of this concern.

Our purpose is to help those lay persons who are willing to speak moderately and reasonably, to do so in the company of other prominent, concerned South Carolinians. We propose to do this by publishing a paperbound book containing from ten to twenty short "statements of belief" by South Carolinians who represent the leadership we should hear from now. We will call this book South Carolinians Speak. It will be given as wide a distribution as possible, with free copies sent to selected groups of citizens and others placed in bookstores for sale at a nominal amount. As to the financing, we feel that when we have a manuscript copy of the book, adequate contributions will be forthcoming from white citizens of our state. We will not accept funds from outside our area or from organized groups. The reason for these negative limitations is strategic: we want no adverse factors which might detract from the book's widest acceptance.

(over)

In order that nothing be hidden and therefore capable of arousing unfounded criticism, we will preface the "statements of belief" with a Foreword written by our group of ministers, with our names signed to it. In this we will state, in briefer and simpler terms, our convictions and purpose as outlined to you here. At the beginning of each "statement of belief" there will be a paragraph introducing the contributor--- telling where he liver in the state, with a brief description of offices held and (or) his position in the community.

We shall not expect a contributor's final consent to publish his "statement of belief" until he has had an opportunity to examine in manuscript the completed work. This assures each contributor that his ideas will not be published in a book containing views with which he might not wish to be associated.

Regarding the "statement of belief," we are not looking for learned studies in the racial problem. We believe that in something like this the important thing is not only how well it is said, but who says it. Given a certain minimum area of agreement with us on the issues, we want our contributors to write simply a "this I believe" about the racial situation, indicating in their own style of writing their understanding, convictions, desires, and goals in regard to the problem. The important thing is that a position of moderation should have spokesmen from respected leaders of our state.

You know our convictions and our purpose now. We are getting in touch with you because we feel that you may be able to help us. Your name was brought to our attention either by a member of our group, through advice we have had from persons of prominence in the state, or from writing to ministers in your community for suggestions. This prospectus is to convey in advance the purpose of our visit with you. We hope that in our meeting with you we will find sufficient area of agreement on the issues involved so that we may make a definite request of you, and we hope that you will be able to accept. If we do not find ourselves in general agreement, or if you choose not to contribute to South Carolinians Speak, we will respect your feelings and say nothing further of our interview to anyone. We ask that you do us the same courtesy and make no mention of our project where it might provoke criticism before the book is published and able to stand on its own merits.

****

A MODERATE POSITION

We do not desire uniformity in the "statements of belief" but we do look for a minimum basis of understanding. We have, therefore, written what we consider such a basis and, subject to our personal conversations with prospective contributors, we have set ourselves this standard which we term: A Moderate Position. Our concern is that a contributor generally agree on the points enumerated in the following statement and then go on to write his views in his own way, with out necessarilly covering all of the elements included in the statement.

We believe:

1. That God created all men in His own image and therefore all races are equal in His sight.
2. That although there is no "superior" race, certain differences are to be recognized because of environment, but these differences are

not due to an indherent inferiorty.

3. That the public school system must be maintained for all the people.
4. That any solution to the present dilemna must be sought within the framework of Supreme Court decisions, which are legally binding and morally valid.
5. That, nevertheless, cultural patterns cannot be changed quickly and the reality of this cannot be wisely ignored in seeking solutions.
6. That neigher the extreme pressure of the NAACP nor the extreme resistance of some Citizens Councils offers the best direction for the South.
7. That personal freedom of choice and association in social relations must be maintained within the bounds of a democratic society, even if desegregation becomes the accepted procedure for tax-supported institutions.
8. That all Southerners should explore the situation thoughtfully in the light of Christian love and our democratic heritage, believing that we can go forward together even though slowly.

****

SPECIFIC INFORMATION FOR PERSONS AGREEING TO CONTRIBUTE:

1. It is understood that a contributor reserves the right to decline having his statement published, if he chooses, after he has had an opportunity to read a manuscript copy of the completed book.

2. The Editors reserve the right to reject a contribution to this book if they feel that to do so is in the best interests of the book~~s~~.

3. We have incorporated as a non-profit organization. It is not anticipated that any money will be left over from our fund-raising drive after paying costs of publication, etc. If any such monies, or receipts from the sale of the book, do acrue over and above expenses, these will be distributed to some charitable institution in this state.

4. Written statements for South Carolinians Speak should be from 1000 to 2500 words in lenght. Please send your statement to us in typed form if possible. It does not need to have an over-all title, but you may subdivide with headings if you choose. It is assumed that most contributors will write their statements in one continuous essay. This is entirely acceptable, too.

5. Contributors should avoid reference to an individual by name or through identifiable description. For the protection of both our contributors and ourselves, we will be advised by lawyers who have volunteered their services. We would also suggest a minimum of reference, if any, to organized groups by name and title.

6. Concerned South Carolinians will not solicit funds from those persons who write statements for the book, but we will welcome suggestions of possible sources. Financial contributions to Concerned South Carolinians will be tax-deductable.

7. The need for this book is now as the argument and agony goes on. For

(over)

this reason we ask that you send your statement as soon as possible to the member of our group who visits you.

The following ministers are members of "Concerned South Carolinians."

The Reverend John Lyles, Presbyterian	Marion, South Carolina
The Reverend John Morris, Episcopal	Dillon, South Carolina
The Reverend Joe Horn, Episcopal	Florence, South Carolina
The Reverend Larry Jackson, Methodist	Florence, South Carolina
The Reverend Ralph Cousins, Episcopal	Marion, South Carolina

Harold

PRESENT PROGRAM OBJECTIVES AND PLANS
January 30, 1957

I. To involve an ever growing number of individuals and groups in study and action programs, through membership in SCCHR and through program service to them in other organizations.

1. Distribute widely magazine articles, pamphlets and books, with covering letters.
2. Hold interviews and encourage conversational groups.
3. Keep a 'working relationship' with a wide range of organizations and communities through staff field service; through members of the Board and of local chapters; through members-at-large.

II. To organize local groups on a bi-racial, inter-faith, inter-denominational basis.

III. To hold educational meetings.

1. At the state level

(1) In conjunction with annual business meetings.
(2) In conjunction with S. C. Conference of Social Work.

2. At district and/or local levels

(1) In local SCCHR chapters or autonomous groups of similar concerns.
(2) By motivating and coordinating efforts for community programs.

IV. To give program service by providing speakers, discussion leaders, study guides, advice on films, pamphlets and other program materials, etc., loans of books, pamphlets and clippings.

V. To hold workshops, institutes or clinics for developing leadership in the use of effective social action techniques; in the skills of fact-finding, presentation and interpretation; and in knowledge of and use of available resources.

VI. In the areas of SCCHR's concerns, to offer an authentic information service to individuals and to groups.

VII. To do fact-finding as needed and to report carefully results on tension situations such as those caused by economic reprisals, boycotts and counter boycotts, etc.

VIII. To promote democratic practises and participation in governmental bodies and in professional organizations.

IX. To assist people reestablish themselves where economic reprisals have been used against them for seeking justice.
1. In securing legal advice and/or protection.
2. To secure adequate financing of real estate and crops.
3. By distributing clothing and supplies to them.
4. By informing them of resourses available to them.

X. To create fuller awarness by the constructive forces in S. C. of specific issues as they arise; such as dangers to academic freedom, growing trend toward violence and lack of respect for law and order, crises in the schools, etc.; and where possible to motivate coordinated, positive actions — muster enough strength to be felt!

Routs

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 LADY STREET - COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE WORLD DOES CHANGE

Feb. 27, 1957 Editorial Christian Century

That Denver Housewife really stirred things up when she refused to let a Mexican boy carry Old Glory in the Lincoln's birthday program sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Colorado Training School for Boys. The govorner and one house of the legislature promptly went into action, closing state buildings to programs put on by the organization whose opinion the housewife thougth she represented. Even more impressive was the alacrity with which the national president of the D.A.R. repudiated the effencive statement of its member in Denver. She sent a telegram to the organization's Colorado regents deploring "the impression now being created that the D.A.R. as an organization pracitces any sort of discrimination against any child in the United States regardless of race, color, or creed." This pronouncement is in sharp contrast with the action of the D.A.R. in 1939, when it refused permission for Marian Anderson to give a concert in its Constitution Hall in Washington. The intervening years have witnessed a vast shift in power. Groups which used to stand around, hat in hand, grateful for small favors, now command world-wide support when they demand their rights, including the right to respect. Although there continue to be citizens who like the Denver housewife have not adjusted to this revolution, scarcely any organization can avoid making important concessions to it. Hardly any organization is now willing to be tagged as "discriminatory"- not even an organization which determines eligibility for membership by examining the credentials of one's ancestors.

News & Courier

National Council

2-2-57

To The News and Courier:

The following is the text of a letter sent to the Sumter Daily Item:

In recent years the United Church Women, an affiliate of The National Council of Churches in Christ, have taken the World Day of Prayer as one of their projects.

The United Church women have stated "We feel we are impelled to promote a Christian society in which segregation is no longer a burden upon the human spirit. We accept with humility the Supreme Court decision as supporting the broad principle of the dignity and worth of human personality and affording the opportunity of translating into reality Christian and democratic ideals."

Some units of the United Church Women may elect to prepare their own form of service for the World Day of Prayer so as not to create local objection; however the intent and purpose of the local organization is with the parent group.

The News and Courier gives excellent advice when it urges us to be very skeptical of material from the National Council of Churches in Christ.

MARTHA W. GRAHAM

Sumter.

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

(Not for publication or quotation)

SC
Cornil

Greenville, S.C.------- May 30,1957

NEGRO FUNERAL HOME TO FIGHT ZONE ORDINANCE

A Negro funeral home at Greenville, South Carolina is considering taking a zoning ordinance-against the home located in a white area to court.

Negro Attorney Donald Sampson,representing Webb's Funeral Home, said after city council refused to lift the restriction that he is considering court action. The Greenville building commissioner denied the permit andthe city council backed him up.

The building commissioner, L.D.Allison, said granting the permit would violate the segregation clause of the city's business occupancy permit ordinance.

Alderman James N.Theadgill, Republican candidate for mayor, was the only council member voting against the motion to deny the permit.

Theadgill said-- as he put it--that the city would be asking for trouble to deny the request.

Sampson said the segregation ordinance will not hold up in court.

Columbia, S.C.-------June 1,1957

WAITING ROOM BILL RECALLED

A bill that would require segregation in waiting rooms in passengers stations in Florence, South Carolina was recalled from the state judiciary committee.

On motion of Florence Senator W. Clyde Graham, the House-passed bill was placed on the calendar for Senate action.

The measure was introduced February 27,1957 by Florence Rep. George S.Harrell and was referred to the Senate judiciary committee when it arrived in the upper body.

The bill require all public carriers in Florence County operating passenger stations "and other places where such facilities are provided by the carriers" to label rest rooms and waiting rooms as to race.

The county sheriff would be responsible for enforcement, with a fine not exceeding $ 100.00 for each seperate offense being levied by the bill.

Greenville, S.C.-------June 2,1957

KASPER,IN SOUTH CAROLINA PLANNING APPEAL

John Kasper, whose contempt of court conviction in connection with Clinton, Tenn., race disorder was uphelp by a Circuit Court Appeals in Cincinnati, said in Greenville, South Carolina, that he would appeal to theU.S. Supreme Court.

Kasper spoke at a Ku Klux Klan rally attended by 500 persons near Greenvill, South Carolina. The other speaker at the cross burning meeting was Bill Hendrix of Florida, head of a Klan branch which claims members in 21 states.

Kasper said that if his appeal to the Supreme Court failed he would a new trial, "if that fails", he added, "I guess I will go to jail." He indicated he did not expect any better luck from the Supreme Court than he recieved from the Circuit Court.

The crowd had dwindled from 500 to about 200 by the time Kasper completed his speech.

Sumter, S.C.------- June 4,1957

The planning committee of the Sumter Council on Human Relations, met at the home of Rev. and Mrs. O.R.Reuben. The committee placed on the agenda for the regular meeting at Mt. Pisgah A.M.E.Church, Wednesday June 19,1957, the following:

1. A discussion of the relationship between the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and the Southern regional Council led by Messrs J.M.Dabbs and James T. McCain
2. A summary of the New York Times report on progress in integration in public schools , by Attorney Ira Kaye
3. To get the group's opinion on enlarging the Sumter group to about 100 persons and to have a meeting of this larger group come together for the first time in September.

Sumter, S.C.------- June 11,1957

CITIZENS COUNCIL MEMBER BID FOR SEAT ON SCHOOL BOARD DEFEATED BY SUMTER VOTERS

The voters of the city of Sumter, South Carolina defeated Citizens Council member L.F.(Butch) Cuttino who was making his bid to become one of the two members elected to the city school board of Commissioners.

A few days before the election, each candidate for the school board had his and her qualifications and organizational affiliations listed in the Sumter newspaper. Cuttino stated that he was a member of the Sumter County Citizens Council. Many of the Sumter voters felt that this election was a test by the Citizens Council in Sumter to prove to others the power that existed in their ranks. The Citizens Council of Sumter had made several statements to the effect, that, the Sumter chapter of Citizens Council was the lergest in the south. They claim a membership of over 3,000 members with at least half of that membership residing in the city of Sumter, but on election day that membership did not show up at the pools to vote for Cuttino. There were 788 votes cast during the election of which at least 250 to 275 were Negroes, and it would be safe to say that not more than 10 Negroes voted for Cuttino if that many. The decent white people and Negroes of the city defeated Cuttino at the pools.

The results of the voting were Mrs. Palmer 550 votes; Dr. Propst 542 votes and Cuttino 466 votes. According to County Superintendent of Education Bufort Mabry who supervised the election,voting in this election was the heaviest in more than 10 years

Columbia, S.C.-------June 13,1957

The Palmetto State Voters Association, Inc., held its Executive Committe meeting at Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Columbia, South Carolina. The purpose of this meeting was to sponsor an extensive registration campaign in South Carolina among Negroes and to hear a report from the committee that was sent to Washington,D.C., in interest of the Negro farmers in South Carolina.

The committee reported that it had made contact with Mr. Val Washington, Director of Minorities in the National Republican Party and told him of the discriminatory practices in the farm allotment and the soil bank program,especially where Negroes are concerned. Because of this meeting with Mr. Washington, two special agent were sent to South Carolina to check into this situation and report back to the agricultural department in Washington, D.C. The first county visited by these agents was Clarendon. There they contacted the Rev. E.E.Richburg and 17 farmers who had signed statements that discriminatory methods were used against them.

These special agents not only found discrimination as to Negroes, but discrimination among the large farmers in respect to small farmers without any regards to race. The investigation of these special agents is still in progress.

At this meeting there were 16 counties represented and at least 60 persons present.

Charleston, S.C.--------June 14,1957

While visiting Charleston on the above named date, it was learned from a group of Negro Leaders, some of the facts behing the school bond issue of May 23,1957, and why the NAACP was blamed for its defeat. When the Negro leaders found out what certain people were doing to encourage Negroes to vote yes on the school bond issue, they(the Negroes) counteracted this movement by circulating handbills which included the following information:

VOTE NO VOTE NO VOTE NO

WAKE UP WAKE UP

WHO---Sponsored a dinner last week at one of the local schools at which time an invitation was extended to some Ministers in order to encourage them to vote "YES" on the $ 1,100,000.00 Scholl Bond Issue?
(And to encourage their congregations to vote likewise)

WHO---Supplied the material on which the notices were sent out to a number of local churches; requesting respective congregations to vote "YES" on the school bond issue?

WHO---Has influenced our Administrators to become so active in local politics when the Battle Cry has been throughout the years that they were to stay out of politics: "Because of their jobs"?

WHO---Authorized the Hand Bills to be printed on School property with Public School Machines? (We presume during school hours)

WHO---Has lost sight of the fact that more than 50,000 FREEDOM LOVING PEOPLE from over America held a meeting in Washington,D.C., on May 17,1957 to celebrate the Third Anniversary of the U.S.Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools?

WHO---Was responsible for cutting off the heads of the handbills that were passed out on Sunday in Some of the churches in our community because it was issued in the name of a Community Organization of which the President of the organization and many of the officers did not have any knowledge of these handbills being drawn up?

WHY---Endorse a school bond issue that will prolong and help segregation to live on?

WHY---Tell the U.S.Supreme Court that we do not appreciate it't giving us the rights of First Class citizens in the education of our children?

WHY---Join hands with those who want segregation to live forever by voting "YES"for the Bond Issue?

WHY---Do you want to be a law-violator and go against the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States of America?

WHY---Not respect the law of the land as handed down by the highest Court in the land in it's decision of May 17,1954?

"We conclude that in the field of Public Education the doctrineof "seperate but equal" has no place. Seperate educational facilities are inherently unequal"---U.S.Supreme Court--May 17,1954

Respect your birthrights----------Hold your head up with dignity

Remember

GO TO THE POLLS ON TUES. MAY 21,1957 AND VOTE "NO" FOR THE BOND ISSUE

VOTE NO VOTE NO VOTE NO VOTE NO

Lake City, S.C.-------June 14,1957

Negroes farmers in this community reported that they are unable to sell their vegetables to the market in Lake City because of the prices that are being offered to them. It seems that all of a sudden the Negro farmers have encountered this trouble. The prices that are being offered to them will not pay for the baskets that the vegetables are sold in. The farmers refused to sell their products at the prices the market is giving. They are feeding their products to their cattle and hogs rather than sell them at a lost.

Ofcourse on the same market, the white farmers with similar products to sell, are receiving a much higher price. The Negroes feel that this may be one of the ways of the whites in this community stricking back at them.

Efforts are being made with the farmers in this community for the next year to consolidate their forces and ship or carry their products to markets elsewhere in the state to be sold.

Darlington, S.C.-------June 17,1957

CITIZENS COUNCIL GROUP FORMED IN DARLINGTON COUNTY

A pro-segregation white Citizens Council has been organized in the Welsh Neck community of Darlington County. This brings the number of citizens councils in Darlington County to two. The other one is in Lamar. Among the organization's aims are to preserve "State's sovereignty and a bi-racial society." Hal W.Kirvin was named chairman of the Welsh Neck council.

Florence, S.C.-------June 19,1957

40 OFFER BOND IN HORRY DEPUTY CASE

Horry County residents flocked to the U.S.Commissioner's office in Florence, South Carolina to offer bond for a sheriff and seven deputies accused of violating the civil rights of two Negroes. Nearly 40 persons came to the Commissioner's office from Horry County to put up bond for the sheriff and his men. Bond for the sheriff was $ 5,000.00 and his deputies, $ 3,000.00 each.

The sheriff and his men were instructed to appear at the December 2 term of federal court in Florence, South Carolina. Federal indictments chargethe sheriff and eight deputies with conspiring to beat and intimidate Cleo Patrick and Leonard Ford, Horry County Negroes.

It all started last October 14 in Patrick tavern. One of the deputies said he asked Patrick to turn down the volume of a juke box and Ford protested and then attacked the white deputy. Ford claims two carloads of deputies stopped him the next day and beat him. Ford was arrested on charges of assult and battery with the intent to kill one of the deputies, convicted and sentenced to the road.

Summerton, S.C.-------June 19,1957

An official of thelocal chapter of NAACP in Summerton says that the organization is planning a big rally in Summerton, S.C., on July 1,1957. Bill Fleming speaking for the NAACP chapter said, the rally would "rock the Citizens Council" and "will be the biggest story to come out of Clarendon County in years." Fleming further stated that the organization is hoping to get a noted speaker from New York for the occasion. This statement appeared inthe S.C.State newspaper on the above date mentioned.

When Fleming was contacted concerning the newspaper statement, Fleming stated that thereport carried by the newspaper was completely false. A meeting is being sponsored for July 1,1957 by the Clarendon County

Improvement Association. Fleming is a member of the executive committee of the association. This organization was organized to help Negroes farmers who were hit by economic boycotts after the U.S.Supreme Court decisions of 1954 and 1955 on public school desegregation.

Sumter, S.C.--------June 19,1957

The Sumter County Council on Human Relations held its regular meeting at Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. Church and was well attended by its members. A report was made to the group byMessrs J.M.Dabbs and J.T.McCain on the relationship between the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and the Southern Regional Council for the future.

The group decided not to meet during the months of July and August. The next regular meeting of the council will be in September, at that time, names of new members will be gone over by the group to see if these new members will fit into the new program that is being planned for the incoming year. The planning committee will serve as a screening committee for the new members. Each member was asked to pass in names of individuals whom they felt were liberal in their thinking and would work with the Sumter council. The discussion for the October meeting will be "Where We Are Together As Citizens In Sumter." The discussion leaders will be appointed at the September meeting.

Greenville, S.C.--------June 20,1957

EX-SHERIFF WINS CIVIL RIGHTS CASE

An unreasonable search by a state law enforcement officer is not a violation of federal civil rights, U.S.District Judge Ashton H.Williams of Charleston, South Carolina ruled in an order filed in Greenvill,South Carolina.

The ruling means a Greenville Negro will not collect the $ 100.00 awarded him in November,1955 in his suit against former sheriff R.V. Chandler,Jr., and his indemnity Company.

In overruling the verdict of thejury, Judge Williams said there must be limits on how far the federal government and courts can go in regulating the actions of the state and their officials. The Negro failed to prove that he had been deprived of any of his rights that are secured to him under the U.S.Constitution and federal statutes, Judge Williams said.

The judge maintained the Fourth Amendment, which prohibits unreasonable search, applied only to federal agents and officials and the 14th Amendment does not make the protection of the Fourth apply to the state. Neither are the illegal actions of deputies a violation of the due process clause of the 14th, he ruled. Judge Williams cited Supreme Court decisions to back his ruling and said the higher court has not changed its position, even though it has had many opportunities to do so.

Coulmbia, S.C.--------June 22,1957

REGISTRATION RULES OK'D BY GOVERNOR

Legislation providing new administrative machinary to register South Carolina's voters had the approval of Governor Timmerman.

Timmerman signed the act before leaving for the national governors' conference in Williamsburg, Va.

The voter registration measure, approved by the General Assembly before adjouring, provides for the issuance of voting certificates for a new 10 year period, beginning next year. Present voting certificates will expire next May 1. In order to obtain new certificates, voters will be required to give more vital statistics in their application forms,

including their race. Application blanks and certificates are scheduled to be in the hands of the local boards of registration by September. An estimated 600,000 to 700,000 voters are expected to register.

Camden, S.C.-------June 25,1957

KERSHAW GRAND JURY REFUSES INDICTMENTS IN BEATING CASE

A Kershaw County Grand Jury refused to press charges against six Camden area men in the hooded beating last December 27,1956 of Camden High School bandmaster Guy Hutchins.

The 18 member Grand Jury returned a "no bill" finding after hearing Judge G.Duncan Bellinger tell them:

The great majority of the citizens of this state are lawabiding and stand for the rigid enforcement of all laws. When lawlessness get a hold, it becomes tryannical and reduces the citizens to abject slavery, and then we demonstrate an inability to govern ourselves.

A vote of 12 would have been required for a presentment of charges.

Hutchins 52, was waylaid on a highway as he was changing a tire by a group of men with hoods over their heads.

Columbia, S.C.-------June 26,1957

POWER STRUCTURE JUBILANT OVER THE OUTCOME OF THE ELLOREE TEACHERS CASE

South Carolina is keeping a jump ahead of court tests in its crackdown against members of the NAACP in state government jobs. The U.S. Supreme Court sent back to the state an appeal by the NAACP in a case against a repealed South Carolina law that banned state employment of NAACP members.

The high court ruled that since the law had been taken off the statute books,the case was moot--there no longer is an issue on which the court can rule.

In returning the case to a special U.S.District Court in Charleston, however, the court directed that the NAACP be permitted to amend its pleadings on file with the lower court.

The amendment may be "either to safeguard any rights that may have accrued to them...by virtue of theoperation of the repeal act,or to set forth a cause of action based on the operation of the new act."

The new law referred to by the court requires state job applicants to list all associations to which they belong. It does not say anything, however, about prohibiting employment because of membership in any organization.

The NAACP maintained that the new law represents "an intent to accomplish in veiled fashion the same result overly sought" by the old legislation.

The case against the appealed law was brought by the Elloree school teachers who charged that they lost their jobs after they refused to comply with a section of the legislation requiring stste employes tofile oaths of nonmembership in the NAACP.

A refusal by the lower court to issue an injunction against enforcement of the old law was appealed to the Supreme Court.

James T. McCain

REPORT FOR JUNE,1957

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 LADY STREET · COLUMBIA, S. C.

Greenville News
August 11, 1957

FBR

CITIZENS' ROLE IN SOCIAL ORDER
Some Pointers on How Individuals Can Help Prevent Racial Disturbances

Editor, The News:

Readers of The News and others throughout the South recently have expressed shock, outrage and shame over inter-racial crimes and incidents occurring in our own and other states.

Repeatedly, the question has been asked, "What can the decent, average citizen do to prevent such things in the future?"

I should like to suggest what I think we average citizens can do. If we face the fact that such incidents do not occur in a vacuum, then I believe our responsibility becomes evident. There are always those who may engage in violence if given any encouragement. Quite simply, it is up to us to create a climate which in no way encourages lawlessness.

We can recognize as inevitable the changing pattersn in the structure of our society, accept them and set about toward a peaceful solution to the problems involved. We can stop dissipating our energies on talk of defiance; we can stop trying to find ways to circumvent the law; stop retionalizing; stop pointing to social injustices in Northern communities in an effort to justify our own. These are the very things that generate the hatred, confusion, and fear, which, in turn, spawn the violence we abhor. When we lend respectability to flouting the law, we are inviting any criminal element of society to step just one step further into bloodshed and brutality.

What can we average citizens do? To be more specific, here are a few suggestions:

1. We can ask our ministers to lead us actively through this period of transition. We can give them the courage to pull the subject of human relations out of phraseological niceties into some practical efforts. And they can give us the courage to re-examine our old attitudes on enforced racial segregation in the strong, steady light of Christ's commandment of brotherly love, or according to the Judaic principles. When problems arise along the way, they can help us to meet them with compassion, understanding, and humility in our hearts.

Perhaps we can ask our ministers to create opportunities for interested persons of both races to meet together within our church doors. There they could talk freely and openly, and gain an insight into each other's problems.

In Nashville just such a group began with two Negroes and three White persons, and from this nucleus a workshop of 500 persons, evenly divided between the races, resulted. A permanent, city-wide organization has now evolved. Its purpose is not to agitate, nor to exert pressure, but to build up a body of public opinion on the side of law and order, and believing in the worth and dignity of the individual. Its members are prepared to support the public officials when they are ready to move forward.

2. We can encourage our newspapers to give us more such factual articles as the one by W. D. Workman Jr., on the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. And we can ask for more infromation concerning other communities which are finding peaceful solutions to the problems of desegregation. Perhaps these stories are as newsworthy as some of those on racial strife and discord in Northern cities. Perhaps they even warrant some constructive editorials.

3. We can request of our board of trustees that the school administrators begin a program of education for teachers, pupils, and parents of both races; a program of gradual preparation toward the time, however near or far in the future, when desegregation in the schools takes place. Such a long-term program paid off in Louisville when desegregation of the schools was accomplished without untoward incident.

4. We can let our public officials know that we do not want anarchy, irresponsible legislation, infammatory political speeches; and we do not want to scrap our public school system.

These are but a few suggestions. The question is not whether we will or will not allow the Negroes their rights as citizens of a democracy. We haven't that choice to make. The movement toward full citizenship has begun and shall not be turned back. The question is whether we choose to pass through an era of mob rule, terror, and bloodshed; or whether we choose to tread a course that brings a minimum of heartache and destruction. If we average, decent citizens prefer to abdicate our responsibility, then we can start now to prepare our tender sensibilities for many more shocks and outrages in the future.

Alice C. Lonnecker
(Mrs. H. D.)

APPENDIX
EXHIBIT B

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

HOW SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES CAN PREVENT THE DETERIORATION OF GROUP RELATIONS UNDER THE IMPACT OF SEGREGATIONIST AGITATION

Findings and Recommendations Based on Visits to Little Rock, Ark., Memphis, Tenn., and Nashville, Tenn. in October, 1957.

S. ANDHIL FINEBERG

SUMMARY:

Governor Faubus has galvanized all elements of the South from the most respectable to the most disreputable in what they consider to be a last ditch defense of their most cherished mores. The segregation issue has taken a place in popular thought far beyond its true importance. Other questions of public interest have gone by the board.

While the conflict threatens comparatively few communities with physical violence, it produces widespread divisivness and many subtle forms of cruelty and injustice which inflict great injury on Negroes and also whites who resist the popular views. The danger should not be conceived only in terms of lawlessness and disorder. Channels of communication and freedom of expression have been destroyed in some communities. These essentials of civic life will be destroyed in many more cities unless immediate steps are taken to prevent the kind of social collapse that has occurred in Little Rock.

Circumstances vary greatly in different cities. In the main, the same program can be useful wherever the overwhelming majority of whites are committed to the "Southern way of life." This program must be based on the common denominators of good citizenship which are valid whether one is for desegregation or against it. In most instances this effort must be separate from efforts to further the acceptance of integration.

No one pattern of organization will meet the needs of all areas, or of all the cities that are within one area. Three main types of organization are described in this report. Even where none of these three suggested structures fits the locale or where it is desirable but not feasible, a study of these plans will provide suggestions for interested local citizens from which they can produce a practical design to meet their own needs.

Each of the three organizational plans is described briefly in this report. Much lengthier and more detailed descriptions are available on request in Supplements I, II and III.

Recent interviews in Little Rock, Nashville and Memphis furnished grist for this report. The reporter's conclusions have been influenced also by his observations in Gary, Indiana (1947) and in Baltimore and in Washington (in 1954) during the opening of schools on a desegregated basis there, as well as by conversations in 1957 in some communities where desegregation has not begun (such as Waco, Texas - Baton Rouge, Louisiana - and Meridian, Mississippi). A great amount of reading and discussion regarding developments in other cities (such as Milford, Clinton and Louisville) is also reflected here.

1. The Need for Perspective:

Pressure groups have been forming throughout the South to preserve Southern mores and especially to defeat the attempts of the federal government to enforce the Supreme Court decision requiring school desegregation. These groups, generally known as White Citizens Councils, have four advantages over proponents of desegregation in their own communities. (1) They are organized to achieve their purposes, whereas their opposition is not organized locally. (2) Their goal is extremely popular among the white citizens of the South. In fact, it is "mixing of the races" that is considered immoral, sinful, unethical and even un-Christian, to an extent that Northerners find difficult to comprehend. (3) The weapon of the pro-segregation councils is intimidation, and Southern whites, as well as Negroes, frequently yield to intimidation where race relations are concerned. (4) Ample hate literature is rapidly being produced to serve the purposes of hate fomenting organizations. There is no comparable body of literature that meets the most urgent current need in the South.

How to accomplish desegregation in the South is a gigantic problem which will require an energetic program. But how can one make intelligent progress toward this goal in communities where anything that smacks of helping the Negroes in any way that might break down race barriers, is anathema? In Little Rock a quarter of a century of improvement in race relations through interracial effort has suddenly come to a halt. The most for which the ministers and rabbis dared pray there was (not desegregation) but "support and preservation of law and order, for the leaders of this community, for the casting out of rancor and prejudice in favor of understanding and compassion and for the people's resistance against unthinking agitators."

The leading clergymen of Little Rock were aware that they face an ominous civic problem which engulfs the problem of school desegregation as a major illness dwarfs a lesser one. Desegregation became so hateful to the Little Rock white populace that only the most courageous could defend the policy of our federal government, which is also the policy of their own national church and synagog bodies, of their YMCA's and their YWCA's nationally, of their international labor unions and of other national bodies to which they belong. Not only are the liberals in the minority, but they are potential (and in some instances, actual) scapegoats in areas where there are experts in the art of scapegoating. Unless freedom of speech can be restored, unless channels of communication can be reopened and unless lawlessness, violence and disorder can be made thoroughly unpopular, there will be more divisiveness, boycotting, and bitter animosities, which may not be publicized. Moreover, without preventive measures, the experience of Clinton and Little Rock are likely to be repeated.

Nothing short of a well organized program of public education in each Southern community can prevent great injury to the civic fabric of many communities as the federal government moves on, as it must, to enforce by legal means, the decisions of the Supreme Court. There are excellent reasons why the South should not sacrifice vital interests to preserve the system of separate education for whites and Negroes. But these will have to be convincingly portrayed in programs of education specifically tailored to the situation in the Southern communities. In brief, organized effort is needed in each community to maintain

channels of communication, to bring friends of law and order together on the same platforms regardless of their attitudes toward school desegregation, and to make it abundantly clear that there are areas, such as health, transportation, industrial development, family welfare, and the like in which all citizens have a stake regardless of race and religion, and regardless of whether the schools are desegregated. It should become the declared policy of the white citizenry, including the power structure and the masses, to prove the vaunted friendship of the whites for the Negroes is genuine, and that this friendship is too valuable to be destroyed because of debate over one issue -- desegregation.

2. A Contrast in Situations:

In Memphis there has been no progress toward desegregation but there is considerable optimism concerning the relations of whites and Negroes. The Greater Memphis ~~Interracial~~ Committee established in 1954 includes leading white and Negro citizens. The whites and the Negroes meet separately but what transpired at each organization was known to the other and there was informal cooperation. More recently the executive committees of the two organizations have been meeting to discuss matters of mutual interest. The Negro leadership which includes the best educated, most cultured and public spirited members of their community has been asking for certain concessions from the whites, such as desegregation of the buses to the airport. Unless these Negro leaders obtain some such gains, they are not likely to retain their leadership. If the Urban League must leave the Memphis Community Chest, as has happened elsewhere, and if the situation of the Negroes deteriorates in other respects, the Memphis white citizenry may find that far less admirable members of the Negro community, persons with much less concern for the welfare of their fellow-Negroes and for whites will gain prominence and power in the Negro community. However, the existing organizations and the bridge between them constitute a valuable mechanism for maintaining communication and for making the entire citizenry of Memphis conscious of the fact that all share a common fate, regardless of color.

Race Relations

In Nashville a Community Relations Conference was established several years ago. It has always been interracial. At the outset the Conference avoided taking a stand on desegregation but for the past year and more it has stood squarely for school desegregation. Although it was quite inactive during the dramatic days of the school opening in September 1957, when its president was abroad, it had undoubtedly performed great service in preparing for school desegregation. It can be reactivated readily to continue its efforts on behalf of better group relations. As in Memphis, the credentials of the outstanding interracial organization are beyond questioning. Blue-blooded Southerners, as Southern as any, are at the helm.

Little Rock provides a contrast to the organizational situation in Memphis and Nashville. This is the more lamentable because praiseworthy individuals among whites and Negroes have been working together. But they did not have the support and sanction of the power group of the city. Nor did they receive wide public support. The Arkansas Council on Human Relations maintains an executive director whose home has been in Little Rock for two and a half years. But Governor Faubus' sudden manoeuver, which deprived the City of Little Rock of its autonomy and wrecked a situation which would otherwise have been as good as in Nashville, as far as the school situation is concerned, found the citizens of Little Rock ~~unprepared~~ off guard. Belatedly twenty-five leading citizens have sought to straighten out the situation and addressed a statement to Governor Faubus. It is notable that all of the signers of the statement are white.

Memphis faces the advent of desegregation with confidence in a group of citizens united through an established bi-racial arrangement. Nashville has a strong interracial group committed to school desegregation and there the public is breathing more easily, glad that the first step has been taken, the shock survived. Little Rock is in a dilemma too well known to need description and there is no organization that can cope with the situation.

The saddest feature of the entire South-wide situation is that numerous interracial organizations that have been functioning in many cities, allied in most instances to the Southern Regional Council, have lost much of their potency because they are committed in regard to desegregation. They should, of course, continue their endeavors. But another type of organization is needed wherein the strongest possible voices unite to oppose lawlessness and disorder, to maintain communications, to bolster faith in the total community and to create an atmosphere wherein one can speak on behalf of segregation or desegregation without thereby inviting punitive measures. This can only be done by an organization which has exactly that for its purpose and can enlist, at least on some of its public programs, segregationists as well as desegregationists, though not in debate on that subject.

3. The Dangers of Inaction:

The situation in the South is fraught with peril for any group or individual who can be made a scapegoat in the situation which now involves frustration and anger against the tide of events. The tendency among those who fear they may be victimized is to stay out of the debate, to steer clear of identification with the problem, to act as though the controversy over desegregation does not exist. Although they are deeply aware of it, and even panicky about it, many Southerners prefer inaction. This blunder, if made persistently, will be very costly. Nor will dealing with individual incidents here and there help much. The situation resembles that which confronted the Jews of the United States when Nazi inspired anti-Semitism was highly troublesome. As was then the case, a program of public education on a large scale is necessary.

A sad commentary on the situation is that the Superintendent of Schools of Little Rock and the Principal of Central High School (among others) there told this reporter that there is no literature which they can give to the pupils of Central High School which would help them to understand the situation in which these pupils find themselves. There have been excellent Editorials and Letters to the Editor in the Arkansas Gazette (Little Rock) and very good articles in this and other newspapers. But the periodical material does not deal with the question. "What should my conduct (the conduct of a white pupil) be when Negroes become my fellow-students while my parents, other relatives and friends tell me that this is a disgraceful violation of their rights and mine?" In what terms can a teacher tell his pupils that the parents are taking an unwarranted stand?

4. Where Should School Integration Begin?

Experience thus far indicates that integration -- if gradual -- should begin with the first grade. Little children do not arouse the dreaded sex question. The little ones themselves do not become parties to the controversy. They accept children of other races readily. And their parents being younger people, are busy with too many domestic and other problems to come out daily and create

scenes around the school. The Little Rock school board was impressed by the successful effort of St. Louis to begin desegregation in the high school. For one thing, it involved fewer pupils and the possibility of selecting the most attractive Negro pupils. But there are more cogent reasons for starting with the youngest grades.

The most enlightened citizens of every community need to be well organized in preparation for integration. What needs to be done has been well outlined on the basis of experiences in Washington, Louisville and elsewhere. "A Guide to School Integration," a pamphlet of the Public Affairs Committee, is an example of the helpful material available on this subject. But other literature is likewise needed, to be used before some Southern communities even begin to discuss integration, and in advance of any program for desegregation of their schools. It is a program that will outlaw lawlessness and provide a united stand against those who make desegregation a vehicle for rabbl-rousing, hate-mongering and insidious attacks upon good citizens. We must face up to a perilous situation which was not anticipated prior to the "Faubus rebellion" and the troops in Little Rock.

5. Why Another Organization?

During the Nashville fracas, before the blowing up of a school building galvanized the citizenry against the White Citizens Council (which is now relatively impotent, as it is in Memphis) there was a Parents' Preference Committee, which made the papers almost daily in Nashville and which by its title and statements gave the impression of great resistance to desegregation. It added strength to the segregationists' arms. This Parent's Preference Committee received press notices throughout the United States and probably abroad too. It is now reliably reported that this very potent organization consisted of exactly two people. At least, they had the good sense to organize and select an impressive name.

Dynamic movements with small membership have often demonstrated that several or even many organizations can be formed and dissolved by the same people with alacrity and great effect. The announcement that an organization has been formed to Protect the Rights of the Foreign Born or to Promote Peace between the United States and Country X, has an effect on public opinion. When the organization can be launched with the most respected names and when it does conduct public programs, it can accomplish a great deal.

In most Southern cities it has been difficult to obtain the support of the most economically, socially and politically influential citizens for interracial organizations which endorse desegregation. The people who have the best status prefer to maintain the status quo. But it is now very much to the advantage of the power group, as well as the middle class, and of all others who have a stake in society to form and to endorse an organization that, without taking a stand on desegregation, will provide a positive program of public education beneficial to all citizens. That some of the people will be active in pro-desegregation organizations should not prevent their joining with a neutral organization to maintain civic tranquility.

One may well ask, "Why a new organization? Why not an existing one?" The answer as is that all reputable existing organizations would cooperate with a body that has its one main central purpose exactly what is recommended here. In Nashville, for example, when an Institute is held by the Conference on Human Relations every reputable local organization is invited to send representatives. Most do. A statement issued by THE CIVIC RELATIONS COUNCIL -- this is probably the best name to avoid all misunderstandings -- can be endorsed by many organizations.

Wherever it is impossible to get the most influential citizens to walk the two miles to desegregation, there should be no reluctance to walk the one mile that all good citizens can go together to prevent civic catastrophe. Meanwhile each person may belong to a dozen other organizations with diverse purposes and interests.

6. Varying Types of Organizations and Programs:

Will it be the Memphis plan or the Nashville plan or some other plan that will be best suited to a particular community? That depends on the present state of opinion Who constitute the local leadership? Who can muster the moral support of all decent elements of the community and what kind of organization will they support? Supplements to this report describe:

I. An interracial organization consisting of a white and of a Negro section, with Executive Committees that meet.

II. An all white Council that invites Negroes to participate in its public forums and discussions.

III. An interracial organization wherein members of both races participate fully.

Each of these supplements describes the steps needed to form the described type of organization. Here let it be said that the basic idea is patterned after what was done after the Detroit and Harlem riots when Human Relations Commissions were formed in many cities to carry on the programs which they have been conducting since their formation.

Here the structure (because of the ferocity of the racial issue) may have to be different in many cities. Here the program will likewise have different emphases. The methods of operation (Institutes, forums, publicity etc.) will be quite comparable. But it all adds up to definite goals for organizations established to conduct public education programs.

Will more riots occur before those who are most likely to be hurt initiate steps to meet the need? It is obvious that whatever public announcements are to appear, should be made by people who are in the least vulnerable positions. There will need to be small organizing meetings of perhaps five people, then fifteen, then the fifty whom the fifteen invite. But a few people who care must start the ball rolling with a feasible plan.

SAF/lhp
10/29/57

"The State", Jan. 2, 5-8

University Professors Group Is Denied Data on Allen Case

Governor George Bell Timmerman, Jr., yesterday rejected a request for information from the general secretary of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) on the State Board of Education's action last September withdrawing teacher certification to Allen University graduates.

The office of Governor Timmerman immediately released copies of the exchange of telegrams yesterday.

The State Board of Education, whose ex-officio chairman is the governor, directed the State Department of Education at a meeting last September 9 to withhold its approval of the teacher-training and teacher certification of the graduates of the Negro Protestant school at Columbia.

No reason was given for the board's action at the meeting, which was closed to the public, but a board member who declined to be identified said the action stemmed from retention by the University's Board of Control of three professors which University President Frank R. Veal had sought to dismiss.

The names of two of the professors appear in files of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Governor Timmerman asserted in his reply telegram that the AAUP's "authority to question" the official actions of the state agency "is without recognition."

"The resolution (of the State Board of Education) speaks for itself," he added.

The resolution, contained in the minutes but not released until the minutes were approved at a later meeting, stated:

"The approval of Allen University for teacher training is withheld until such time as the board may determine that it is in the public interest to grant approval, and the State Department of Education is directed to withhold certification of its graduates until approval is granted."

Governor Timmerman confined his explanation to a statement that "our state is concerned with protecting all its peoples."

The AAUP telegram, signed by Robert K. Carr, stated:

"As an organization concerned with the best interests of higher education, this association requests information concerning the grounds on which the South Carolina State Board of Education is withholding its approval of the teacher-training program at Allen University and why the State Board directed the Department of Education to withhold teacher certification of the graduates of Allen University. Please reply by collect telegram American Association of University Professors, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C."

Governor Timmerman's reply:

"In reply to your telegram, our state is concerned with protecting all of its peoples and your authority to question its official actions is without recognition. The resolution speaks for itself."

Officially, the Board of Education has remained silent on why it withdrew teacher certification from Allen graduates.

The action of the State Board of Education was thought to be directed either at the enrolment of a white Hungarian student, Andre Toth, a move described by Atty. Gen. T. C. Callison as "against public policy," or against the three professors.

The board member denied that censure action against Allen had anything to do with the enrolment of the white student.

Academic tenure regulations require that a year's notice be given. The University's Board re-hired the three professors for the present academic year, but Dr. Veal said later he had refused to withdraw his request for their resignations.

The professors are Edwin Hoffman and John G. Rideout, white, and Forest O. Wiggins, a Negro.

The names of Wiggins and Rideout appear in files of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

APPENDIX

EXHIBIT A

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TIMMERMAN SEES 'WHIMPERING'

State 1-3-58

Professors' Association Leader 'Alarmed' Over Governor's Reply

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Dr. Robert K. Carr, general secretary of the American Assn. of University Professors, expressed alarm today over the reaction of Gov. George Bell Timmerman of South Carolina to the organization's request for information concerning the state's withholding of teacher certification for Allen University.

"We feel alarmed at the preemptory tone with which Governor Timmerman replied to our wire for information concerning the withholding of teacher certification for Allen University graduates," Carr said.

The association asked the governor last week, Carr said, for information regarding the grounds on which the South Carolina State Board of Education voted to withhold approval of teacher training at the Columbia, S. C., Negro institution.

"The governor replied in curt fashion, saying, in effect, that it is none of our business and that our authority to question the action of the South Carolina State Board of Education is non-existent," Carr said.

"Governor Timmerman's reaction is most unfortunate. Our queries usually are received by state officials and institutions

Jan. 10 or be fired. He did not disclose their names.

"We are concerned," he said, "less there be direct connection between the two matters — the dismissal of the faculty members and the withholding of teacher certificates."

In Columbia the three professors in question have been identified as Mr. John O. Rideout, Forest O. Wiggins and Edwin Hoffman.

South Carolina Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., yesterday told the secretary of the American Assn. of University Professors he

AFTER ~~HIS~~ SPEECH

1-17-58 Columbia Record

3 Allen Professors Criticize Governor

By The Associated Press

Three Allen University professors today said Gov. George Bell Timmerman's request for an investigation of Communist activities is a "feeble crutch."

A signed statement criticizing the governor's State of the State speech was issued by Drs. Forest Wiggins, John G. Rideout and Edwin Hoffman.

Their statement said in part:

The fact of the matter is—and Gov. Timmerman knows it well—the real need here in South Carolina is democracy for all the state's citizens rather than a committee o investigate so-called Communistic activities.

"If belief in racial segregation is to be made the definition of loyalty," their statement continued, "the vast majority of Americans become disloyal in the eyes of the governor."

Timmerman did not name the professors in his speech Wednesday to the South Carolina General Assembly.

But he mentioned a controversy at Allen involving the three Allen professors and called for a state committee to investigate Comunistic influences in South Carolina.

The hassle at the church-supported Negro college has resulted in South Carolina withdrawing recognition of Allen University teacher graduates.

Yesterday five Allen students tried unsuccessfully to file applications for entrance in the University of South Carolina.

Allen's Enrolment Now Is Over 800

By DEL BOOTH
Of The Associated Press

Allen, Negro church university now the center of a controversy in South Carolina, is located a mile from the State House, heart of the state's hold-the-segregation-line policy.

Some students at Allen say they will seek admittance to the all-white state university of South Carolina because the state has refused to recognize their education courses at Allen for teaching certificates.

This refusal came when Allen did not immediately fire three professors whose contracts are not being renewed for next year. Gov. Timmerman, citing the Allen situation, has asked for creation of a state committee to probe Communism.

Founded in the wake of the war between the states, Allen for its first 10 years was known as Daniel Paine and was located at Cokesbury in Greenwood County.

Since it moved here in 1880, its student body has grown from a handful to more than 800, with a faculty and staff of 75.

The name of the coeducational institution financed by the African Methodist Episcopal church became Allen when it moved to a one-building campus here.

Now it has a dozen buildings and occupies three city blocks, has an annual budget of more than $700,000.

The university is located in one of the busiest sections of the area bordering downtown Columbia. It is bordered on one side by Taylor Street — U.S. 1 at that point. Harden Street, a main north-south city artery, fronts the university. Hampton Street, a principal east-west street, runs along another side.

Just across Taylor Street from Allen is another Negro institution—Benedict College, coeducational, and operated by the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Allen, like most colleges in the country, has been increasing its enrollment rapidly. It expects to graduate about 120 this year, but may reach as many as 200 in its graduating class three years from now.

The AME church, which operates eight other colleges and universities in this country, contributes about $140,000 a year to Allen for operations, plus building funds from time to time.

It costs $650 a year to attend Allen, including dormitory space and board. Allen officials estimate at least 50 per cent of the student body has scholarship aid or relies on part-time work to stay in school.

Degrees are given in eight major fields, but no graduate courses are offered. It is accredited by the Southern Assn. of Secondary Schools and Colleges.

The campus includes three dormitories for men, three for women, two classroom buildings, library, cafeteria and gymnasium. Most of the buildings are two-story brick, but some have three stories. There also is a football field with numerous adjunct buildings.

In intercollegiate sports, Allen has football, basketball, baseball and track teams, has an extensive intramural program, especially for physical education majors.

The university is named for Richard Allen, the first bishop of the AME church. At its inception at Cokesbury, it was named for another bishop of the church.

FORCED ENTRY

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—A Dayton man employed a unique tool for breaking and entering, police report. He backed his car through the large glass display window of an appliance store.

The white pelican is one of the largest American birds. Its wingspread reaches nine feet.

University Rejects Negro Applications

By The Asociated Press

South Carolina today awaited the next move of five Negro students seeking admission to the University of South Carolina.

The five tried to file applications for entrance examinations yesterday at the all-white university. They were politely turned away.

"I cannot accept your application," each was told by Dr. W.C. McCall, director of the university's Examination and Counseling Bureau.

The Negroes are from Allen University, a Negro college in Columbia operated by the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Three of the five are female students.

The group quietly left McCall's office, declining to say what their next move would be. A small group of white students silently watched the proceedings.

Last September the State Board of Education withdrew recognition of Allen University teacher graduates. That barred them from teaching in South Carolina public schools.

The board's action resulted from criticism of three Allen professors—Forest Wiggins, a Negro; and John G. Rideout and Edwin Hoffman, both white.

All three faculty members have been notified by Allen officials that their contracts will not be renewed when they expire May 31. They have refused to resign with pay before then.

Officials of the Negro school reported anonymous telephone threats soon after the first attempt to file application to the all-white university was made by Allen students Wednesday.

The effigy of a Negro was strung up on the University of South Carolina campus and several crosses were burned Wednesday night on the university practice field.

KENNARD ISSUE? State 2-4-58

Benedict Board of Trustees Executives to Meet Soon

A meeting of the executive committee of the Benedict College board of trustees will be held "right soon," according to the Rev. Paul Wheeler, executive committeeman, last night.

The development came close on the heels of disclosure that the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, a professor of history at Benedict, Negro college in Columbia, had in 1953 requested a new trial for the notorious Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, found guilty of wartime sabotage.

The meeting, according to Dr. Wheeler who is a member of the Benedict executive committee, will not be a full trustee meeting.

Information concerning a Reverend J. Spencer Kennard was taken from files of the U. S. House Un-American Activities Committee.

The Rosenbergs were executed in 1953 while Morton Sobell was given 30 years in prison.

The Benedict executive committee meeting may be held in connection with a statement made by Governor Timmerman last week in which he said there were three members of the Benedict College faculty who were Communist workers.

Already two white members of the Benedict trustees have said that they didn't think any trustee member was a Communist but that they would meet soon. The two trustees are B. M. Edwards and the Rev. R. Archie Ellis, both of Columbia.

On Friday two white Benedict professors, Dr. Lewis Smith, and the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Jr., told newsmen that they were among the three mentioned by Governor Timmerman in his statement.

Yesterday, according to The Associated Press Dr. J. Spencer Kennard, Jr., a former missionary to Japan and China, lashed out at Governor Timmerman saying: that it was a "sad commentary" when the Governor of South Carolina "will set out deliberately to smear the character of a man who has devoted his entire life to serving the Master."

Associated Press Report

A white professor and minister at Benedict College for Negroes here said yesterday it is "a sad commentary" when the Governor of South Carolina "will set out deliberately to smear the character of a man who has devoted his entire life to serving the Master."

J. Spencer Kennard, Jr., made the comment in a written statement replying to allegations he said Gov. Timmerman had made about him.

In an unusual message to the General Assembly last week, the Governor said some faculty members at Benedict had author and teacher from Columbia, South Carolina, who was formerly a missionary in Japan, signed an Open Letter of the American Peace Crusade . . . to the President demanding an immediate cease-fire in Korea, according to the Daily Worker, March 11, 1953 (p. 8) and the Daily People's World, March 16 (p. 2)."

Also, "Rev. Spencer Kennard spoke at a gathering of the Civil Rights Congress . . . as shown in the Daily Worker, March 10, 1949 (p. 2). He signed a statement of the Civil Rights Congress in behalf of the Communist leaders as reported by the October 25, 1949 issue of the Daily Worker (p. 3). He was a member of a Civil Rights Congress delegation (Daily Worker, December 19, 1950, p. 2; December 24, 1950, p. 2).

"Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Jr., signed on 'Open Letter' to J. Howard McGrath on behalf of the four jailed trustees of the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York as shown by an advertise-

Two members of the coaching ment ("paid for by contributions of signers") in the Washington Evening Star, October 30, 1951 (p. A-7).

"A letter from Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Jr., Columbia, South Carolina, to Attorney General Brownell protesting the jailing of William L. Patterson, Civil Rights Congress executive secretary, was quoted in the Daily Worker of August 16, 1954 (p. 6)."

"Rev J. Spencer Kennard was shown as an editorial advisor of The Protestant . . . (also known as The Protestant Digest) . . ."

"Rev. Spencer Kennard was a sponsor of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case . . . as shown by the Daily Worker, January 3, 1952 (p. 3), Daily People's World, January 3, 1952 (p. 2), a letterhead date March 15, 1952, "The Rosenberg Case a fact sheet" (about December 1952), and a letterhead dated May 4, 1953. According to the Daily Worker, issues of March 10, 1952 (p. 3), March 11, 1952 (p. 8), and March 14, 1952 (p. 1), he spoke at a meeting held under the auspices of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case in New York City on March 12. The Daily Worker of October 15, 1952 (p. 3) reported that he protested the death sentence against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. A printed invitation listed him as a member of the Dinner Committee, Clemency Dinner held under the auspices of the Rosenberg Clemency Committee in New York City on March 1953. The Daily Worker of June 12, 1952 (p. 6) reported that Rev. Kennard requested a new trial for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell."

"The Daily Worker of January 14, 1952 (p. 6) announced that

EDWARDS SAYS BENEDICT WON'T TOLERATE REDS

Columbia Record 1/31/58

B. M. Edwards, chairman of the South Carolina National Bank Board and a Benedict College trustee, said today "We will not tolerate communism" at Benedict.

Gov. Timmerman told the General Assembly Wednesday that there are Communist faculty members at Benedict and repeated similar charges he had made about Allen University.

Benedict and Allen are both Negro church-supported colleges just across the street from each other.

"You may tell the public that the trustees of Benedict are not Communists and we will not tolerate communism," said Ed[illegible] "If there is any communism [illegible] there we don't know [illegible] if we find any we will clean it up," he added.

President J. A. Bacoats of Benedict, the Baptist-supported Columbia Negro school under fire from the governor on charges of harboring communism, said today that no board of trustees meeting has been set to discuss the charges, "but when they do meet, that meeting will be closed to the public."

The head of the college said:

"I can tell you that no meeting has been held recently, and no date or time for a meeting of the trustees has been set. But when they do meet, that meeting will be closed to the public."

He declined to comment further on the matter.

board of trustees will be held "right soon," according to the Rev. Paul Wheeler, executive committeeman, last night.

The development came close on the heels of disclosure that the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, a professor of history at Benedict, Negro college in Columbia, had in 1953 requested a new trial for the notorious Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, found guilty of wartime sabotage.

The meeting, according to Dr. Wheeler who is a member of the Benedict executive committee, will not be a full trustee meeting.

Information concerning a Reverend J. Spencer Kennard was taken from files of the U. S. House Un-American Activities Committee.

The Rosenbergs were executed in 1953 while Morton Sobell was given 30 years in prison.

The Benedict executive committee meeting may be held in connection with a statement made by Governor Timmerman last week in which he said there were three members of the Benedict College faculty who were Communist workers.

Already two white members of the Benedict trustees have said that they didn't think any trustee member was a Communist but that they would meet soon. The two trustees are B. M. Edwards and the Rev. R. Archie Ellis, both of Columbia.

On Friday two white Benedict professors, Dr. Lewis Smith, and the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Jr., told newsmen that they were among the three mentioned by Governor Timmerman in his statement.

Yesterday, according to The Associated Press Dr. J. Spencer Kennard, Jr., a former missionary to Japan and China, lashed out at Governor Timmerman saying: that it was a "sad commentary" when the Governor of South Carolina "will set out deliberately to smear the character of a man who has devoted his entire life to serving the Master."

Associated Press Report

A white professor and minister at Benedict College for Negroes here said yesterday it is "a sad commentary" when the Governor of South Carolina "will set out deliberately to smear the character of a man who has devoted his entire life to serving the Master."

J. Spencer Kennard, Jr., made the comment in a written statement replying to allegations he said Gov. Timmerman had made about him.

In an unusual message to the General Assembly last week, the Governor said some faculty members at Benedict had Communistic leanings.

The Governor described in detail the background of three men he said taught at Benedict, Negro church-supported school, but he mentioned no names.

"If some of the underprivileged and persecuted to whom I have offered a helping hand are viewed by some persons as undeserving," Kennard said, "it must be remembered that each must apply the Gospel as his heart leads him."

Kennard said he has been an ordained minister of the Baptist Church for more than 38 years.

"By all right thinking people my patriotism is unquestioned. . . . it is a sad commentary on the present state of affairs in South Carolina when its chief executive will set out deliberately to smear the character of a man who devoted his entire life to serving the Master," he said.

The Governor in his statement to the General Assembly had described in detail background of three men he said taught at Benedict, Negro college in Columbia which is supported by the American Baptist Church. Governor Timmerman did not mention any names in his background material.

Meanwhile the file of the United States House Un-American Activities Committee on the "Reverend J. Spencer Kennard" shows some of the organizations with which the former missionary to Japan was allegedly connected with.

Among the files were the following details:

"Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Jr., formerly a missionary in Japan, signed an Open Letter of the American Peace Crusade . . . to the President demanding an immediate cease-fire in Korea, according to the Daily Worker, March 11, 1953 (p. 8) and the Daily People's World, March 16 (p. 2)."

Also, "Rev. Spencer Kennard spoke at a gathering of the Civil Rights Congress . . . as shown in the Daily Worker, March 10, 1949 (p. 2). He signed a statement of the Civil Rights Congress in behalf of the Communist leaders as reported by the October 25, 1949 issue of the Daily Worker (p. 3). He was a member of a Civil Rights Congress delegation (Daily Worker, December 19, 1950, p. 2; December 24, 1950, p. 2).

"Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Jr., signed on 'Open Letter' to J. Howard McGrath on behalf of the four jailed trustees of the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York as shown by an advertise-

Two members of the coaching ment ("paid for by contributions of signers") in the Washington Evening Star, October 30, 1951 (p. A-7).

"A letter from Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Jr., Columbia, South Carolina, to Attorney General Brownell protesting the jailing of William L. Patterson, Civil Rights Congress executive secretary, was quoted in the Daily Worker of August 16, 1954 (p. 6)."

"Rev J. Spencer Kennard was shown as an editorial advisor of The Protestant . . . (also known as The Protestant Digest) . . ."

"Rev. Spencer Kennard was a sponsor of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case . . . as shown by the Daily Worker, January 3, 1952 (p. 3), Daily People's World, January 3, 1952 (p. 2), a letterhead date March 15, 1952, "The Rosenberg Case a fact sheet" (about December 1952), and a letterhead dated May 4, 1953. According to the Daily Worker, issues of March 10, 1952 (p. 3), March 11, 1952 (p. 8), and March 14, 1952 (p. 1), he spoke at a meeting held under the auspices of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case in New York City on March 12. The Daily Worker of October 15, 1952 (p. 3) reported that he protested the death sentence against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. A printed invitation listed him as a member of the Dinner Committee, Clemency Dinner held under the auspices of the Rosenberg Clemency Committee in New York City on March 1953. The Daily Worker of June 12, 1952 (p. 6) reported that Rev. Kennard requested a new trial for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell."

"The Daily Worker of January 14, 1952 (p. 6) announced that Spencer Kennard was to speak on that day at a rally in defense of the 17 Communists arrested under the Smith Act. The rally was to to be held in the Bronx, New York. The Daily Worker of September 19, 1955 (p. 3) also reported that Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Jr., of Columbia, South Carolina, was one of the 180 signers of a letter addressed to Attorney General Brownell, urging that the case against Marian Bachrach, facing trial on Smith Act charges, be dropped for health reasons."

(Note: According to The World-Almanac: "Three Americans —Julius Rosenberg; his wife, Ethel, and Morton Sobell—were found guilty Mar. 29 (1951), of conspiracy to commit wartime sabotage. Rosenbergs sentenced to death, Sobell to 30 years. Appeals denied. David Greenglass, brother of Mrs. Rosenberg and a state witness received 15 years in prison. Rosenbergs executed at Sing Sing prison, Ossining, N. Y., June 19, 1953.)

Other file information from the Committee on Un-American Activities, links a Mr. Kennard with the Executive Committee of the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy; had spoken to the Council of Greek Americans, had signed a statement on behalf of the Jefferson School of Social Sciences; sponsor of The Conference Call to the National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East, and endorsed the Call to the Conference on Equal Rights for Negroes in the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

On Friday the Rev. Mr. Kennard said that he was among those listed by the Governor in his statement to the General Assembly,

[illegible] today "we will not tolerate communism" at Benedict.

Gov. Timmerman told the General Assembly Wednesday that there are Communist faculty members at Benedict and repeated similar charges he had made about Allen University.

Benedict and Allen are both Negro church-supported colleges just across the street from each other.

"You may tell the public that the trustees of Benedict are not Communists and we will not tolerate communism," said Dr. [redacted] if we find any we will clean it up," he added.

President J. A. Bacoats of Benedict, the Baptist-supported Columbia Negro school under fire from the governor on charges of harboring communism, said today that no board of trustees meeting has been set to discuss the charges, "but when they do meet, that meeting will be closed to the public."

The head of the college said:

"I can tell you that no meeting has been held recently, and no date or time for a meeting of the trustees has been set. But when they do meet, that meeting will be closed to the public."

He declined to comment further on the matter.

News & Courier 2/21/58

Red Charges Denied By S. C. Negro Leader

CITE ALLEN CASE

1-14-58 Columbia Record

Negroes Seek Entry At S. C. University

By The Associated Press

A group of 11 Allen University Negro students today planned to press for admission to the University of South Carolina "no matter how many legal steps are necessary."

The students, contending that school "segregation per se is unconstitutional," turned up on the campus of the all-white state institution yesterday seeking enrollment applications.

Dr. W. C. McCall, director of the Examination and Counseling Bureau, said he told them that "according to the orders under which we operate, I cannot examine you and there is no purpose in supplying you with applications."

The students told reporters in an interview later, however, that they managed to obtain application blanks elsewhere.

"Upon rejection of our applications for admission for the spring semester," one of the students said, "we will take legal action."

Several said they decided individually to seek admission because of the state education board's decision last September to withdraw teacher certification from Allen graduates.

A majority ~~of the~~ 11 are education majors. The group also includes four ministers who are pursuing other studies.

Another contributing factor behind their action, they said, is that "Negroes have been ostracized by being kept out of the university and our cups are just about to run over."

About the time the group visited the university, Gov. Timmerman was addressing the legislature on the Allen situation.

Timmerman explained the background of the education board's teacher certification withdrawal, which came when the Negro school failed to immediately dismiss three faculty members last fall.

Several hours after the Allen students left the university campus a small number of students hung a Negro in effigy.

(Continued On Page Two)

Officials at Allen, which is supported by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, reported receiving several anonymous telephone calls threatening to "blow up the place" if student action continued.

Neither Gov. Timmerman, chairman of the Education Board nor university of South Carolina officials had any comment on the attempt by the 11 to obtain application blanks.

Several in the group said they were aware of a state law that requires the closing of South Carolina State (Negro) College at Orangeburg if Negroes are admitted to one of the state's white colleges or universities.

"We know about it," one said, "but it will not hold us back. We feel the state is morally and legally obligated to provide educational facilities for its citizens."

None of the 11 would permit reporters to use their names. "It certainly would be of no value under the circumstances," an older member of the group said.

Several said they would send in their applications before spring semester registration begins Jan. 27.

McCray Asks Probe Group Be Dropped

COLUMBIA, Feb. 20 (AP) — Gov. Timmerman's charges of communistic influences among Negroes at two church-supported colleges here were denied today by a Negro leader.

In a letter to the General Assembly the leader asked the lawmakers not to create a state communism probe committee asked by the governor.

Chairman John H. McCray of the South Carolina Progressive Democrats, Negro political organization, declared:

AGAINST REDS

"Negro leadership in South Carolina has maintained an eternal and vigorous alert against influence of communism among its people . . ."

"Since there does not exist . . . any of the communistic allegations made to the General Assembly, there is no useful purpose in such a committee for this assignment," his letter continued.

The governor has advised the Assembly that faculties of two Negro church supported colleges here, Allen and Benedict, include persons listed by the U. S. House Un-American Activities Committee.

RACIAL UNREST

Timmerman said their presence stirs racial unrest in a state that is dedicated to racial segregation.

McCray calls the governor's information inaccurate, says four of the seven persons mentioned by Timmerman are not listed by the committee and three are not listed as communists or communist sympathizers.

The letter suggested again that a bi-racial committee be formed to consider racial matters.

Columbia Record 1-17-58

CAROLINAS HAVE 147 KNOWN REDS

Only 2 Letters From Students On Certification at Allen

Dr. George Hopkins, director of the division of teacher certification, State Department of Education, says he has received only two letters so far from Allen University students in connection with the withdrawal of certification by the State Education Board from that private institution's teacher training program.

Allen University's teacher training program was denied State Board approval last fall following a dispute between President Veal of the AME college and three professors whom Dr. Veal has publicly asked to resign from Allen. Two of the professors are listed by the House Un-American Activities Committee. They had been appointed for another academic year, however, by the Allen board of trustees.

Dr. Hopkins, acting under orders from the State Board, said yesterday that he was withholding approval of credits under the teacher certification program of South Carolina. The two students are extension students, he said, taking work at Allen while at the same time teaching.

These are the only two Allen students so far personally involved in the unusual ruling of the State Board, and with which all private and public teacher training institutions in South Carolina must comply if their graduates are to receive certification to teach in state public schools.

Dr. Hopkins said that the Board action does not deprive any student so affected by the Board action from being admitted to any institution outside South Carolina but he said that he interpreted the ruling that he could not grant any credits at present to any Allen University students as far as the State Certification program is concerned.

He said however that he hoped the matter would be settled soon and offered the hope that by June 30 this year the students might get their accreditation for certified teaching positions. (A teacher who is not certified by the State Department of Education is thereby denied state aid salary from South Carolina.)

STATE

Negroes Mail Applications To University

1-19-58

By The Associated Press

The University of South Carolina yesterday received by mail the applications of three Allen University Negro students for entrance examinations.

Five Negro students had been politely turned away yesterday when they sought to file applications on the University campus at the office of Dr. W. C. McCall, director of the university's examination and counseling bureau.

Dr. McCall confirmed yesterday that three applications from Negroes had arrived by mail. He declined to comment on how the applications would be handled.

Normally, the university would mail the applicant an admission ticket and a map of the campus along with the date and place for the entrance exam.

Dr. McCall declined to release the names of the Negro applicants. The Negroes themselves have refused to identify themselves by name to newsmen.

All are students at Allen University, a Negro college in Columbia supported by the African Methodist Episcopal church.

A spokesman for the group said names of the students have been withheld because some are attending Allen on scholarships and they fear the scholarships may be withdrawn by Allen officials. He also said the students are afraid of economic reprisals against their families.

N. C. Has Greater Number

17 Reside Within S. C.

THE COLUMBIA RECORD
WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — If the South Carolina General Assembly complies with Gov. George Bell Timmerman's recent request that it set up a permanent committee to investigate communist activities in South Carolina, the group will have as a starting point the work of at least 17 known Communists who are operating in the Palmetto State.

Meanwhile, North Carolina has 130.

But whether they will be able to obtain the identification of these 17 Red agents is something else again. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is reluctant to release such information, for fear it will drive the Reds underground.

An FBI agent reported today that, as of the last survey made available for public dissemination, there were 17 known Communists at large in South Carolina. And other investigative sources report that for every card-carrying Communist there are ten or more "fellow - travellers" who, either consciously or unconsciously are dupes and fronts for the Reds.

Asked whether the South Carolina Communists were under a top agent in South Carolina, or whether they operated under the jurisdiction of the North Carolina organization formerly headed by Junius Scales (who now says he has quit the party), the FBI agent replied, "I don't think I should answer that."

He said, though, that there were 130 known Communists operating in North Carolina as of the latest count released for publication, and 76 at work in Georgia.

The agent pointed out that these figures are those most recently made publicly, and do not necessarily reflect a perfectly accurate

Columbia Record 1-17-58

CAROLINAS HAVE 147 KNOWN REDS

Only 2 Letters From Students On Certification at Allen

Dr. George Hopkins, director of the division of teacher certification, State Department of Education, says he has received only two letters so far from Allen University students in connection with the withdrawal of certification by the State Education Board from that private institution's teacher training program.

Allen University's teacher training program was denied State Board approval last fall following a dispute between President Veal of the AME college and three professors whom Dr. Veal has publicly asked to resign from Allen. Two of the professors are listed by the House Un-American Activities Committee. They had been appointed for another academic year, however, by the Allen board of trustees.

Dr. Hopkins, acting under orders from the State Board, said yesterday that he was withholding approval of credits under the teacher certification program of South Carolina. The two students are extension students, he said, taking work at Allen while at the same time teaching.

These are the only two Allen students so far personally involved in the unusual ruling of the State Board, and with which all private and public teacher training institutions in South Carolina must comply if their graduates are to receive certification to teach in state public schools.

Dr. Hopkins said that the Board action does not deprive any student so affected by the Board action from being admitted to any institution outside South Carolina but he said that he interpreted the ruling that he could not grant any credits at present to any Allen University students as far as the State Certification program is concerned.

He said however that he hoped the matter would be settled soon and offered the hope that by June 30 this year the students might get their accreditation for certified teaching positions. (A teacher who is not certified by the State Department of Education is thereby denied state aid salary from South Carolina.)

STATE

Negroes Mail Applications To University

1-19-58

By The Associated Press

The University of South Carolina yesterday received by mail the applications of three Allen University Negro students for entrance examinations.

Five Negro students had been politely turned away yesterday when they sought to file applications on the University campus at the office of Dr. W. C. McCall, director of the university's examination and counseling bureau.

Dr. McCall confirmed yesterday that three applications from Negroes had arrived by mail. He declined to comment on how the applications would be handled.

Normally, the university would mail the applicant an admission ticket and a map of the campus along with the date and place for the entrance exam.

Dr. McCall declined to release the names of the Negro applicants. The Negroes themselves have refused to identify themselves by name to newsmen.

All are students at Allen University, a Negro college in Columbia supported by the African Methodist Episcopal church.

A spokesman for the group said names of the students have been withheld because some are attending Allen on scholarships and they fear the scholarships may be withdrawn by Allen officials. He also said the students are afraid of economic reprisals against their families.

N. C. Has Greater Number

17 Reside Within S. C.

THE COLUMBIA RECORD WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — If the South Carolina General Assembly complies with Gov. George Bell Timmerman's recent request that it set up a permanent committee to investigate communist activities in South Carolina, the group will have as a starting point the work of at least 17 known Communists who are operating in the Palmetto State.

Meanwhile, North Carolina has 130.

But whether they will be able to obtain the identification of these 17 Red agents is something else again. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is reluctant to release such information, for fear it will drive the Reds underground.

An FBI agent reported today that, as of the last survey made available for public dissemination, there were 17 known Communists at large in South Carolina. And other investigative sources report that for every card-carrying Communist there are ten or more "fellow - travellers" who, either consciously or unconsciously are dupes and fronts for the Reds.

Asked whether the South Carolina Communists were under a top agent in South Carolina, or whether they operated under the jurisdiction of the North Carolina organization formerly headed by Junius Scales (who now says he has quit the party), the FBI agent replied, "I don't think I should answer that."

He said, though, that there were 130 known Communists operating in North Carolina as of the latest count released for publication, and 76 at work in Georgia.

The agent pointed out that these figures are those most recently made publicly, and do not necessarily reflect a perfectly accurate count as of today.

They are based on reports compiled by FBI agents as early as 1951, and are, therefore, flexible.

During his "State of the State" message to the South Carolina legislature Wednesday, Timmerman suggested that a committee be set up to investigate Communist activities in the state, and that it be armed with powers to subpoena and take testimony.

APPENDIX

REPLIES TO GOVERNOR

EXIBIT A

2-8-58

Bacoats Says He Has Never Been Communist

Dr. J. A. Bacoats, president of Benedict College, in a statement yesterday declared categorically that "I am not a Communist" and that he had never been one. He cited the fact that he is a Theist, or a believer in God.

Dr. Bacoats' statement was entitled "Comments to Governor's Message Pertaining to Benedict College."

In a special message to the General Assembly on Jan. 29, Gov. George Bell Timmerman passed to the Legislature the "information" that Benedict College "has several Communist workers" on its faculty.

The governor's information, as given to the Assembly, also linked Dr. Bacoats with a 1941 meeting in New York which, Mr. Timmerman's message said, was sponsored by a publication charged with having "faithfully propagated the Communist line."

Timmerman at that time renewed an earlier request for the establishment by the Legislature of a state committee to investigate communism.

This week a bill was introduced in the Senate to create such a committee, and it is now in the Judiciary Committee.

The complete text of Dr. Bacoats' statement of this morning follows:

COMMENTS OF DR. J. A. BACOATS, PRESIDENT OF BENEDICT COLLEGE, TO GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE PERTAINING TO BENEDICT COLLEGE.

The governor of the State of South Carolina in his message to the General Assembly Wednesday, January 29, 1958 is quoted as having given the following citation: "In addition, the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities disclosure that Dr. J. A. Bacoats, now President of Benedict College, while President of Leland College, Baker, La., sponsored the 'call' for Protestantism Answers Hate dinner forum held in New York February 25, 1941, under the auspices of the Protestant Digest, also known as the Protestant. The Protestant has been cited as a Communist 'religious front' and the Protestant Digest as a 'magazine which has faithfully propagated the Communist Party line under the guise of being a religious journal.' "

But the quoted statement gave a half report; it did not give the full report. Although the governor did not state to the legislature that the sponsoring agency of the meeting, which I am alleged to have consented to permit the use of my name, was listed in the files of any committee on Un-American [illegible] of February 25, 1941 Communist Party. I confess that I know very little about Communism. But from what I can discern through the fog, communism is atheistic and anti-religious. As to creed, I am a Theist, I believe in the existence of one living God, transcendent, yet immanent in the universe. As to religion, I have served for more than thirty years as a minister of the gospel of the Christ and for more than thirty years I have served as executive officer in religious church-related institutions. Certainly at this age in life, I think it very, very improbable that I could become a communist.

When one analyzes the situation and the setting of the citation, one wonders whether the motives therefor are those as set forth in the citation. We sincerely hope that it is not the general policy of the Governor of South Carolina to label as communists and to attempt to smear the character and to discredit the leadership of citizens of the State who do not accept and agree with the governor's points of view in regard to race and human relations. There are millions and millions of peoples in the nation and in the world who do not and who cannot accept and agree with the governor's points of view in these matters. And it is very improbable that the Governor of South Carolina, along with several other governors, will be able to stall or to forever delay the democratic and Christian social changes that are taking place in the nation and throughout the world.

STATEMENT IN REGARD TO TEACHERS PRESENTLY CHARGED

Heretofore, in the employment of new teachers for service at the college, the oral question has been asked, "Are you a member of the Communist Party or a member of any organization listed by the Attorney General as an organization that is subversive and has for its purpose the overthrow of the government by violence?"

After consultation with a reputable constitutional lawyer, the college was advised that as a means of giving greater assurance of not having members of the Communist Party on the faculty and as a means of making more meaning ful and more binding the statement of non-membership in the Communist Party, prospective teachers will be required to answer the above question by a written statement over the signature of the applicant. It will be understood that the statement is subject to investigation by the proper agencies and that should the statement be found false, the person making the false statement will be immediately separated from the college and may be subject to perjury.

(Continued from page 1-B)

ing, "Our country is challenged today as never before, to see to it that in our desperate and sometimes frantic efforts to protect and save our government that we do not violate and impair the sacred rights of the individual and the fundamental principles of democracy to the extent that what is left is not much different from that from which we earnestly endeavor to defend our government." Trends and developments that make this warning prophetic are: coerced regimented thinking, even to the extent that preachers of the gospel and prophets of God dare not deviate from certain thought patterns less they lose their pulpits. There are many people today who are afraid to express their convictions and thinking in regard to controversial and political issues.

There is a book written by Felix Wittmer, entitled, "The Conquest of the American Mind." Among the organizations and publications listed in this book as subversive are: N.E.A. or the National Education Association; American Association of School Administrators, Association for Supervision and Curricular Development, National Association of Secondary School Principals, National Council for Social Studies, and the United Nations Organization. Among the publications listed are: The Columbia Encyclopedia; Library Journal, United Nations Bulletin, the Encyclopedia of Social Science and several metropolitan newspapers.

Though this author appears to be rather ultra-reactionary, yet he is a straw in the wind. In the light of certain trends, it may in the near future become necessary to get a report from the F.B.I. files before one can safely attend a national educational meeting or a national religious meeting. One may be sitting in a library reading a book or periodical and someone may quietly walk up from behind him and peep at the book or periodical he is reading, and the person reading may be listed by some bureau. It may even become dangerous to invite a dinner guest in your home lest you be listed.

The above statements may seem hypothetical and purely imaginary. But very recently a college president reported to another college president that representatives of the state came into his office and inquired o fhim what books and periodicals the teachers read.

There is a Scripture that says, "For whosoever will save his life shall lose it; but whosoever will lose his life for my sake, the same shall save it." Let us sincerely hope and earnestly pray that in this time of world fear and national hysteria, that in our desperate efforts of national defense and security, and of saving those things we hold dear and in saving ourselves, that we do not lose the things we hold most dear and do not lose our lives.

THE NEGRO CHURCH COLLEGES

The Negro church colleges of South Carolina [illegible] 55 [illegible] munism. The trustees and the faculty of Benedict College have taken steps and defined specific policies which should give reasonable assurance of precluding any known member or members of the Communist Party being on the faculty or staff of Benedict College.

But when one reads closely and critically the governor's statement and charges against the Negro colleges now under attack, there are implications and overtones that strongly suggest that the governor might be greatly concerned about and might be making an effort to direct what is being taught in the Negro colleges and what are the points of view of the teaching in the colleges.

If this is true, and I sincerely hope that it is not true, then the governor's attack on the colleges gives to American educators over the nation shock and alarm of an ominous threat to a basic principle of American education, which is academic freedom. Most reputable American educators and educational organizations believe and hold the principle inviolate that the main purpose of American higher education is to provide a situation and an academic climate where the teachers and students may seek and pursue truth and then may follow truth wherever truth leads.

The corollary to the principle of seeking and following truth is the basic American right of the freedom of speech, the freedom of the expression of truth as one sees truth. The voiding or the serious violation of this basic principle robs the institutions of higher learning of their richest heritage and of their grandest opportunity and converts them into little more than pedagogical stations of archaic indoctrination.

Most reputable American educators hold that though this principle of academic freedom may cut across provincialisms, may be slower in its processes and may at times cause sincere alarm among leaders and those in high places in the state; yet by maintaining this principle inviolate, more will be gained than lost. The great danger of the violation of the principle of academic freedom in the institutions of higher learning by political leaders is not the harrassment and even the driving from the state a number of educators, but the great and ominous danger is the interference with and the impairment of the institutions of higher learning for their best and finest service.

Truly, in this "Sputnik Age" when most national leaders are jittery and when our national scientific resources are being called upon as never before in our desperate efforts to match the scientific advancements and achievements of our keenest military competitor, this is not the time to impair our educational agencies. Most certainly, South Carolina is challenged to move forward in education.

sored by a publication charged with having "faithfully propagated the Communist line."

Timmerman at that time renewed an earlier request for the establishment by the Legislature of a state committee to investigate communism.

This week a bill was introduced in the Senate to create such a committee, and it is now in the Judiciary Committee.

The complete text of Dr. Bacoats' statement of this morning follows:

COMMENTS OF DR. J. A. BACOATS, PRESIDENT OF BENEDICT COLLEGE, TO GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE PERTAINING TO BENEDICT COLLEGE.

The governor of the State of South Carolina in his message to the General Assembly Wednesday, January 29, 1958 is quoted as having given the following citation: "In addition, the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities disclosure that Dr. J. A. Bacoats, now President of Benedict College, while President of Leland College, Baker, La., sponsored the 'call' for Protestantism Answers Hate dinner forum held in New York February 25, 1941, under the auspices of the Protestant Digest, also known as the Protestant. The Protestant has been cited as a Communist 'religious front' and the Protestant Digest as a 'magazine which has faithfully propagated the Communist Party line under the guise of being a religious journal.' "

But the quoted statement gave a half report; it did not give the full report. Although the governor did not state to the legislature that the sponsoring agency of the meeting, which I am alleged to have consented to permit the use of my name, was listed in the files of any committee on Un-American Activities as of February 25 1941, yet the clear implication is there. I have in my possession the following telegram: "Washington DC 4 159PME—President J. A. Bacoats, Benedict College, Columbia SoCar—A check with the Justice Department indicates Protestant Digest or Protestant has not been listed on the Attorney General's UnAmerican Activity list." Neither did the governor state to the legislature that a number of the outstanding churchmen of the various denominations of the nation permitted their names to be used as sponsors of the call.

At the time that I am charged with permitting my name to be used to sponsor the call of Protestantism Answers Hate dinner-forum, I was, besides being president of Leland College, the minister of the First African Baptist Church of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The method used in procuring sponsors was to send a letter or a card to the desk of certain prominent educators and churchmen. The person so written would be asked to indicate his consent by checking a card or by signing his name to a card. Though I have no the slightest recollection of such an organization at that time, yet, it is probable that at that time when the war clouds of World War II were hanging low and when because of mounting hate, millions of lives would be snuffed out and Christian nations would be engaged in vicious propaganda of spreading hate against one another, if the request came to me to permit my name to be used in sponsoring a meeting that was intended to allay hate that I gave my consent.

The context in which the citation was made leads to the conclusion that the purpose of the citation might have been to label the president of Benedict College as a communist. I wish to make the categorical statement: I am not at present a communist, and do not hold membership in the Communist Party I have never been a communist nor held membership in the Communist Party, and as I see it from where I now stand, I shall never be a member of the it is not the general policy of the Governor of South Carolina to label as communists and to attempt to smear the character and to discredit the leadership of citizens of the State who do not accept and agree with the governor's points of view in regard to race and human relations. There are millions and millions of peoples in the nation and in the world who do not and who cannot accept and agree with the governor's points of view in these matters. And it is very improbable that the Governor of South Carolina, along with several other governors, will be able to stall or to forever delay the democratic and Christian social changes that are taking place in the nation and throughout the world.

STATEMENT IN REGARD TO TEACHERS PRESENTLY CHARGED

Heretofore, in the employment of new teachers for service at the college, the oral question has been asked, "Are you a member of the Communist Party or a member of any organization listed by the Attorney General as an organization that is subversive and has for its purpose the overthrow of the government by violence?"

After consultation with a reputable constitutional lawyer, the college was advised that as a means of giving greater assurance of not having members of the Communist Party on the faculty and as a means of making more meaningful and more binding the statement of non-membership in the Communist Party, prospective teachers will be required to answer the above question by a written statement over the signature of the applicant. It will be understood that the statement is subject to investigation by the proper agencies and that should the statement be found false, the person making the false statement will be immediately separated from the college and may be subject to perjury.

In the light of the code of American jurisprudence, "An individual is assumed innocent until proved guilty," the faculty members who are presently charged as being communists will be given the opportunity to prove their innocence. If after a reasonable time, they do not give satisfactory proof of their innocence, they will be forthwith separated from the faculty. As has been reported by the chairman of the Executive Committee, the trustees and the faculty of Benedict College take the firm stand that Benedict College will not and cannot afford to knowingly have on the faculty of the college, members of the Communist Party or members of organizations listed by the Attorney General as organizations whose purpose is to overthrow by violence the government.

STUDENT APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO OTHER COLLEGES

The governor's action towards Benedict College, coming so soon after Negro students are reported to have made applications for admission to the local university, has occasioned the report that the governor might be holding Benedict College responsible for the action of some of these students.

The administration at Benedict College had no knowledge nor information of the action of the students until it was reported through news media. However, it should be understood that a college has no authority to direct or to be responsible for where the students make applications for admission.

Benedict College students make applications to Harvard University, the University of Michigan, to the University of Illinois, to the University of Ohio, to Allen University and to schools over the nation. The college has no knowledge of these applications until requests are made to send transcripts to certain institutions. And as the college has no authority to direct applications to the above schools, it likewise has no authority to direct students in making applications to any college or university.

OMINOUS TRENDS

A noteo scholar and educator said at a recent educational meet-

(Please turn to page 8-B)

Association of Secondary School Principals, National Council for Social Studies, and the United Nations Organization. Among the publications listed are: The Columbia Encyclopedia; Library Journal, United Nations Bulletin, the Encyclopedia of Social Science and several metropolitan newspapers.

Though this author appears to be rather ultra-reactionary, yet he is a straw in the wind. In the light of certain trends, it may in the near future become necessary to get a report from the F.B.I. files before one can safely attend a national educational meeting or a national religious meeting. One may be sitting in a library reading a book or periodical and someone may quietly walk up from behind him and peep at the book or periodical he is reading, and the person reading may be listed by some bureau. It may even become dangerous to invite a dinner guest in your home lest you be listed.

The above statements may seem hypothetical and purely imaginary. But very recently a college president reported to another college president that representatives of the state came into his office and inquired o fhim what books and periodicals the teachers read.

There is a Scripture that says, "For whosoever will save his life shall lose it; but whosoever will lose his life for my sake, the same shall save it." Let us sincerely hope and earnestly pray that in this time of world fear and national hysteria, that in our desperate efforts of national defense and security, and of saving those things we hold dear and in saving ourselves, that we do not lose the things we hold most dear and do not lose our lives.

THE NEGRO CHURCH COLLEGES

The Negro church colleges of South Carolina do around 75 per cent of the higher education for Negroes in the State. South Carolina has five fully approved institutions of higher learning for white citizens who represent around 60 per cent of the population of the State and has one institution of higher learning, reported to be on probation, for Negroes who are around 40 per cent of the population of the state. According to the governor's message on January 13, 1954, the state appropriated for the state institutions of higher learning $7,928,918.79.

Out of the total appropriated for higher education, the state appropriated around 88 per cent for the higher education of white citizens, who are around 60 per cent of the population of the state, while the state appropriated around 12 per cent for Negro citizens, who are around 40 per cent of the population of the state. This tremendous imbalance has tremendous implications.

For a number of years, the Negro church colleges did practically all of the higher education for Negroes in South Carolina. And today, these puny struggling Negro church colleges are doing, as stated above, around 75 per cent of the higher education for the Negro youth of the state.

The Negro church colleges today find themselves in the center of a critical crossfire. On one hand, they must meet the continuously rising standards of national and regional accrediting agencies. And, now, on the other hand, they seem to be under the attack of high officials of the state. Several of these colleges have served the state for around ninety years. These colleges have sent out thousands of graduates who have not only taken their places as teachers of the Negro youth in the state and as good citizens of the state but many have given themselves in service and have won for themselves high places of distinction throughout the nation and on the far-flung mission fields of the world.

It seems that rather than these colleges being placed under dramatic condemnation that they should be given a pat on the back. Leaders of the state might use their influence to have the general public to lend a financial hand to these colleges, not only as a charitable gesture but as a good economic investment and as an educational investment towards lifting the educational standing of the state and thus improving the general welfare of all of the people of the state.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

The governor based his attack upon the college in the name of cleaning up communism in Negro colleges. We do not make any effort to defend nor to condone com- situation and an academic climate where the teachers and students may seek and pursue truth and then may follow truth wherever truth leads.

The corollary to the principle of seeking and following truth is the basic American right of the freedom of speech, the freedom of the expression of truth as one sees truth. The voiding or the serious violation of this basic principle robs the institutions of higher learning of their richest heritage and of their grandest opportunity and converts them into little more than pedagogical stations of archaic indoctrination.

Most reputable American educators hold that though this principle of academic freedom may cut across provincialisms, may be slower in its processes and may at times cause sincere alarm among leaders and those in high places in the state; yet by maintaining this principle inviolate, more will be gained than lost. The great danger of the violation of the principle of academic freedom in the institutions of higher learning by political leaders is not the harrassment and even the driving from the state a number of educators, but the great and ominous danger is the interference with and the impairment of the institutions of higher learning for their best and finest service.

Truly, in this "Sputnik Age" when most national leaders are jittery and when our national scientific resources are being called upon as never before in our desperate efforts to match the scientific advancements and achievements of our keenest military competitor, this is not the time to impair our educational agencies. Most certainly, South Carolina is challenged to move forward in education.

In a recent pamphlet entitled, "Ranking of the States," compiled by the Research of the N.E.A. and on file with the legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, South Carolina education levels rank at the bottom of National averages in a number of major categories.

We list the four following categories: (a) the number of median school years completed by persons 25 years of age and older, (b) in the per cent of its adult (25 years and older) population with less than five years of schooling, (c) in the percentage of adult population who have finished four years of high school, (d) in the percentage of selective service registrants disqualified by mental tests for service in the armed forces.

South Carolina in the past decade has made long strides in its program of public schools and higher education. The leaders of the State and of the Department of Education deserve high commendations. Yet all will agree that there is need at this time for wise and understanding statemanship on the part of our political leaders and for patience, understanding and the spirit of the Christian ethic by all citizens, white and colored.

Benedict Board Finds No Instance Of Communist Teaching at College

State 2-28-58

By BOB ACKERMAN

The executive board of Benedict College, Baptist church supported Negro institution in Columbia, unanimously stated yesterday they had made "reasonable inquiry and are unable to discover or reveal any instance where Communism has been taught or promulgated by any member of the faculty of Benedict College."

The board announced in a typed statement that two men on the faculty had "been contacted and have willingly signed a statement as follows:"

"'I am not a member of the Communist Party, nor a member of any organization or organizations listed by the Department of Justice as un-American whose purpose is the overthrow by violence of the Government of the United States. Neither will I promulgate the communist doctrine in my service at Benedict College.'"

The third person of whom some mention has been made, a woman, is a member of a religious faith that does not subscribe to or choose to sign statements, but the board has been unable by inquiry to find any case where she has promulgated or sponsored any communistic doctrines at the college, the board's statement said.

The Benedict executive board sidestepped the opportunity of identifying the three professors by name at this time. They stated that they had the service of a "national reporting agency" which said that one of the teachers has attended or taken some part in meetings that were conducted by organizations" considered to be un-American, but he is not charged with having participated in any Communistic movement so far as we can learn, and they report definitey that he has not violated any laws of either the State of South Carolina or the United States of America.'

Concerning the second man the Allen trustees said 'We have inquired about another man who has been mentioned. The only report we have concerning him is that his record is absolutely clear; they do not report anything detrimental to him."

The Benedict Board trustees said of the third person on the faculty whom some mention has been made.'" We understand she is a member of a religious faith that does not subscribe to or choose to sign statements; but we have been unable by inquiry to develop in any instance where she has promulgated or sponsored any Communistic doctrines at the College."

Governor Timmermar has asked the legislature for a committee to hold hearings on alleged undesirable activities at institutions in the state, presumably designed to smoke out any alleged communistic worker activities.

The Benedict College executive committee yesterday demonstrated its difficulty in taking action at this time, presumably for want of more information on which it might act with sufficient elbow room when it stated:

"The Supreme Court of the United States, whether we like it or not, is in the final analysis the law of the land. They have reversed the courts in the conviction of some of these people who were charged with Communism and, regardless of whether we like or approve it, we are powerless to do anything."

Among those present at the executive committee meeting yesterday held in the conference room at Benedict were: Dr. Paul Wheeler, chairman of the executive committee, B. M. Edwards, Dr. R. Archie Ellis, and Dr. J. A. Bacoats, as well as several Negro members of the committee.

THE TRUSTEE STATEMENT

"This statement is being given out by Dr. Paul Wheeler, chairman of the executive committee of the Board of Trustees of Benedict College. The said statement, however, conveys the views and opinions of the entire executive committee.

"The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Benedict College has held three meetings, looking into and considering certain charges or statements indicating that Communistic influences were in existence at Benedict College. No complaint nor notice of any such situation has been presented to either the administration, faculty or trustees, but having seen in the newspapers statements of this nature the Executive Committee deemed it their duty and abligation to make as thorough inquiry as possible to clear the situation.

"Certain charges or criticisms appeared to be directed against Dr. J. A. Bacoats, President of the College. We made request of national agencies who keep fully informed in matters of this kind, and they have reported to us that they cannot find anything that would indicate that Dr. Bacoats now or ever has been involved in any Communistic or subversive activities. Dr. Bacoats has made a public statement in which he admitted that he may have at some time signed some kind of a letter or petition but that if he did so, it was with all good intent and had been signed by many other important and outstanding people, and that he had no intention of doing anything that was not to the best interest of the country. He has stated that he is not and never has been a believer in Communism; on the other hand, he professes absolute belief in the one omnipotent God who governs the universe, and that he could not be a believer in the Christian faith and the religion and teachings of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world, and at the same time be a believer in or participate in any way in any Communistic movement.

"Charges have been made against some three other members of the faculty. One of these is a man who has lived in many parts of the globe. He has observed conditions in China, Japan, many of the European nations, as well as in America. One of the national reporting agencies says he has attended or taken some part in meetings that were conducted by organizations considered to be un-American, but he is not charged with having participated in any Communistic movement so far as we can learn, and they report definitely that he has not violated any laws of either the State of South Carolina or the United States of America.

"We have inquired about another man who has been mentioned. The only report we have concerning him is that his record is absolutely clear; they do not report anything detrimental to him.

"With respect to the one woman on the faculty against whom some mention has been made, we understand she is a member of a religious faith that does not subscribe to or choose to sign statements; but we have been unable by inquiry to develop in any instance where she has promulgated or sponsored any Communistic doctrines at the College. It is reported that she has signed certain petitions requesting amnesty for some groups of individuals, but we are informed that many other outstanding people in the nation have done this and in our opinion, this does not constitute Communism or subject them to condemnation when in their opinion they are doing a service for the sake of humanity. The Supreme Court of the United States, whether we like it or not, is in the final analysis the "law of the land." They have reversed the courts in the conviction of some of these people who were charged with Communism and, regardless of whether we like or approve of it, we are powerless to do anything.

"Under the laws of this country, every person is innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. The inquiry we have made is such that we could not possibly convict any of those who have been cited to the public.

"Both of the men have been contacted and have willingly signed a statement as follows:

'I am not a member of the Communist Party, nor a member of any organization or organizations listed by the Department of Justice as un-American whose purpose is the overthrow by violence of the Government of the United States. Neither will I promulgate the Communist doctrine in my service at Benedict College.'

"It will beb the purpose of Dr. Bacoats and the Trustees to require all future persons employed at Benedict College to sign and file with the College a similar statement.

"The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Benedict College is not qualified as an investigating agency, but we have made reasonable inquiry and are unable to discover or reveal any instance where Communism has been taught or promulgated by any of the faculty of Benedict College. If any investigating agency or any governmental authority, either state or nation, has definite information to the contrary, then the Trustees of Benedict College ask that they be furnished, with

Governor Sees 'Whitewash' Attempt by Benedict Board

Yesterday's report by the Benedict College executive board, concerning alleged communist influences at the college last night was labeled by Governor Timmerman "an obvious attempt to whitewash a bad situation."

The governor in his statement said South Carolina Senate and House journals of a prior year ". . . show that communist meetings were held among the college student body as far back as 1936."

Governor Timmerman's full statement follows:

"The statement issued today by Benedict College is an obvious attempt to whitewash a bad situation which the college authorities have permitted to develop over a period of years.

"There is ample evidence alone in the files of the House UnAmerican activities committee, copies of some of which are in the hands of local newspapers.

"It is significant that, while I published the records of three members of the Benedict faculty in an official report to the General Assembly this year, I have not revealed the names of those three faculty members: Yet, three members of the faculty have been identified both by themselves and by the college from the records that were published.

"The journals of the House and Senate of South Carolina in a prior year also show that communist meetings were held among the college student body as far back as 1936, but sadly no action has been taken by the board."

APPENDIX
EXHIBIT C

News item from Greenville News, March 4, 1958:

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Fears Constitutional Rights Curb

GO SLOW ON RED PROBE, COLUMBIA LAWYER URGES

by W. D. Workman, Jr.

Columbia, March 3 - South Carolina legislators may be asked to stop, look, and listen before they proceed further with the creation of a continuing committee to investigate Communist activities in the state.

Thomas E. Williams, a young chemical engineer of 2810 English Avenue, Columbia, is asking a number of Columbians to join him in what may evolve into a formal statement urging legislative caution in the establishment of any such investigating committee as that recommended by Gov. George Bell Timmerman, Jr. in his message to the 1958 General Assembly.

Williams says he and others with whom he has talked have no objection to a legitimate inquiry fairly conducted, but that they fear that violence may be done to the rights of South Carolinians in the process.

Williams, a native of North Carolina and a 1950 graduate of the University of South Carolina, makes it clear that he and the ministers, lawyers, and others with whom he has conferred abhor communism, but that they also fear any infringement of the Constitutional rights guaranted to South Carolinians.

Taking the bill introduced by the Ways and Means Committee and already approved by the House of Representatives as a point of concern, he voices concern over these items, which to him seem inconsistent:

The bill would permit the jailing of any person by the investigating committee for refusal to testify or to produce documents on demand. Williams quotes the Constitution to the effect that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law, and questions whether imprisonment without indictment by a grand jury or trial by a petit jury complies with "due process".

The bill sets no limit on the length of time for which a person may be jailed for contempt of the legislative committee, but Williams points out that the Constitution forbids imprisonment for contempt of the legislature for a period extending beyond the session of the General Assembly.

The committee, under the proposed bill, would have power to require witnesses to answer, under oath, any and all questions submitted by the committee, on penalty of imprisonment.

Williams contends that the proposed legislation would tend to abridge the Constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech. He makes the point that "South Carolinians have always been eloquent in their resistance to all efforts to throttle them or their representatives by cloture," and feels an investigating committee with the powers proposed in the Ways and Means bill might tend to deny freedom of speech.

He also argues that the sole function of the General Assembly is legislative, whereas the purpose of the bill is set forth as "the exposure and elimination of Communist activities," without reference to a legislative motive.

Williams sums up his approach to the situation in these words:
"In a period when South Carolinians are insisting on a strict interpretation of the Constitution, we expect the General Assembly to adhere to the spirit and letter of our fundamental law. Unless a bill can be presented to the legislature that does no violence to the Constitution of our State, no investigating committee should be created."

Williams is querying several persons to ask whether they will join in signing a formal statement embodying the issues outlined above, and whether they think such a statement would be effective. He is not yet ready to identify persons who may subscribe to that effort.

OTHER REACTIONS:

Response: We heard from about 60% of the hundred or so to whom the draft was submitted. Several did not examine it closely. Only two showed lack of sympathy. The majority were sufficiently concerned to want to help.

Negative comments:

1. "Who are you?" and "who is 'we'?" (from several). It was an editorial "we".
2. "Too complicated" and "Too long" (more suggested lengthening it).
3. One Lawyer said statement appeared accurate, but that he isn't alarmed. All indicated sympathy and none found inaccuracy.

Corrections suggested and made:

1. Where statement cited Article I, Section 13, now reads "Article III, Section 13."
2. An Educator (Political Science) observed that the phrase "just as we have always valued differences amonst us" is not truly a peculiar trait of South Carolinians. Statement is now stronger by substituting "and have resisted efforts to limit its noted eloquence by cloture."
3. Instead of "South Carolina's press has again served it well" statement now says, "Our newspapers have again served South Carolina well.." to correct questions concerning the indefinite pronoun.
4. Instead of "concern of the Governor over possible communist activities" we now have "concern over possible communist activities."
5. Heading (refers specifically to House Bill Calendar No. H-2197).

Corrections suggested but not made:

1. Add to opposition to communism already implicit and explicit an unqualified opposition to the advocacy (as distinct from teaching) of communism in classrooms.
2. Statement should strongly endorse principle of innocence before guilt.

3. Make a positive suggestion of how to combat the communist menace.
4. Cite Columbia Record news story reporting only 17 communists in the State in 1952 observing that no effects or names were specified.
5. State that in the Nelson Case the Supreme Court pre-empted as Federal the dealing with subversion.
6. Add that we manifest distaste for imposition of morals by government authority.
7. "Question whether existing facilities of the Executive Branch (FBI and SLED) have been properly or effectively used."

(See recommendations below)

Other tactics recommended:

1. Better than trying to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear would be to obtain an imjunction in our State Courts against the use by the committee of unconstitutional authority to issue subpoenas. (A lawyer). Several suggested the Federal Courts.
2. Rest assured that the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate will discreetly avoid a South Carolina McCarthy.
3. Better to personally contact Legislators than issue a signed statement, since any statement on Constitutional grounds must have a chiding effect.

Where we stand:

1. A statement will be issued. Copies are being presented to well known, highly esteemed persons for signature, date and address (for authenticity).
2. Signed statement will be presented to Senate Judiciary Committee, who will not consider it before March 18th. The House has passed the bill without amendment.
3. Judiciary Committee members have been, and will continue, to be visited by several persons.
4. Several letters to editors submitted. Few published.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Signatures should appear under headings clearly indicating that the signer knows the contents and application of the statement. If he wishes to add to, or amend, the statement before signing, his amendment should be fully stated on a signature sheet separate from those signing the statement as it stands now.
2. Return the signed statements as soon as possible.
3. Encourage all responses: editorials, letters to editors, personal contacts, etc.
4. Advise names of persons you cannot contact who will help obtain a state wide response.

Thomas E. Williams

Phone AL 6-3747

Thomas E. Williams
2810 English Avenue
Columbia, S. C.

SIGNED STATEMENT CONCERNING LEGISLATIVE BILL CALENDAR NO. H 2197

The response of some of the legislators to concern over possible communist activities in South Carolina by moving to create an investigatory committee may result in throwing out the baby with the bath. We may lose liberties highly regarded by South Carolinians. Since our opposition to communism is based on loyalty to the American way of life, it would be a sad outcome if in haste to hunt communists, the liberties we would defend are instead violated.

Our Newspapers have again served South Carolina well by printing the statement of the Inter-denominational Ministerial Alliance of Columbia on the inadvisability of a legislative investigation. We, too, are concerned with the abuses to personal rights that may ensue. We are especially alarmed over the contradiction between the bill proposed in the House on February 14 and the Constitution of the State of South Carolina.

The preamble to our Constitution states that it exists only for the preservation and perpetuation of the liberties of the people of the State. When legislators propose to remand witnesses to the common jail to be held there until they answer all the committee's questions, and when they propose to require the production by citizens of all books, papers and writings that the committee deems relevant, they place in jeopardy numerous provisions of our state Constitution.

Article I, Section 5 states that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws." Will there be due process of law when (as the bill provides) a citizen may be jailed by a legislative committee without either indictment by a grand jury or trial in our courts? What will happen to the principle of separation of powers (a timely concern of South Carolinians) when the legislature assumes the judicial power to try and to sentence citizens? The South Carolina Supreme Court has held that "Due process of law requires that a person shall have reasonable opportunity to be heard before a legally appointed and qualified, impartial tribunal before any binding decree, order or judgment, can be made affecting his rights to life, liberty and property" (State V. Brown 178 S.C. 294). The proposed bill makes no provision for such a qualified, impartial tribunal, but would jail citizens without a trial.

With what justice can a witness before a legislative committee be jailed indefinitely? Article III, Section 13, of our State Constitution says that imprisonment for contempt "shall not in any case extend beyond the session of the General Assembly". Article I, Section 17 requires indictment by a grand jury when the punishment exceeds thirty days, while Article V, Section 22, states that all persons charged with a criminal offense shall have the right to demand and obtain a trial by jury.

The committee, under the proposed bill, would have the power to require witnesses to answer under oath, "any and all questions that the committee may deem relevant" and upon failure of the witness to do so may find him in contempt and forthwith jail him. What then becomes of Article I, Section 17, of our Constitution, which emphatically states that a witness need not testify against himself? The State Supreme Court, in ex parte Johnson, 187 S.C. 1 (1938), explicitly upheld this right. Still another substantial right is involved:

under Article I, Section 4, the General Assembly shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech. In innumerable cases the courts have held that American citizens are free to express themselves politically and cannot be compelled to express their views. Since neither the Governor nor any legislators have suggested that any South Carolinian has misused the right of freedom of speech by advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence, what purpose would the investigating committee serve that would not impair the exercise by all South Carolinians of these rights? We South Carolinians have always cherished our right to dissent in national affairs, and have resisted efforts to limit our noted eloquence by cloture.

Article III, Section I defines the sole function of the General Assembly as "legislative". The purpose of the House bill, as stated in its preamble, is the "exposure and elimination of communist activities." Since no intent to guide legislation is stated, and since the courts have held that a clear legislative motive must be specifically indicated, the bill would have the General Assembly exceed its powers.

Article I, Section 29, states that "The provisions of the Constitution shall be taken, deemed and construed to be mandatory and prohibitory, and not merely directory, except where expressly made directory or permissory by its own terms". In all of the provisions mentioned above the terms "mandatory" and "prohibitory" apply.

In a period when South Carolinians are insisting on a strict interpretation of the Constitution, we expect the General Assembly to adhere to the spirit and letter of our fundamental law. Unless a bill can be presented to the legislature that does no violence to the Constitution of our state, no investigating committee should be created.

SIGNATURES	DATE	ADDRESS

Fleming - SRC.

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY

KEYNOTE ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY THE HONORABLE GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN, JR., GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BEFORE THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC PARTY, MARCH 25, 1958, COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP AUDITORIUM, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I deeply appreciate the honor you have given me, and the opportunity that honor provides to address this Convention of Democrats of South Carolina.

As your keynote speaker, I realize that what I shall say should reflect in some way your purpose in being here; your sentiments, your hopes, your determination to preserve those things which we hold essential.

We are meeting, as we do every two years, to agree upon a policy for our party and to elect permanent officers who will conduct our party affairs in line with that policy.

There is nothing in what I shall say that should be construed as support for or as opposition to any of the candidates for the offices which you will fill. I am sure that each candidate if elected will perform his duties with ability and with sincerity and in a manner believed by him to be most advantageous to our State.

In an assembly as large as this, it is only natural that differences of opinion will be expressed about how things ought to be done; but, these differences need not be so enlarged, so emphasized, so taken from their proper perspective, as to divide and thereby weaken either our party or our people.

We have enough to fight for without fighting among ourselves.

Only to the extent that responsible citizens allow themselves to become divided, can irresponsible groups take over.

Rather than a division that would be unchangeable, rather than a split that could weaken us, let us resolve how we can be most useful to our State and to our people in times that are critical for all.

It is in this spirit and for this purpose that we should undertake to transact our business if our cause is to be best served by this Convention.

Our cause is being recognized more and more as the cause of our Nation. In truth, it is the cause of every loyal American. It is the challenge to defend our freedom; to protect our schools, and our religious institutions; to preserve the individual rights of every American citizen. It is a crusade to destroy deception by disclosing the real motives behind that deception.

For more than four decades, evil forces have produced a series of crises in our country and throughout the world.

Several months ago, the Pontifical Head of the Roman Catholic Church proclaimed that too many crises had caused enough suffering. His voice was heard in many lands.

I know that he expressed an opinion shared by many protestants; and I believe by many of other religious faiths.

Who then has been responsible for keeping the world in one crisis after another; and more to the point, who has been creating a series of strange conflicts here in America?

Of one thing we can be certain. We shall never succeed in destroying the sources that plague us with troubles until first we can recognize those sources and then determine to do something about them.

Through the years, we have seen the troubles of other lands; the destruction of freedom, the oppression and then the enslavement of many peoples.

Ofttimes, we have believed sincerely that those things could not happen here.

Yet, the spreading hand of tyranny leaves its own imprint. If we look carefully enough we can see it.

But, it is unlikely that we shall find it in those who openly urge others to repudiate our established institutions.

What they say is usually ignored by the public and serves more to conceal the real methods that are being used to enslave us.

The spreading hand of tyranny will not openly challenge en masse our institutions, our form of government, and all else that we as a free people possess, until after our resistance has been effectively weakened.

It is more by deception than by open challenge that the cause of tyranny is being advanced; and it is by deception that the foundations of tyranny are being laid here.

So we may better understand these things, let us look briefly at a few happenings and let us ask ourselves some searching questions about those happenings.

Have you ever wondered who really was responsible for American forces being held back near the end of World War II, so that Russian forces could come in and occupy a large segment of Germany? General Patton vigorously objected but his objections were ignored, and shortly thereafter he was reported killed in an accident.

Was it a mere coincidence that Russia declared war against Japan shortly before the completion of surrender terms?

Were these two events, one in Germany and the other in Japan, disconnected incidents of accident or bad judgment, or were they a designed prelude to the subjugation of China and a portion of Germany and the transformation of those areas into Communist strongholds that now plague us?

Is it not strange that Russia failed to exercise its veto power to prevent the United Nations from commencing military action against Communist aggression in Korea, when, as one of the five controlling members of the United Nations, Russia had the right of veto?

Was Russia's failure to exercise the veto power part of a scheme to use American boys and equipment in a practice war that would serve as a proving ground for Russian equipment and for the benefit of Russian military observers?

Or was the real purpose to condition the American people to the bearing of arms and the risking of lives by American boys under a United Nations flag in a war undeclared by our elected representatives in Congress?

Or could there have been some connivance for both purposes?

Some one once said that there are two reasons for every action, a good reason offered as an excuse, and a real reason never disclosed.

Is it not strange that the Supreme Court of the United States should render a decision in the school segregation cases that was contrary to precedent when that decision could in no way enhance the cause of education or better race relations?

Is it not odd that the members of the Court failed to realize the effect of that decision, or did they?

And why do they refuse to correct that decision or to hear a State in other cases involving the same subject?

Educational standards were lowered drastically in the District of Columbia following an edict to end separate schools there.

Why should the President officially ignore the deplorable conditions that developed almost under his own nose?

No one with reason could believe that the illegal invasion of Little Rock was designed to improve education or race relations, yet federalized troops have been kept in Little Rock for more than half a year.

Some say the reason was to get votes in northern districts. If so, why was Herbert Brownell's resignation as United States Attorney General quickly accepted without protest, following a rumor that he was responsible for the instigation of that illegal action?

Could the real reason for the School Segregation Cases, for the mess in Washington, and for the illegal invasion of Little Rock be to condition the public to the will of an arbitrary and all-powerful central government, over which the public has no real control, and also to condition the public to the subjugation of a sovereign State and its people?

Is it not also strange that the Supreme Court of the United States should interpret federal law in a way that practically precludes effective law enforcement against the activities of communist agents in this country?

Is it not stranger still that responsible law enforcement agencies should publicly protest some of the Court's rulings, while the President apparently remains oblivious of any danger?

He was active enough in his support of Attorney General Brownell's vicious and unconstitutional so-called "Civil Rights" bill.

And why is there no federal law that any federal officer could enforce to prevent well-known Communists from infiltrating educational and religious institutions, where, hiding behind a cloak of "academic freedom", they seek to create favorable climates of opinion for their evil objectives?

In testifying before a Florida investigating committee, Dr. J. B. Matthews, an authority on Communist activity in this country, was reported by the Charleston News and Courier, as having this to say:

> "The aim of the communist penetration of non-communist organizations is not necessarily to recruit members of the party, but rather to create a favorable climate of opinion for certain limited objectives of the communist program."

Some months ago, a large group of self-styled "eminent scientists" in California signed a resolution calling upon the government to discontinue atomic testing. They gave as their reason that the tests were dangerous and harmful to the public.

While the true identities of these so-called "eminent scientists" have not been revealed, their fright resolution made headlines throughout the country. For all we know, some of them may have been pick-pockets, or others equally far removed from any real scientific knowledge concerning atomic tests.

After all, scientific information concerning atomic tests is supposed to be top-secret.

Almost simultaneously with the publication of this resolution, similar resolutions were adopted by many well-intended organizations, although none of their members were atomic scientists, and none of them had access to atomic information.

Did the adoption of so many similar resolutions happen just by accident or was it the result of artful planning? Were skillful but unidentified agents successful in creating a favorable climate of opinion among unsuspecting groups for a program that had as its real purpose the crippling of our defense effort?

Would it help us or would it help Russia if we failed to develop by experimentation sufficient atomic knowledge for defense in an atomic age?

"The Communist Party," Dr. Matthews further testified, "has been strikingly successful in its efforts at infiltrating the Federal and the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. during the last 20-odd years."

"In view of the fact," he continued, "that the philosophical bases of communism and Christianity are as (opposite) as two philosophies could possibly be, the success of the communist in penetrating the ranks of the Protestant clergy is hard for some to understand. Nevertheless," he added, "the cold statistical facts are a matter of public record (and) it is not necessary to rely upon anybody's opinion."

Within a short time after the school segregation decision, every major protestant conference in America adopted a commendatory resolution.

It is difficult to believe that this happened by accident. *

It is strange that these resolutions should single out at almost the same time the same thing. It is odd that no similar resolutions were adopted by them before the school segregation decision.

Could this too have been the result of artful planning?

Were skillful but unidentified agents successful in creating a favorable climate of opinion among unsuspecting Church groups for the real but undisclosed purpose of creating dissension and social unrest?

There is one other aspect of this puzzle that needs to be answered before we can begin to fit the pieces together into a picture that can be understood.

Obviously, the President of the United States is not a communist.

And I doubt seriously that all the members of the Supreme Court of the United States are wittingly dedicated to the communist cause.

But could they be influenced by other groups?

It should be remembered that a practice has grown up in this country of permitting the establishment of tax free foundations. We also know that some of these tax free foundations possess extreme wealth and therefore the means of exerting tremendous influence. Some of them are expending vast sums of money to promote strange causes which involve a greater centralization of governmental power. They also involve a lessening of authority on the local level.

While some foundations do some good, that should be no reason for permitting any tax free foundation to do much harm.

It would be difficult to believe that these foundations are dedicated to Communism. It would seem, for those behind these foundations, that Communism should be viewed as a threat both to their wealth and to their present influence.

Could it be that those behind the foundations that are supporting strange causes believe that the spread of Communism can be stopped only by the creation of an all powerful central government over which they alone would exercise control?

Kept expecting him to mention fund for the Republic
SRC +
SCCHR

This covers the background material — who knows?

There also are other groups in this country who stand to lose much influence and wealth should the Communists take over.

They too are supporting strange programs which involve a greater centralization of governmental authority to the detriment of State sovereignty and the will of our people.

Thus, instead of one force, there emerge several forces all seeking a similar goal, but for a different purpose. In many respects, each employs the same methods to deceive the public.

Each group is powerful enough to think it can take over. Each is ambitious enough to try. Each already controls segments of public information media which probably accounts for the many slanted stories published against the South. It is here in the South that central control by a few under any name finds its greatest degree of opposition. It is only natural, therefore, that those who would control America would seek to destroy any effective voice of resistance here.

SRC(?)

Also, standing in the way of these forces are the governmental organizations of forty-eight separate and distinct States, which would have to be rendered ineffective.

In addition, these forces are opposed by other American people who love their freedom and their right of self-government.

It, therefore, is necessary for these forces to deceive them.

When we come to realize this, we can better understand why some strange things have been happening in America.

Obviously, we have little enough voice in national affairs now. Under an all-powerful central authority and with no States to protect us, we would have no voice in our government. We would have no control over our own lives. We would be but pawns in the hands of our masters, doing what we were told to do, when we were told to do it, whether we approved or not.

If we, the people, fail to oppose this trend, then who will do the job for us?

It is for this reason that it is so important for our people to remain united and for their combined strength to be employed in protecting our way of life.

It is said by some that we need an active Republican Party. Need I ask what the Republican Party has done for us?

The creation of two effective political parties in our State would only divide us and thereby insure the election of a State government less responsive to the will of our people. This has already happened on the national level. It would make possible the control of elections by groupsthat do not have the interest of our people at heart. It would make possible the election of those who would be willing tools of our enemies.

Different people have different ways of doing things; but I fail to see how we can hope to strengthen our hand by strengthening the hand of those who oppose us.

Under these circumstances, I can see but one course that our people should follow. There is a need to unite in one strong State party, - a party dedicated to the best interests of our own State and to our own people.

Under no circumstances should we blindly commit ourselves to a course that later we conscientiously may be unable to follow.

Instead, let us re-dedicate to our beloved State the loyalty of our party. Let us pledge again our full resources to the end that there may be promoted the best interests of our people. Let there be maintained a climate of respect for our cherished traditions and customs. Let there be preserved for us as a free people our inalienable right to regulate our local affairs.

Our strength will be found in a cause that is just. It will be found in a program that is effective. It will be found in a will that is united.

Incl Rauth

SOUTH CAROLINA

Apr 1959

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

INVITES YOU TO

Annual Meeting and Affiliated Conferences

WHERE:

At Penn Community Services, Frogmore, S. C. For location, see enclosed folder, Invitation to the Islands. Your hospitality, to be provided through a Foundation grant, includes all costs except transportation. Plan a car pool.

WHEN:

Opens Friday, May 8, with an evening meeting at 8:00 p.m. If possible arrive in time to register, become orientated, and eat supper at 7:00 p.m.

Continues Saturday, May 9, with morning and afternoon conferences - - - "An abundance of riches" to be shared by top-flight leaders in their respective fields, your areas of interest and concern!

Closes on Sunday, May 10 after morning meetings and mid-day dinner.

WHY:

Because together we must discover

1. How to Retain The Public Schools
2. How to Meet Specific Demands of Democracy
3. How to Build Meaningful Religious Fellowship
4. How to Provide Jobs For All
5. How to Work Effectively Toward Short and Long-Ranged Goals

WHAT:

General sessions will feature outstanding forum speakers and panel discussions.

Workshop sessions will provide individual participation under skilled leaders and with consultants' service.

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE:

A card for your immediate reply is enclosed. Please send in also names and addresses of any persons who will accompany you.

I do plan to attend ▱

I do not plan to attend ▱

The meetings on May 8, 9, and 10.

I plan to arrive on _____ at _____
(day) (hour)

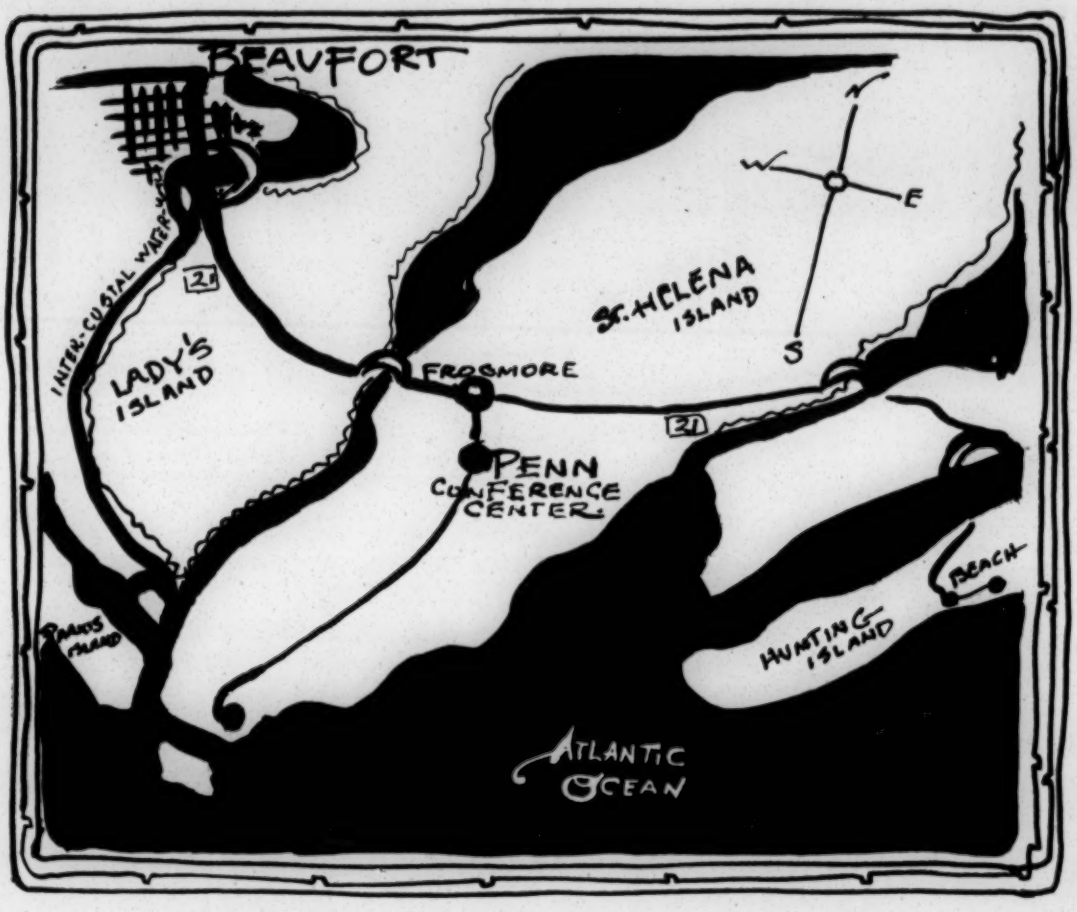
and to leave on _____ at _____.
(day) (hour)

Name _____

Address _____

(Please mail not later than May 1.

PENN is reached via Beaufort, South Carolina. If driving, continue across bridge on Route 21 from Beaufort to Lady's Island and on to Frogmore (7 miles). Turn right for ½ mile to grounds of PENN. Or take Greyhound bus to Beaufort and local bus or taxi to Penn.



The Sea Islands off the coast of South Carolina offer ocean bathing, year-round fishing and many trips of historical interest.

PENN COMMUNITY CENTER
ST. HELENA ISLAND
FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1745 SUMTER STREET · COLUMBIA, S. C.

INVITATION to the ISLANDS

For Your Conference

Penn Community Services
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

The right atmosphere, relaxed, congenial, friendly, exists for all groups at PENN . . .

The conference center is on the shaded grounds of the former PENN SCHOOL (founded 1862) with substantial buildings well-heated in winter.

Rates are set on a cost basis and vary according to services provided.

Conference facilities include separate cafeteria building, an auditorium seating 200, several smaller meeting rooms, library, recreation area, sleeping accommodations for 100, with additional quarters available in neighboring community.

For meetings of Church and School leaders, Policy makers, youth groups

For conferences, institutes, seminars, discussion groups

COME TO PENN

Write to:

Courtney Siceloff
Director
Penn Community Services
Frogmore, South Carolina
for further details

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO

~~S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS~~
~~1745 SUMTER STREET · COLUMBIA, S. C.~~

COLUMBIA
APR 17
3 PM
1959
S.C.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Room 432,
Atlanta,
Ga.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

INVITES

Citizens Interested in the Economic, Social, Educational, Civic and Political Progress of South Carolina

TO ATTEND

WORKSHIPS AND A PUBLIC MEETING

Tuesday, November 1, 1960

BENEDICT COLLEGE

Harden Street

Columbia, South Carolina

THEME: NEW ROLE OF THE PRIVATE CITIZEN

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Benedict College
Harden Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Tuesday, November 1, 1960

PROGRAM

Morning Session

9:30 - 10;00 A.M. Registration at Benedict Library

10:00 -11:45 A.M. Workships meeting simultaneously in the following areas of concern:

CITIZENSHIP

EMPLOYMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

11:45-12:00 Noon Coffee Break

12:00-12:45 P.M. General Session and Business Meeting

1:00 -2:00 P.M. LUNCH

Afternoon Session

1:45 - 2:15 P.M. Registration

2:15 - 4:15 P.M. Public Meeting

A DIALOGUE: FELLOW TOWNSMEN CHALLENGE CITIZENS

Dr. Charles G. Gomillion, Dean
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

The Hon. Marion A. Wright, V. P.
Southern Regional Council

General Discussion

PROGRAM OUTLINE

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Benedict College
Columbia, South Carolina

Tuesday, November 1, 1960

WORKSHOPS

NO. 1 - CITIZENSHIP

Chairman - Rev. M. D. McCollom
Discussion Leader - Mrs. Alice N. Spearman

What is the new role of the private citizen? What tools are needed to be an effective citizen? Not only will questions be answered, but also programs and projects set up whereby citizens may become more active, both individually and collectively - not just at election time, but in every day affairs.
(Co-sponsored by the Inter-Group Council)

NO. 2 - EMPLOYMENT

Chairman - Dr. Dewey M. Duckett
Discussion Leader - Courtney Siceloff

A recent survey on "What the Negro Wants" conducted by two professors at Florida State University reported that equal employment opportunity was ranked highest by Negroes. This was true of Negroes of all educational backgrounds interviewed.

Training Opportunities and recruitment of young people, leverage for opening up jobs for Negroes in which they have not been traditionally employed, setting up a merit employment program - these are a few of the matters to be considered in this workshop.
(Co-sponsored by the Penn Community Services, Inc.)

NO. 3 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Chairman - Mrs. M. E. Fields
Discussion Leader - Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse

One of the frontiers in American life today is revival of interest in community development. Most South Carolina towns and cities lack adequate community services. Trained leadership, volunteer and professiona, is needed.

Come hear a panel of persons who have been successful in a variety of community experiments and participate in planning for your own community.

(Co-sponsored by the S. C. Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.)

WORKSHOPS - In Brief

NEWS...
from PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES

St. Helena Island
Frogmore, S. C.
Spring 1960

Dear Friends:

We are grateful for the many gifts which came to help us repair the damage of last fall's hurricane. That has been our major activity through the winter. With Leroy Browne and his assistants fixing up roofs and chimneys, and Norman Richards and helpers clearing the grounds and replanting, Penn is turning over a new leaf in its history. The campus is much more open, the most diseased of the old oaks having been removed, and in a decade we should surpass the famous Charleston Gardens in landscaping beauty!

But now the activities of civil rights groups in the state begin to involve us very much, and we have to prepare a number of conferences for this spring.

A recent grant enables us to hold two conferences on registration and voting. The first, March 18-20, will concentrate on training workers for the more densely populated areas. On April 1-2 the rural areas of low population and literacy will be our focus. Looking toward the more fundamental reasons for failure in political activity and employment, Penn hopes to play a part in the coming adult basic literacy movement to begin in May. A three-month series of half-hour lessons will be shown over television, as a result of research at Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, North Carolina. Local classes of ten persons will gather around a television set with a volunteer teacher, working to reach high third-grade competency. This should enable students to read the Bible easily, obtain licenses and pass driver's tests, register to vote, and do simple arithmetic.

A grant has been requested for the study of inequalities of opportunity between the races in the rural South, and their causes of resistance to change. The proposed series of conferences this spring would bring together a group of specialists in human relations with practical experience in the rural South. We hope that the results will show Penn and other agencies how we can best direct and co-ordinate our efforts.

Courtney Siceloff has recently been appointed a member of the South Carolina Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights. The Committee will hear complaints on civil rights to help bring the facts into light.

We are keeping in close touch with Esau Jenkins in Charleston and on Johns Island, attending very stimulating meetings of his Charleston Citizen's Committee. Among other activities, this Committee seeks to end discrimination on the Charleston bus lines. It will be sponsoring a workshop on consumer education at Penn, March 25-27.

The recent wave of Negro student protest demonstrations concerns us. Courtney Siceloff, being also chairman of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, helped issue a statement clarifying the broader meaning of these demonstrations, giving support to students in their creative attempts to break the stalemate of "token desegration". Most of the demonstrations have been non-violent in nature, with the police and city authorities acting impartially in many cases.

We caught some of this new spirit in a work-retreat group of Paine College (Augusta, Georgia) men last weekend. The retreat's theme was "Making Religion Live", led by professors Richard Stenhouse of the philosophy department, Cecil Powell of Sociology, and the college chaplain, M. S. Cherry.

A summer work camp of Young Friends, sponsored by the North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends, will be with us four or five weeks. This will be an older group (17-22 years old) than previous ones. The camp topic will concern the role of Friends in working for better race relations. The work projects will repair hurricane damage on St. Helena.

An important visitor, Mr. Gobezie Taffete, stayed with us for the Christmas holidays. He is director of basis education in Ethiopia, here as part of a two month tour of the United States under the sponsorship of the American Council on Education.

Before coming to St. Helena, he had visited adult education projects in Chicago, Nebraska, Santa Fe, and Berea, Kentucky. We tried to give him a rest and a good Christmas holiday, as well as meetings with significant local persons. He attended Christmas Sing telling something about the more austere and religious Christmas of his own national Coptic Church. Mr. Taffete left us with a lasting impression of calmness, deep faith and friendliness.

Visiting us also early this spring for a longer period are Bob and Ann Stowell with little Laurie. We welcome Bob's practical knowledge in all sorts of things, especially printing, and his aid to Leroy Browne in the repair work. Ann is a wonderful innovator of co-operative and friendly projects such as refinishing chairs and having pot-luck lunch after the weekly staff meeting. Hugh and Mary Middleton took part in all these activities while visiting us recently, impressing us also with their devotion to and understanding of the work of the American Friends Service Committee.

Norman Richards has begun to make an agricultural survey of St. Helena Island to review the role of the tomato marketing cooperative and to find new methods and techniques for part-time farmers in the changing agricultural scene.

In spite of our busy schedule for this spring, we look forward to visits from our friends and former conference participants, and hope we can use your talents at the same time.

With warm and friendly greetings,

The staff:

Courtney and Elizabeth Siceloff
Leroy and Corinne Browne
Norman and Elsie Richards

The State Columbia, S.C.
Jan. 24, 1961.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Central Minister Heads Human Relations Council

The Rev. Fred M. Reese, Methodist minister of Central, was elected president of the S. C. Council on Human Relations at a board meeting in Columbia Thursday.

Mr. Reese is a graduate of the University of South Carolina and of Vanderbilt University, where he received a bachelor of divinity degree.

He has done graduate study in theology at Harvard University. In 1959 he made a world tour of missions under the Methodist Church. He has served on religious emphasis week programs at Clemson College and the University of South Carolina and at the Camp Long retreat.

Other officers elected to serve in 1961 are Earl M. Middleton of Orangeburg and Dr. B. T. Williams of Sumter, first and second vice presidents, respectively; Mrs. R. B. Cunningham of Columbia, secretary, and I. P. Stanback of Columbia, treasurer.

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, executive director, said the Council is a successor to the S. C. Committee on Inter-Racial cooperation founded in 1920 by the late Kirkland G. Finlay, Bishop of the Upper Diocese of the South Carolina Episcopal Church.

Members include persons of Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths and of various professional and occupational groups.

The Council is bi-racial. Of immediate interest to the Council is the development of all of the human resources of South Carolina. The Council is committed to the democratic process of involving all citizens in full civic and political participation.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
WORKSHOP ON COMMUNITY UNITY
Benedict College
Columbia, S. C. February 2 and 3, 1961

PURPOSE: To stimulate increased coordination of individuals and organizations working at the community level, especially in the following areas of concern: (1) Civic, (2) Educational, (3) Economic, (4) Political. Because of limited resources, not only has it seemed important to encourage fruitful interaction, but also such division of labor as may make possible more effective work in each of the areas of concern.

PLAN: Key leaders were invited fromthe following councils on human relations: (1) Beaufort, (2) Hampton-Jasper, (3) Greenville, (4) Sumter, (5) Rock Hill. SCCHR members and community leaders were invited also fromthe following communities: (6) Charleston, (7) Florence, (8) Spartanburg, (9) Columbia, (10) Aiken.

Through Mr. Paul Rilling, Mr. J. S.Stewart, member of the Durham City Council, organizer and first president of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, was secured as leader of the Workshop through the SRC CONSULTANTS SERVICE.

Mr. I. P. Stanback, Columbia District Manager of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company and SCCHR board member, Mrs. Marion B. Paul and the Rev. E. E. Riley were the committee which planned the Workshop. Readiness was developed through correspondence and numerous announcements and informal discussions.

DINNER MEETING: In spite of bitter cold and predictions of snow, seventeen Columbians attended a dinner meeting with Mr. Stewart, after which a stimulating discussion was held concerning the need for unity among Negroes, especially in Columbia. Problems faced centered primarily on the political weaknesses and probably causes. Lack of confidence in present self-appointed leaders, the need for a strong organization and for study and planning in depth were recognized.

WORKSHOP: Most public schools in S. C. were closed and many meetings were called off on Friday, February 3 because of snow and ice. However, thirty persons participated in the Workshop, most of them from Columbia. There were four members of the Jasper-Hampton Council and six members and friends of SCCHR from Charleston who attended.

At the morning session Mr. Stewart described the organization and functions of the Durham Committee. Many questions were asked about relationships with other community organizations, concerning strategy, etc.

College personnel came to grips with the implications of the sit-ins and also sought to understand why there have been no applications by Negro students to "white" colleges and universities.

At the afternoon session Mr. Stewart told of the community relationships and activities of the Durham Committee and advised participants in line with questions raised by them.

EVALUATION AND FOLLOW-UP: Mr. Stewart is an able community practitioner. He inspires confidence and provides insights and knowledge in an effective way. He is a very useful person, who adapts well to a group drawn from a wide range of backgrounds.

Particularly the Columbia participants seemed to be determined to improve the community situation. However, interest was evident with the other groups also. Mr. I. P. Stanback who presided indicated that he will call together the Columbia group and plan definite follow-up at an early date.

Rice M. Spearman
SIGNED

NEWS...
from PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES

2-WD ✓
PR.

MEMORANDUM

Frogmore, S. C.
June 12, 1961

TO: Board of Directors
Penn Community Services, Inc.

FROM: Courtney Siceloff

Re: Position of Field Director

Mr. Thomas Barnwell, Jr., has been selected by the personnel committee to be field director for the pilot project. Tom Barnwell, 26, with his wife and five-months-old son, lives with his parents on a farm on Hilton Head Island where he was born. This is in the lower part of Beaufort County where much of emphasis of the pilot program will be.

EDUCATION: After attending the Hilton Head school through ninth grade, Thomas Barnwell attended St. Helena High School which then used facilities of Penn Center before the new school was built. His father, Mr. Thomas Barnwell, graduated from Penn School in June, 1931. While at Penn School, Thomas Barnwell, Jr. got to know many on St. Helena through his good record here; he was class officer each year. While on St. Helena, he stayed in the home of the B. B. Barnwells, who considered him a part of the family, although not actually related. Mr. Barnwell attended Claflin College but then entered the Air Force. After four years in service he went to Tuskegee one and a half years. After marrying a student at Tuskegee who comes also from the town of Tuskegee, the couple returned to Hilton Head before completing work at Tuskegee. To further his education, he has recently undertaken an apprenticeship to a Beaufort Mortician, Mr. Joe Wright.

WORK AND SERVICE: Mr. Barnwell was in the Air Force four years, specializing as fire fighter and aircraft rescue. Attaining the rank of Sergeant, he had a crew of three working under him. While in service, he was selected as Airman of the Month over 500 enlistees, and subsequently, Airman of Six Months. He was elected president of the advisory council of servicemen. Since returning from Tuskegee, he has worked as longshoreman on Savannah docks, a job requiring great stamina.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: Tom Barnwell and his wife have very pleasing personalities. All references indicate that he gets along well with all persons, is ready to learn and take suggestions, is quite reliable, and has earned the respect of older people. No one has any reservations about his doing this type of work. He has recently worked to establish a community nursery school on Hilton Head Island and had expressed a desire to remain on the Island to help the people rather than leaving for higher paying jobs.

The Penn Staff enthusiastically endorse him. We feel that even though he has not had as much formal training and experience in community development as most of the other applicants, his personal qualities and his strong local roots outweigh the liabilities. We have sensed the possibility of suspicion and/or competition from some local white and Negro residents of the County in bringing a new worker here; however, we think Tom Barnwell will be well accepted by all increasing the chances of success for the program. Likewise, we expect that he will attend certain workshops to supplement his skills as he works.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnwell begin their work with Penn on June 15. The staff looks forward to a long period of common endeavor and fellowship.

SC - Meeting Reports, Etc.

to Pauline - Happy to have you, anything and/or anyone who can attend. Let me hear definitely as I would like to know if you would lead me the whole way. Carolina A. may drive over -

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street Columbia, S. C.
October 19, 1961

To: Members and Friends

From: Alice N. Spearman

Subject: 1961 ANNUAL MEETING

The Program Committee, Dr. B. T. Williams, chairman, and the Economics Development and Job Opportunities Committee, Courtney Siceloff, chairman, have jointly prepared a red-letter-day program for the 1961 annual meeting! You are cordially invited to attend. Begin now to plan car pools from your communities. Time is Thursday, November second. Schedule follows:

Registration--------	10:30-11:00 A.M.
Morning Session----	11:00-12:30 P.M.
Lunch----------	12:30- 2:00 P.M.
Afternoon Session---	2:00- 4:00 P.M.
Business Meeting----	4:00- 5:30 P.M.
Dinner----------	5:30- 7:00 P.M.
Registration--------	7:00- 7:30 P.M.
Evening Meeting-----	7:30- 9:30 P.M.

PLACE--------Esso Community Center, 300 Gervais Street, Columbia, S. C., which is near the Gervais Street bridge to West Columbia--plenty of free parking.

PROGRAM------Geared to 'mainstream' concerns in South Carolina. Outstanding leaders in the fields of economic development and job opportunities will provide timely information and indicate areas in which citizen participation and effort are needed.

Dr. Vivien W. Henderson, chairman of the Department of Economics and Business Administration, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee will be the distinguished speaker at the morning session. Questions and answers and a pooling of ideas will follow the address.

Afternoon workshops will seek ways of implementing at state and local levels, ideas presented in the morning.

The evening session will feature a panel of important persons drawn from labor and management, and from state and federal government agencies involved with the issues under consideration.

Watch for the SCCHR October Newsletter which will bring you further annual meeting program details.

NOW IS THE TIME for every good citizen to participate in building a better South Carolina. See you on November second!

SC-
Mtns

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Board Meeting
1 December 1961

A G E N D A

Presiding----------The Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr.
Chairman

Invocation

Minutes

Treasurer's Report

Finance and Membership Reports

Report of Committee on Nominations

Election of Officers for 1962

Report of Staff Activities and 1961 Program

PROJECTION OF 1962 PROGRAM

SRC Proposals

SCCHR Priorities and Foci

Discussion, Reactions, and Concensus

Announcements

Adjournment

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Board Meeting
December 1, 1961

PARTICIPATION REPORT

Members:

Members renewed in 1961	323	
New Members in 1961	100	
Student members in 1961	9	
TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERS IN 1961		432

Contributors:

Contributors renewed in 1961	83	
New Contributors in 1961	40	
TOTAL ACTIVE CONTRIBUTORS IN 1961		123
TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN 1961		555
Delinquent members in 1961	34	
Deceased: 1		
Moved out-of-state: 2		
Delinquent contributors in 1961 (Of these 15 small contributors not apt to renew.)	48	
TOTAL NUMBER OF 1960 PARTICIPANTS DELINQUENT IN 1961	82	

SC - Mtns. etc

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Financial Statement
January-October, 1961

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD: January 1, 1961		$ 3433.46
RECEIPTS:		
Contributions	$ 1323.29	
Memberships:	2199.97	
New South Subscriptions:	640.00	
Other: Southern Regional Council:	5075.00 (Matching Grant Amount $2300.00)	
Miscellaneous Income:	233.82 (*119.60 explanation below)	
TOTAL RECEIPTS:	$ 9472.08	$ 9472.08
GRAND TOTAL:		$ 12905.54
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Rent:	$ 420.00	
Postage:	329.00	
Telephone and Telegraph:	200.51	
Office Supplies:	234.38	
Travel: SCCHR:	742.92	
F.F.:	831.72	
S.F.:	1598.61	
Salaries: SCCHR:	5042.23	
F.F.:	620.53	
S.F.:	73.87	
New South:	642.00	
Miscellaneous - Audit Charge: (1959-60)	265.00	
Witholding Tax & S.S.:	1563.60	
Distribution-F.F.:	84.11	
-S.F.:	33.05	
Administration-F.F.:	2.50	
-S.F.:	15.31	
General Miscellaneous:	99.83	
TOTAL DISTRIBUTIONS:	$ 12799.17	$12799.17
BALANCE ON HAND: November 1, 1961:		$ 106.37

* - $119.60 deposit 10-3-61 lost by bank or post office. Duplicate checks will be forthcoming. $119.60 added to October in-come but will be deposited in November.

S C
Minutes
Reports

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Financial Statement
January - December, 1961

BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD: January 1, 1961			$3,433.46
RECEIPTS:	General Funds	Grants-In-Aid	
Contributions:	$1,504.39		
Memberships:	2,878.91		
New South Subscriptions:	818.00		
Other: Sou. Regional Council		6,000.00	
Miscellaneous Income:	138.40		
TOTAL RECEIPTS:	$5,339.70	$6,000.00	$11,339.70
GRAND TOTAL:			$14,773.16
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Rent:	$ 506.06		
Postage:	391.00		
Telephone & Telegraphs	229.09		
Office Supplies:	342.39		
Travel: SCCHR:	937.19		
F.F. :		831.72	
S.F. :		1,712.87	
Salaries: SCCHR:	6,268.46		
F.F. :		620.53	
S. F. :		73.87	
New South:	766.00		
Misc: - Audit Charge:('59 & '60)	265.00		
Withholding Tax & S.S.:	1,563.60		
Distribution - F.F.:		84.11	
- S.F.:		33.05	
Administration-F.F.:		2.50	
-S.F.:		15.31	
Gen. Miscellaneous:	129.36		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS:	$11,398.15	$3,373.96	$14,772.11
BALANCE ON HAND: December 31, 1961			$ 1.05

STUDENT WORKSHOP

Sunday, December 3, 1961

ESSO COMMUNITY CENTER 300 Gervais Street Columbia, S. C

Recently an outstanding young South Carolinian, speaking to a group of University of South Carolina Students, noted the rapid social and economic changes which are now in process in our state and indicated the crucial role which students might have in constructive change. He challenged students with this question, "In changes which are coming, will South Carolina meet them with the tragedy of Little Rock or the dignity of Atlanta? What role will you play?"

As you know the S. C. Student Council on Human Relations began its program last year in order that students from all colleges in the state might have an opportunity for real communication and for deepening our understanding of vital issues which face our student generation. It is with this purpose in mind and the question asked above that the Planning Committee has developed the Workshop program.

Dr. James McBride Dabbs, noted author and outstanding citizen of South Carolina, currently serving as Chairman of the Southern Regional Council, will give the opening address on the subject, "THE ROLE OF THE SOUTHERN STUDENT IN STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY." Four excellent resource leaders for the discussion groups have been secured. We will think together in four areas of concern: Campus Life; Intelligent Anti-Communism; Political Responsibility; Economic Development.

There will be a morning service of Worship and a luncheon for all participants in the Workshop program. Please plan to stay for the entire program.

FOR YOUR IMMEDIATE ACTION

1. Extend a personal invitation to a small group of mature, interested students on your campus to attend (if you have not already done so.) It is suggested that each college invite five or six (one car load.) Students are invited to participate as interested individuals, not as official representatives of a college or campus organization.

2. Return the enclosed card immediately telling us the number of persons to expect. This is essential in order that luncheon reservations may be made.

There will be no expense in conjunction with the workshop. If your group needs reimbursement for travel, please indicate this on the enclosed card.

Registration will be at the Esso Community Center (second floor) 300 Gervais Street, from 9:30 - 10:00 a.m. We look forward to seeing you there.

A N N O U N C I N G

South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations Workshop

When? December 3, 1961
from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p. m.

Where? Esso Community Center
300 Gervais Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Who? Students from all of the colleges of the state

Why? In order that students might have an opportunity for communication, for serious consideration of issues of major concern in all of the colleges; for guidance in discovering our role in today's "revolution."

****

"Theme: THE ROLE OF THE SOUTHERN STUDENT IN STRENGTHENING OUR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Discussion Groups in the following areas:

1. In Campus Life
2. In an Intelligent Anti-Communism
3. In Political Responsibility
4. In Economic Growth and Development of S. C.

Please save this date. An invitation is extended to you to attend and to invite a small group of concerned students from your college. There will be no expenses in conjunction with the conference.

More detailed information will come later

60-61

Honorary members of the SCCHR Board:

Mr. J. E. Blanton, Box 99, Route 1, Cordova, S.C.
Miss Mary Frayser, 229 W. Johnston St., Rock Hill, S.C.

Chairmen of local groups:

Beaufort Council on Human Relations-
The Rev. Mack Sharpe, 509 Scott St., Beaufort, S.C.

Greenville Council on Human Relations-
Dr. E.L. McPherson, 118 N. Calhoun St., Greenville, S.C.

Jasper-Hampton Council on Human Relations-
Mr. Joe Orr, P.O. Box 531, Ridgeland, S.C.

Rock Hill Council on Human Relations-
The Rev. J.D. Mac Arthur, 630 Taylor St., Rock Hill, S.C.

Sumter Council on Human Relations-
The Rev. J.H. Nelson, 610 W. Oakland St., Sumter, S.C.

SOUTH CAROLINA STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS NEWSLETTER

Columbia, South Carolina January 28, 1962

TODAY IN SOUTH CAROLINA A NEW ERA BEGINS

This is the day which bridges the gap from the outworn past to the present. This is the day which bespeaks the future. As those of us who have participated in the life of the S. C. Student Council on Human Relations think of the events of today, let us remember and give thanks.

We are grateful today, not only for the principals in the drama now being enacted at Clemson College, but for the hosts of people, Negro and white, who have struggled for equality and freedom. Because of the nature of present events, it is especially fitting that we remember with gratitude the long line of Negro leaders who have thrown themselves into the struggle for human rights. For students, here and everywhere, who have in word and deed protested a system which denies the essential worth and dignity of all persons, we are grateful.

In a particular way, we are indebted to Harvey Gantt, his parents and those associated with them in the effort to attain the privilege of the finest educational opportunities which the state offers its youth. They are pioneers, the first in our state to pursue the long arduous legal battle to victory. Certainly it is not for Harvey Gantt alone that this has been done but for others now and through the years who will follow in his path.

Today we rejoice that there are Clemson students who have and will continue to witness to the faith that "all men are brothers." The church at work on the campus, through its ministers and students, has been a leaven in the life of the college, changing attitudes and creating a spirit of genuine acceptance. We are the first to criticize when the church fails; let us be the first to give praise when praise is due. This "witness to the Word" is no pietistic exclusiveness; no over-zealous going good; it is a committment, simple yet profound, to the Lord of all Life. We are glad that our friends and fellow-students at Clemson are on the campus there today.

The events of today are a first step, merely a beginning. Let us walk together unafraid into the future.

FALL CONFERENCE WELL ATTENDED

"The Student's Involvement in the Crisis of the South" was the theme of our annual fall conference at Penn Center, Frogmore, December 7-9. Under the able chairmanship of Freddie Williams and excellent adult leadership of Rev. Harry Smith of Chapel Hill, Professor Howard Zinn of Spelman College, Mr. Matthew J. Perry of Columbia, the conference gave us a significant analysis of the present situation and the inspiration and challenge to assume meaningful roles as students in the midst of the South's Crisis." Indeed there was a sense of history about the whole meeting. As always there was much fun and recreation in the friendly atmosphere of Penn. Some of the specifics dealt with at the conference are briefly summarized here.

One of the three discussion groups was on Academic Freedom. Dr. Howard Zinn opened the discussion by asking the question, "What is the students position of leadership on the Campus?" Throughout the discussion, according to Gene Humphries, USC, the fact was brought out that most college student governments are manely robots of the administration or faculty. It was the concensus of the group that if students want to gain more, they must be willing to risk more. "A student cannot learn to be free until he is allowed to be free."

The group on Preparation for College Desegregation stressed the point that such preparation was not merely the concern of students at colleges which face court cases, but was the concern of all responsible citizens. One of the most important tasks defined as a responsibility was that of creating a favorable climate for necessary changes. Suggestions as to the ways of work at colleges which have successfully met the problems involved in the process of desegregation were made. The way in which the administration at Clemson has kept students, faculty and news media informed was noted and commended. The need for qualified applicants was emphasized.

The members of the Politics and Community Life Discussion Group were quick to recognize the importance of the development of the two-party political system in South Carolina. There was general agreement that because of this

emergence the individual's vote and voter registration are now more important than ever. Thus it is essential that the SCSCHR make every effort to stimulate community interest in the procedures of voting and other democratic processes. M. Hayes Mizell of USC also added that it was felt that as individuals we should take certain steps to make political life more meaningful to others and ourselves. We can discuss political problems with friends and our social groups in an effort to make them aware of important issues which affect us. We can write letters to editors of newspapers and urge others to do likewise. It is important to seek out persons who may be willing to offer for public office and run on the basis of issues. We can read widely and encourage others to read books and magazines of every slant, becoming better informed as to vital issues and personalities.

INVEST YOUR SUMMER

There are numerous opportunities for us as students to broaden our understanding of the problems confronting society. Of course they seem so immense--beyond our control, but we should be able to see that these problems require the utilization of our energies, wisdom and knowledge. The Encampment for Citizenship provides for this increase of knowledge in the identification of the problems, and equipping participants with the methods for taking effective action.

The major purposes of the Encampment are to promote a deeper understanding of the varied peoples who make up America, and to inspire the individual student, as a result of his personal and educational experiences, to enter more actively and purposefully into the mainstream of his own community life;

Make your summer count and apply for the Encampment which will be held in New York City, Califormia, and Puerto Rico, June 30 to August 10. Room and board scholarships have been available for South Carolina students in the past and we are confident that these can be secured again. For further information contac Mrs. Ledeen.

Another fine opportunity comes through the National Student YM-YWCA. This is the Washington Student Citizenship Seminar where students from all over the country come together and share experiences working together in various jobs in the Capitol City. Meetings with high government officials and many sessions together for study and discussion are included in this program.

The American Friends Service Committee is another agency which gives valuable projects for college students. Their projects, the Work Camp, stresses manual work in a community improvement project. There are opportunities through the Friends Committee for work in hospitals and community centers also. Overseas work camps are set up in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

For those who are interested in Student Travel abroad, contact Miss Connie Curry, Southern Project, NSA, 41 Exchange Place, S.E. Atlanta, Ga.

If we could have at least one of our members in each of these projects, we could have a much stronger organization. Our office in Columbia, 1330 Laurel Street, will be happy to send you further information on any of these. Let's make our summer count!

ATTENTION STEERING COMMITTEE! !

Don't forget our meeting on February 2, at 2 p.m. at the Methodist Center, 1020 Lady Street, Columbia. Remember this is a very important meeting in our history. We hope that every Steering Committee member will be present. Travel reimbursements will be made on a minimal basis.

OUR MANY THANKS

We are grateful to Miss Connie Curry, Director of the Southern Human Relations Project of NSA for her continuing counsel and financial assistance which her Project has given us. Without this help, many of our meetings would not have been possible.

CALLING ALL NEWS

This is an invitation for you to inform us of any activities that your SCSCHR has been undertaking. If we are to have a newsletter, we need news! Please send your news items to Miss Delano Messer, Benedict College, Columbia, S. C., Editor.

REPORT ON 1962 VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

For Southern Advisory Committee Meeting

May 31, 1962, Atlanta, Ga.

I. Dates and Location -- Raleigh, North Carolina
June 15th-August 3rd

II. Project Personnel -- Advisor, Reverend Roy G. Smith
Director, Dorothy Dawson

III. Seminar Mailing -- Beginning on April 15, letters of announcement and application forms were sent to the following groups:

A. All NSA member schools
B. All Southern members of the National Executive Committee of NSA
C. Members of the Southern Advisory Committee
D. 1961 Seminar participants
E. All students at the spring SNCC conference
F. Members of the Northern Student Movement
G. Members of Students for a Democratic Society
H. Approximately 150 individual student, faculty, and organization contacts

IV. Applications -- We received 43 applications from students, including 16 men and 26 women applicants, 28 Northerners and 14 Southerners, 10 Negroes and 32 white students, and one man from Ceylon.

V. Selections -- Members of the Selection Committee were Miss Ella Baker, Southern Student YWCA; Mr. Paul Potter, National Affairs Vice-President, NSA; Miss Constance Curry, Southern Project Director, NSA; and Miss Dorothy Dawson, Voter Registration Project Director. Selections were made with attention to experience, maturity, and potential for leadership in civil rights, and with consideration of:

A. Geographical representation (Northern or Southern)
B. Balance of men and women students
C. Balance of Negro and white students
D. Some personal interviews made by NSA staff or staff of civil rights organizations

VI. Program --
The group will be living at St. Augustine's College in Raleigh. The students will work with the Raleigh Citizens Association, which represents all Negro organizations in the city and has a Political Action Committee devoted specifically to voter registration. Their work will include the following: mapping the registered and unregistered voters, door-to-door canvassing, organizing block and precinct meetings, keeping records, disseminating information to voters about election procedures, and facilitating registration through car pools and baby-sitting.

Raleigh is a town of approximately 94,000 people, 25,000 of whom are Negro. Only 4,000 Negro citizens are registered, and it is estimated that 500 of these names are not current. The books will be open throughout the summer.

List of Participants
(tentative)

Mr. Jimmy Lee Bennett, awaiting re-instatement to Southern U.
Miss Kathryn F. Calhoun, Swarthmore College
Mr. Jack Cannon, Weber College in Utah
Miss Ann Cook, Sarah Lawrence College
Miss Brenda E. Dean, Denison University
Miss Sharon Jeffrey, University of Michigan
Mr. Andrew Miller, Johns Hopkins University
Miss Jane Phillips, Immaculate Heart College
Miss Martha Prescod, University of Michigan
Mr. Ray Raphael, Reed College
Mr. Tracy V. Rogers, Talladega College
Mr. Charles Siler, awaiting re-instatement to Southern University
Miss Jane Stembridge, Union Theological Seminary
Mr. Willie J. Thomas, University of Ohio
Mr. Walton E. Ward, University of Tennessee

PROPOSED BUDGET
for
Voter Registration Project

Income:

Marshall Field Foundation (left over from the grant of 1959-1961)	$2,731.17
Voter Education Project	1.140.00
TOTAL	$3,871.17

Expenditures

Insurance for participants	$ 60.00
Room and Board at St. Augustine's College	1,350.00
General Administration (postage, telephone, etc.)	35.00
Advisor's travel	200.00
Local Transportation in Raleigh	76.17
Educational Materials and Speakers	250.00
Recreation (weekend trip)	140.00
Honorarium for Advisor	200.00
Personal Expenses for Students (laundry, haircuts, etc.)	560.00
Travel for Students to and from Project	1,000.00
TOTAL	$3,871.17

MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED AT THE SEPTEMBER 29 (1962)
WORKSHOP of the S. C. Council on Human Relations.
and editorial compilations distributed at a later
date by Mr. Gil Rowland.

South Carolina

Enrollment

79,461

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 LAUREL STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

Graduates

23,786

SCHOOL DROPOUTS

(1950—1962)

55,675

Less Than in 1961

SC High School Graduates This Year Total 23,786

South Carolina will graduate 23,786 high school seniors this year, slightly less than those graduated in 1961.

An additional 300 seniors will receive degrees after completing high school courses this summer.

Here is a list of graduates by county:

	White	Negro
Abbeville	141	95
Aiken	669	260
Allendale	61	60
Anderson	811	192
Bamberg	66	106
Barnwell	126	85
Beaufort	140	150
Berkeley	200	272
Calhoun	61	98
Charleston	1,062	790
Cherokee	22	81
Chester	234	123
Chesterfield	242	132
Clarendon	127	231
Colleton	160	201
Darlington	265	226
Dillon	148	99
Dorchester	172	167
Edgefield	76	81
Fairfield	102	113
Florence	577	324
Georgetown	186	226
Greenville	1,607	368
Greenwood	357	111
Hampton	108	118
Horry	585	152
Jasper	55	93
Kershaw	239	130
Lancaster	327	128
Laurens	280	123
Lee	90	105
Lexington	548	144
McCormick	47	155
Marion	161	155
Marlboro	138	104
Newberry	214	104
Oconee	328	53
Orangeburg	363	378
Pickens	338	64
Richland	1,229	532
Saluda	73	27
Spartanburg	1,193	313
Sumter	378	855
Union	169	99
Williamsburg	209	337
York	537	162

ENROLLMENT

1950-51

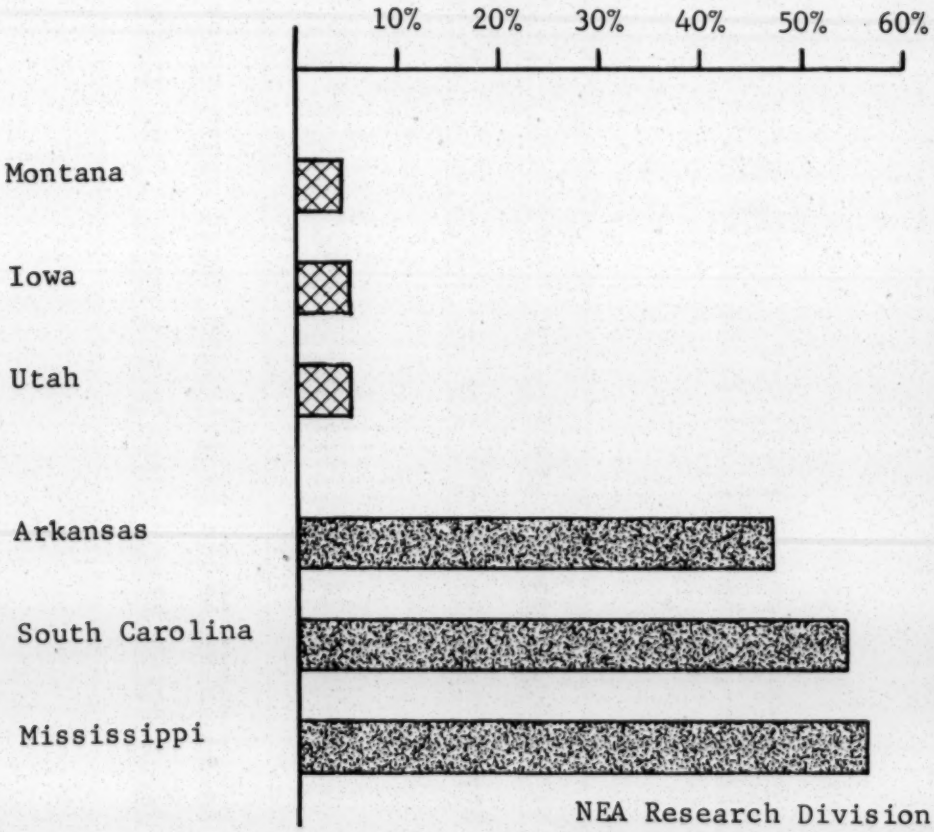
South Carolina

County	WHITE BOYS 1st	WHITE GIRLS 1st	NEGRO BOYS 1st	NEGRO GIRLS 1st
Abbeville	202	160	261	232
Aiken	544	470	638	578
Allendale	35	32	290	289
Anderson	1,035	894	511	442
Bamberg	97	80	311	266
Barnwell	100	88	277	290
Beaufort	124	101	440	360
Berkeley	212	166	714	699
Calhoun	44	43	329	319
Charleston	1,031	855	1,274	1,163
Cherokee	456	373	168	140
Chester	247	223	501	398
Chesterfield	440	374	519	404
Clarendon	154	157	895	780
Colleton	191	155	377	332
Darlington	398	345	537	465
Dillon	324	279	464	448
Dorchester	190	143	316	283
Edgefield	70	60	346	309
Fairfield	131	101	433	394
Florence	665	597	1,101	959
Georgetown	283	197	460	394
Greenville	1,885	1,609	719	654
Greenwood	390	371	295	277
Hampton	121	103	355	327
Horry	872	814	547	478
Jasper	54	49	203	191
Kershaw	248	234	467	401
Lancaster	429	326	338	292
Laurens	454	403	418	386
Lee	89	95	614	542
Lexington	506	426	222	225
McCormick	38	34	211	182
Marion	216	212	457	418
Marlboro	289	199	615	507
Newberry	245	186	317	263
Oconee	572	407	96	89
Orangeburg	373	304	1,610	1,388
Pickens	592	479	83	86
Richland	1,020	928	796	755
Saluda	133	125	283	219
Spartanburg	1,498	1,321	688	608
Sumter	370	343	1,205	1,014
Union	325	293	384	338
Williamsburg	205	177	1,169	1,021
York	694	654	546	489
State	18,582	15,985	23,800	21,094

SOURCE OF INFORMATION: Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education

PERCENT OF SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRANTS FAILING THE MENTAL TEST, 1960

States with lowest and highest percents



South Carolina Education Association

1510 GERVAIS STREET

COLUMBIA 1, S. C.

1962

Meetings Repts etc

#2

As far as the parents are involved the following opinions were given:

1. The socio-economic conditions of drop out families - no challenge to inspire the child to want an education.
2. Failure of homes to get across properly to their children the necessity for obtaining all the education possible.
3. Parents are too willing to let children get by in school without really trying.
4. Parental indifference - many parents say they want their children to have an education but do little to see that they stay in school.
5. Home environment (broken and unstable homes, poverty, and lack of parental control.)

Under the school program the lack of adequate vocational training was listed by more people than any other one cause for drop outs, followed closely by lack of adequately trained school guidance counselors.

Other reasons given were:

1. Teacher-pupil ratio too high for proper individual attention.
2. Need for better reading programs.
3. Students with below mental ability are not provided for in the school program at an early age - they become misfits and drop outs.
4. Improving the elementary program will reduce drop outs. Poor readers are the ones tempted to leave school.
5. Insufficient attention to individual needs of pupils.

P. M. Coble stated that the findings of the opinionnaire reflected in general what studies have shown over the country were the reasons for school drop outs.

SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOL "DROP OUTS"

Results of an opinionnaire, July, 1962, SCEA

There were 23,786 high school graduates in June, 1962. Originally this class had 79,441 pupils enrolled in September, 1950, when they started in the first grades throughout the schools in South Carolina.

In order to find out why so many dropped out of school before graduation the South Carolina Education Association sent out an opinionnaire to a selected group of school administrators (superintendents, principals, on elementary, junior high, and senior levels), classroom teachers, guidance counselors and visiting teachers.

After stating the problem to the people receiving the survey the following question was asked: "Will you please give at least three reasons (in your opinion) why you think we lose over two-thirds of our children before graduation?"

The results of the survey showed many people contribute to the school drop out in our state. Some examples were given as follows:

1. The general populace does not appreciate sufficiently the value of an education.
2. Lack of a compulsory attendance law.
3. Failure of the well adjusted child to include the potential "drop outs" in extra-curricula activities.
4. Children themselves lack interest and appreciation for an education in certain circumstances where they see their parents working without much formal education. So, they quit on their own volition.
5. High school curriculum is college dominated - college entrance requirements discourage graduates.
6. Failure of teachers to take children where they are and move them as far as they can. Many teachers expect all to do the grade level work or fail and this continued failure causes "drop outs."
7. Lack of incentive and interest on the part of the student - his contentment to accept for himself the easier role in life and a bare existence.
8. Trend towards luxuries, cars, etc. Too easy to find job paying what is to them a good wage.
9. Early marriages.

In addition to the public in general, college requirements, and the students themselves being factors in causing school drop outs, the main factors were laid at the feet of the parents themselves and the type of school program offered. Of the replies received by the SCEA well over half indicated the number one cause, in their opinion, was either parental indifference or failure on the part of a school program to meet the needs of the children. Many stated both were real factors.

*SOUTH CAROLINA PER CAPITA INCOME ESTIMATES - 1961
Ranking of the Counties

1.	Richland	1727	26.	Dorchester	1065
2.	Greenville	1663	27.	Orangeburg	1022
3.	Charleston	1523	28.	Berkeley	998
4.	Aiken	1495	29.	Allendale	983
5.	Pickens	1452	30.	Bamberg	981
6.	Spartanburg	1417	31.	Georgetown	967
7.	Greenwood	1407	32.	Chesterfield	955
8.	Anderson	1406	33.	Hampton	948
9.	Lexington	1373	34.	Saluda	943
10.	Laurens	1369	35.	Edgefield	934
11.	Beaufort	1327	36.	McCormick	929
12.	York	1327	37.	Marion	925
13.	Oconee	1287	38.	Colleton	921
14.	Lancaster	1283	39.	Fairfield	906
15.	Union	1271	40.	Marlboro	886
16.	Newberry	1230	41.	Jasper	835
17.	Abbeville	1203	42.	Dillon	823
18.	Kershaw	1199	43.	Calhoun	815
19.	Cherokee	1156	44.	Williamsburg	704
20.	Chester	1148	45.	Clarendon	703
21.	Barnwell	1139	46.	Lee	692
22.	Florence	1132			
23.	Horry	1113		State Average	1031
24.	Sumter	1113			
25.	Darlington	1087			

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 LAUREL STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

*SOUTH CAROLINA PER CAPITA INCOME ESTIMATES - 1961
Ranking of Cities With Populations of 5,000 and Over

1.	Myrtle Beach	2015	14.	Anderson	1601
2.	Greenville	2003	15.	Rock Hill	1586
3.	North Augusta	1990	16.	Lancaster	1576
4.	Aiken	1977	17.	Union	1561
5.	Columbia	1913	18.	Laurens	1552
6.	Hartsville	1836	19.	Beaufort	1542
7.	Orangeburg	1804	20.	Sumter	1519
8.	Greer	1801	21.	Greenwood	1516
9.	Spartanburg	1797	22.	Chester	1492
10.	Newberry	1744	23.	Conway	1456
11.	Charleston	1708	24.	Gaffney	1446
12.	Camden	1677	25.	Georgetown	1293
13.	Florence	1617	26.	Walterboro	1289

*Note:
Per Capita shown in these rankings is a mathematical average--total net Effective Buying Income divided by total population. Total net Effective Buying Income, or disposable income, includes wages, salaries, and pensions of individuals, proprietors' and rental income, and payments of interest and dividends--less all federal, state, and local income taxes.

Source: Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power

SCEA - Research & Information Division - September 18, 1962

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 LAUREL STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA'S TECHNICAL EDUCATION CENTERS

The State Committee for Technical Education, established by the 1961 General Assembly, is training South Carolina workers for specific jobs.

The $600,000 Technical Education Center in Greenville opened Sept. 5 and has more than 200 students.

Other proposed regional centers with scheduled opening dates are Spartanburg, March, 1963; Richland County, September, 1963; Florence-Darlington, September, 1963; Charleston, September, 1963; Pickens-Oconee-Anderson, September, 1963. No date has been set for the Lancaster center. An application has been approved for a center at York, and construction apparently will depend on what the 1963 General Assembly does about providing more funds for the program. Work is proceeding on plans for a center in Horry County.

In addition, 17 short-term training programs have been completed or are currently operating in 14 communities (without permanent buildings). They are Aynor, Edgefield, Lamar, York (2), Greenwood, Spartanburg, Camden, Great Falls, Conway (2), Marion, Barnwell (2), Saluda, Orangeburg and Florence. Training is provided in metal-working, textiles, woodworking, power sewing and other fields.

The Greenville Center was constructed with funds made available through a county bond issue. The Greenville City Council provided the site. The state paid about $800,000 for equipment and some $300,000 worth of equipment came free of charge from the National Industrial Emergency Reserve, according to the Greenville Piedmont.

The catalog lists these courses: textile technology, data processing, tool and die technology, chemical laboratory technology, technical drafting and design, electronic technology, civil technology, technical secretary, mechanical technology, air conditioning and refrigeration technology, transportation maintenance technology, welding, machine shop, industrial electricity, sewing machine mechanics and also basic core courses, technical core courses, trade core courses and parallel courses.

Courses are designed as training for initial employment and for upgrading of persons presently employed. Applicants must be 16 years of age or older.

Any South Carolina citizen may enroll in a course if he meets the admission requirements, according to the catalog. Eligibility is based upon the necessary aptitudes, abilities and initiative for training in a particular field of work. Students are given the General Aptitude Test Battery.

Officials of the Greenville Council on Human Relations say more than a dozen Negroes have applied for admission to the Greenville Technical Education Center and have taken the tests. The officials say they know of no Negro who has passed the tests and been admitted to a class in the new center.

The center received some 500 applications and 400 inquiries before it opened.

Rejection of unqualified students was said to have kept the enrollment figure low.

During the first eight months of this year projects for industrial construction announced in South Carolina amounted to $136,547,000 with the creation of a total of 11,305 new jobs. The 52 new plants will require the expenditure of $68,156,000 and will employ 7,249. The 63 industrial plant expansions will have cost $68,391,000 with the employment of 4,056 persons.

September 28, 1962

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 LAUREL STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

LEGISLATION REGARDING SOUTH CAROLINA PARKS

The case of Brown v. the South Carolina Forestry Commission and others is pending in U.S. District Court (Columbia) under the jurisdiction of Judge George Bell Timmerman.

Plaintiff seeks to have the court declare unconstitutional certain sections of the South Carolina Code pertaining to segregated parks.

The case is based on the unsuccessful attempt of a group of Negroes to use Myrtle Beach State Park in 1961, and the unsuccessful attempt of another group of Negroes to use Sesqui-Centennial Park near Columbia that year.

The suit is aimed at sections 51-1, 51-2 (sub par. 1), 51-2 (sub par. 4), 51-10 and 54 of the S.C. Code.

These sections provide that the S.C. Forestry Commission may maintain only racially segregated parks, and that no persons shall have access to state parks without express permission.

Penalty for violation of the laws includes a fine not to exceed $5,000 or two years' imprisonment or both.

The suit is an attempt to have the whole scheme of the statutes declared unconstitutional.

NAACP attorneys Lincoln C. Jenkins Jr. and Matthew W. Perry of Columbia represent the plaintiff.

They claim the laws violate the "due process" and the "equal protection" clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment.

They claim the laws are "patently unconstitutional."

Edisto Beach State Park was closed more than four years ago when a group of Negroes attempted to use it. It remains closed.

A suit, Clark v. Flag, was initiated. The U.S. Court of Appeals declared the issues moot, and plaintiff's attorneys did not pursue it.

There are 23 South Carolina state parks. Three of them were built for Negroes (Pleasant Ridge Park in upper Greenville County, Hunting Island Park in Beaufort County and Huntington Beach Park in Georgetown County.)

THE CASE of Walker and others v. the Mayor of Greenville and others is in U.S. District Court (Greenville) under the jurisdiction of Judge C.C. Wyche.

It grew out of an unsuccessful attempt of NAACP young people to use the Greenville Municipal Skating Rink Feb. 18, 1961.

It asks the striking down of the City of Greenville custom of allowing only White persons to use certain parks and park facilities. It is not aimed at any law, because there is no City of Greenville law forbidding Negroes to use parks and park facilities.

A motion for a preliminary injunction against segregation of the Cleveland Park rink was heard by Judge Wyche Aug. 20, 1962.

The Cleveland Park (white) rink and the Green Forest Park (Negro) rink were closed Sept. 11, 1962.

The following is from the Greenville News of Sept. 12, 1962:

"City Council in a surprise move last night at its regular meeting voted unanimously to close the city-operated skating rinks at Cleveland Park and Green Forest Park.

"It was not a matter that has been placed on the formal agenda and aldermen had given no other advance indication that such action would be considered.

"Mrs. Alden Simpson, chairman of the parks and recreation committee, asked and got council permission to suspend the rules to take up the matter. Her motion to discontinue operation of the facilities for both Whites and Negroes got quick support..."

September 28, 1962

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 LAUREL STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

EDUCATION REPORT - FUNCTIONAL ILLITERACY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTIES	Total Population	Non-white Pop.	%Non-white	Total Adults 25 yr.over	Functional Illiterates 25 yr.over	%Functional Illiterates 25 Yr.over
1. Abbeville	21,419	6,854	31.9	11,916	2,507	22.9
2. Aiken	81,083	21,391	26.3	40,093	7,010	17.4
3. Allendale	11,362	7,169	63.0	5,283	1,801	34.0
4. Anderson	98,476	19,242	19.5	52,051	10,172	19.5
5. Bamberg	16,274	9,079	55.7	7,525	2,004	26.6
6. Barnwell	17,659	7,666	43.4	8,161	1,896	23.2
7. Beaufort	44,187	17,158	38.8	15,741	3,224	20.4
8. Berkeley	38,196	18,981	49.6	16,023	4,612	28.7
9. Calhoun	12,256	8,232	67.1	5,404	1,408	26.0
10. Charleston	216,382	78,911	36.4	99,382	14,646	14.7
11. Cherokee	35,205	7,440	21.1	17,703	4,473	25.2
12. Chester	30,888	12,378	40.0	15,431	3,837	24.8
13. Chesterfield	33,717	12,504	37.0	15,798	4,500	28.4
14. Clarendon	29,490	20,154	68.3	11,858	3,969	33.4
15. Colleton	27,816	14,226	51.1	13,225	3,879	29.3
16. Darlington	52,928	23,496	44.3	24,085	5,806	24.1
17. Dillon	30,584	14,218	46.4	12,971	3,973	30.6
18. Dorchester	24,383	11,943	48.9	11,271	2,850	25.2
19. Edgefield	15,735	9,154	58.1	7,128	1,650	23.1

COUNTIES	Total Population	Non-white Pop.	%Non-white	Total Adults 25 Yr-over	Functional Illiterates 25 yr.over	%Functional Illiterates 25 yr.over
20.Fairfield	20,713	12,328	59.5	9,614	2,961	30.7
21.Florence	84,438	36,467	43.1	39,050	9,227	23.6
22.Georgetown	34,798	18,144	52.1	14,701	4,607	31.3
23.Greenville	209,776	36,978	17.6	108,608	15,704	14.4
24.Greenwood	44,343	13,119	29.5	23,954	4,191	17.4
25.Hampton	17,425	9,400	53.9	8,022	2,554	31.8
26.Horry	68,247	18,264	26.7	30,635	5,811	18.9
27.Jasper	12,237	7,633	62.3	5,426	2,014	37.1
28.Kershaw	33,585	13,366	39.7	15,841	3,788	23.9
29.Lancaster	39,352	10,617	26.9	18,938	3,669	19.3
30.Laurens	47,609	14,039	29.4	24,232	5,884	24.2
31. Lee	21,832	14,351	65.7	8,959	2,840	31.6
32.Lexington	60,726	10,504	17.2	30,472	4,250	13.9
33.McCormick	8,629	5,330	61.7	3,756	1.058	28.1
34.Marion	32,814	17,615	55.8	14,402	3,696	25.6
35.Marlboro	28,529	13,953	48.9	13,036	3,859	29.6
36.Newberry	29,416	10,437	35.4	15,839	3,175	20.0
37.Oconee	40,204	4,283	10.6	19,086	3,902	20,4
38.Orangeburg	68,559	41,221	60.1	30,374	7,889	25.9
39.Pickens	46,030	4,642	10.0	23,721	4.196	17.6
40.Richland	200,102	65,175	32.5	95,106	12,282	12.9
41.Saluda	14,554	5,390	36.7	7,295	1,242	17.0
42.Spartanburg	156,830	34,729	22.1	82,452	15,330	18.5
43.Sumter	74,941	35,151	46.9	32,149	6,366	19.8
44.Union	30,015	8,887	29.6	15,588	3,623	23.2
45.Williamsburg	40,932	27,229	66.5	16,352	5,121	31.3
46.York	78,760	22,554	28.6	38,080	7,333	19.2

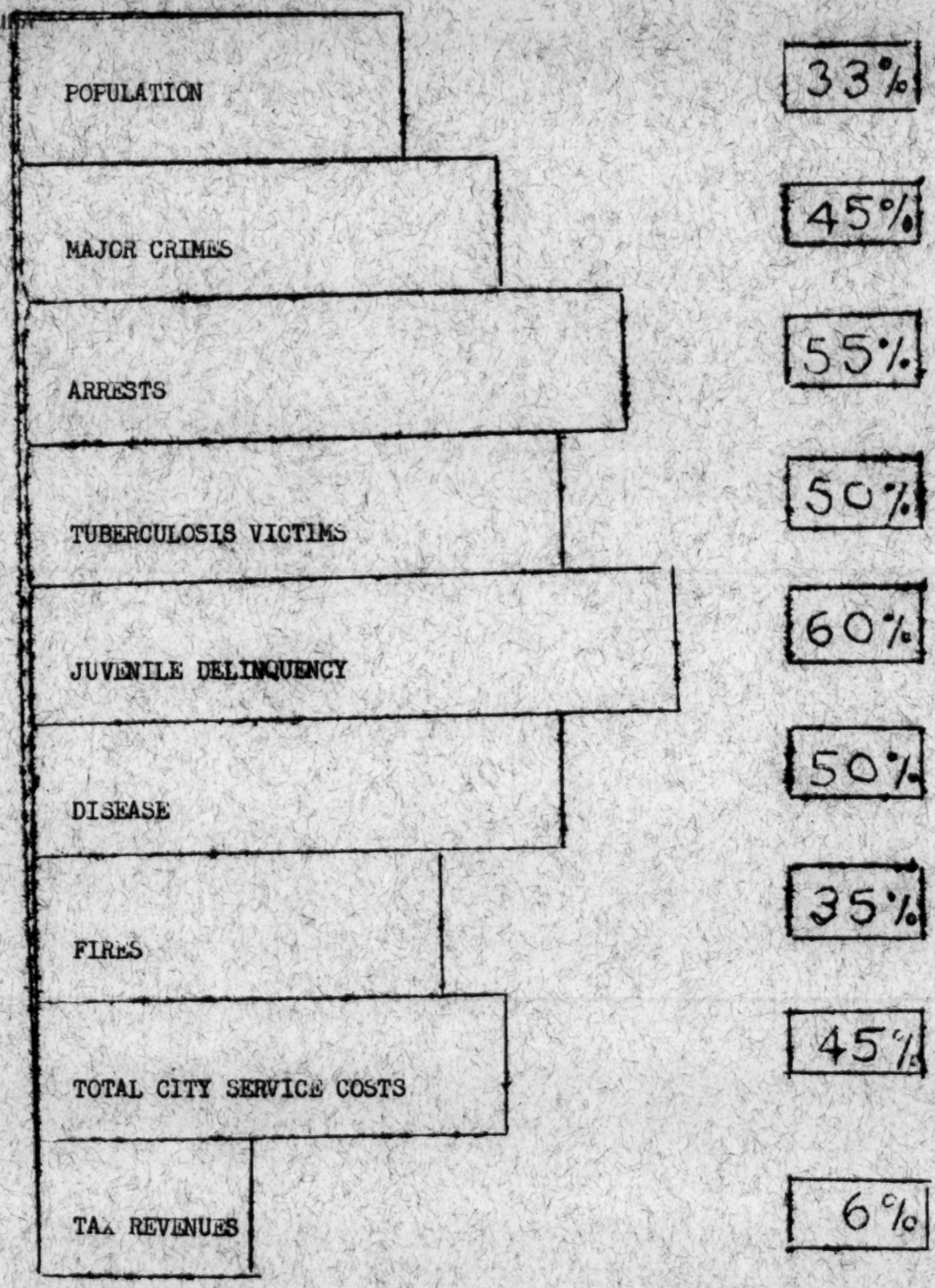
Total Population: 2,382,594
Total Non-White: 831,962
Total %Non-white 34.9
Total Adults-25yr. and over 1,135,907
Total Functional Illiterates 230,789
Total %Functional Illiterates 20.3

Data in this report was secured through the State Department of Education, Division of Adult Education and is based on the 1960 statistical Census Reports, US Bureau of Census

Functional illiterate means an adult with less than 5th grade education.

Slum Balance Sheet

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 LAUREL STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA



City taxes spent in slums	45%
Real Estate tax from slums	6%
Subsidy to slums	31%

Compiled by Federal Works Agency Public Buildings Administration

500 copies

DIRECTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARIES

(** - Integrated)
(## - Has bi-racial board)

LIBRARY	ADDRESS OF HEADQUARTERS	PHONE	CHIEF LIBRARIAN
Abbeville County Library	Donalds, S.C.		Mrs. F.C. Hawthorne
Abbeville Public Library	Abbeville, S.C.		Mrs. John Hughes
Aiken-Barnwell-Edgefield Regional	Box 909, Aiken, S.C.	MI 8-8961	Josephine Crouch
Aiken County Public Library	224 Laurens St., Aiken	MI 9-2352	Mrs. Elizabeth C. Moore
Allendale-Hampton-Jasper Regional	Allendale, S.C.	584-2181	Mrs. Vernon Brunson
Anderson County Library	Anderson, S.C.	CA 6-1161	Mrs. Herman Rice
Bamberg County Library	Bamberg, S.C.		Mrs. E.A. Hooten
Barnwell County Library	Barnwell, S.C.		Mrs. Fay B. McNab
##Beaufort Township Library	Box 590, Beaufort, S.C.	JA 4-5646	Mrs. J.C. Bishop
Berkeley County Library	Box 876, Moncks Corner	825-5801	Mrs. Marion T. Rudloff
Calhoun County Public Library	St. Matthews, S.C.	7461	Mrs. Clara T. McCabe
Carnegie Free Library	Union, S.C.		
Carnegie Public Library	219 W. Liberty St., Sumter	SP 3-7373	Chapman J. Milling Jr.
Chapin Memorial Library	Myrtle Beach, S.C.	448-5061	Mrs. Shirley W. Boone
**Charleston County Free Library	404 King St., Charleston	RA 3-1645	Emily Sanders
Cherokee County Public Library	Gaffney, S.C.	IV 9-6717	Nell Garrard
Chester County Free Public	Chester, S.C.	385-3530	Flint A. Norwood
Colleton County Memorial Library	600 Hampton St., Walterboro	9-1831	
Darlington County Circulating	Darlington, S.C.	EX 3-2341	Annie James
Darlington Public Library	Darlington, S.C.	EX 3-2341	Mrs. E.W. Metzger
Dillon County Library	Latta, S.C.	752-5389	Mrs. C.E. Bethea
Dorchester County Library	St. George, S.C.	563-4248	Mrs. E.O. McMahan
Edgefield County Library	Edgefield, S.C.	6347	Mrs. M.H. Mims
Fairfield County Library	Winnsboro, S.C.	9-2741	Mrs. Mary H. QuattleBaum
Florence County Circulating	Florence, S.C.		Mrs. J.R. Mellette
**Florence Public Library	319 S. Irby St., Florence	MO 9-6424	Mrs. Marguerite G. Thompson
Georgetown County Memorial	Georgetown, S.C.	2-9901	Mrs. Mary S. Bonds
**Greenville Public Library	420 N. Main St., Greenville	CE 5-8516	Charles E. Stow
Greenwood City and County Public	North Main St., Greenwood	OR 9-8792	Elizabeth L. Porcher
Hartsville Township Memorial	Box 580, Hartsville	ED 2-7682	Mrs. Dallan McKown
Horry County Memorial Library	Conway, S.C.	8041	Mrs. Catherine H. Lewis
Kershaw County Library	Box 172, Camden	HE 2-3528	Mrs. Marie S. Jackson

(OVER)

LIBRARY	ADDRESS OF HEADQUARTERS	PHONE	CHIEF LIBRARIAN
Kingstree Carnegie Library	135 Hampton Ave.,Kingstree		
Lake City Public Library	Lake City, S.C.		Mrs. Margaret K. Eatmon
Lancaster County Library	W. Gay St., Lancaster	283-4600	Mrs. Paul M. Belk
Laura M. Towne Library	Frogmore, S.C.	JA 4-4459	Mrs. Ethel G. Bailey
Laurens County Library	Laurens, S.C.	503	Mrs. Phil D. Huff
Lee County Public Library	Bishopville,S.C.	HU 4-5921	Mrs. George R. Muldrow
Lexington County Circulating	Batesburg, S.C.	KE 2-6362	Lorena Miller
McCormick County Library	McCormick, S.C.		Mrs. J.E. Strom
Manning Library	Manning, S.C.	435-6091	Mrs. C.R. Clark
Marion County Library	Dozier St., Marion,S.C.	706	Mrs. Virginia D. Brunson
Marion Public Library	101 E. Court St., Marion	883	Mrs. Lucy M. Joyner
Marlboro County Public Library	Bennettsville, S.C.		Mrs. Dorothy J. Morrell
Matheson Memorial Library	Cheraw, S.C.		Mrs. Austin Brewer Sr.
Mullins Public Library	Mullins, S.C.		Mrs. Charles B. Gasque
Newberry-Saluda Regional	Newberry,S.C.	1333	Mrs. Joella Neal
Nichols Public Library	Nichols, S.C.		Eulee Williams
Oconee County Library	Walhalla, S.C.	NE 8-2095	Louise T. Stem
Orangeburg County Free Library	Box 502, Orangeburg	JE 4-1429	Mrs. J.S. Ulmer Jr.
Pickens County Library	110 W. First Ave.,Easley	UL 9-9679	Mary Aiken
**Richland County Public Library	1400 Sumter St.,Columbia	AL 3-7006	Mrs. Wagood Bostick
Rock Hill Public Library	Oakland Ave., Rock Hill	327-3630	Mrs. Paul Carson
**Spartanburg Public Library	Spartanburg, S.C.	585-2441	George R. Linder
Timrod Library	Summerville, S.C.		Mrs. Sherwood Miler Sr.
Union County Free Library	Box 205,Union, S.C.		Mrs. Nita B. Sinclair
Ware Shoals Community Foundation	Ware Shoals, S.C.	GL 6-7613	Mrs. Louise A. Young
York County Library	Clover, S.C.	AC 2-3474	Mrs. Paul Blanks
York Township Free Library	York, S.C.		Mrs. Helen L. Ervin

(Estellene P. Walker is administrative head of the S.C. State Library Board, 1001 Main St., Columbia. Phone AL 2-2868).

9/28/62

25 copies

Daniel Hopes S. C. Has No Strife

(Greenville News, October 5, 1962)

Former U. S. Senetor Charles E. Daniel, head of one of the South's largest construction corporations, said here yesterday that a duplication of the Mississippi integration crisis in South Carolina probably would not hurt the state's industrial growth.

Mr. Daniel, chairman of Daniel Construction Co., said, "I sincerely hope South Carolinaans will not get involved in a situation like that".

Mr. Daniel continued, "I do not think we are going to let a situation develop in South Carolina as it did in Mississippi. Therefore, I do not believe we are going to be involved in the problems that develop from it."

If there should be a duplication of the Mississippi strife in South Carolina, he said, the state still would be able to continue its industrial growth.

Sympathy For Mississippi; Solemn Thoughts for S. C.

(Greencille Piedmont, October 2, 1962)

South Carolina feels especially close to Mississippi, despite the physical distance separating the two states.

There are strong blood ties linking South Carolina and Mississippi. They go back to the Magnolia State's earliest days when numerous South Carolinians went west to help populate the territory. Numerous South Carolinians have kissing cousins out there. An example of this close kinship is Mississippi's U. S. Sen. John Stennis. He has many relatives in lower Greenville County and delights in visiting them whenever possible.

Their close ties of blood, their common traditions, their common aspirations and problems, therefore, make South Carolina and Mississippi the closest of sisters.

It is only natural, then, that South Carolinians today look with sorrow, sympathy and understanding at the plight of their sister state. In truth the tragedy at Ole Miss is striking home in South Carolina, because it is this state's kith and kin being torn by the bitterness of the integration struggle.

With a feeling of horror, the thinking South Carolinian realizes full well that what has happened in Mississippi can happen in South Carolina. It can unless South Carolinians take to heart the harsh lessons taughts by the federal government in Little Rock and New Orleans and now being repeated at the University of Mississippi.

It should be clear to practically everyone that no amount of public resistence in any state can overcome the power of the federal government. It should be equally clear that resistence only makes worse the plight of the state, once a federal court has issued an integration order.

Try as we might to find an effective way to resist, there is none, as Mississippi now learns to its sorrow. The government has the guns and bayonets to back up its court's orders - and that is the whole story.

Even as they sorrow with Mississippi in her suffering, thinking South Carolinians hope the lesson is being impressed upon the leaders of this state and upon all the people of this state.

South Carolina faces some stern trials in the not too distant future, and undoubtedly will suffer some damage. The only question is whether the state can muster the will and the strength to handle the situation itself. This South Carolina must steel itself to do, come what may, lest it experience the same ordeal which now grips Mississippi.

Courts Must be Preserved

(Walterboro Press and Standard, October 4, 1962)

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessing[illegible] liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish th[illegible] Constitution of the United States of America" This is the pream[illegible]

MUTILATED PAGE(S)

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. ARTICLE III, SECTION 1 SAYS "THE JUDICAL POWER OF THE UNITED STATES SHALL BE VESTED IN ONE SUPREME COURT, AND IN SUCH INFERIOR COURTS AS THE CONGRESS MAY FROM TIME TO TIME ORDAIN AND ESTABLISH. . ."

MUCH HAS BEEN HEARD ABOUT CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS AND STATES RGIHTS BEING IGNORED IN THE MISSISSIPPI ORDEAL. BUT THE SITUATION DEVELOPED TO A POINT WHERE REGRETABLY AMERICAN TROOPS HAD TO BE CALLED OUT TO PROTECT THEIR FELLOW MAN. THIS HAD TO BE DONE WHETHER THE PRESIDENT WAS KENNEDY, EISENHOWER OR WASHINGTON, AND IT HAS BEEEN DONE HALF A DOZEN OR MORE TIMES SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THIS CONSTITUTION.

AS UNPALATABLE AND UNPOPULAR AS THE FEDERAL COURTS DECISION THAT JAMES MERIDITH WAS TO ATTEND THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, THIS ORDER HAD TO BE CARRIED OUT OR THIS COUNTRY WOULD HAVE DISINTEGRATED INTO 50 INDEPENDENT, UNREASONABLE AND INCOMPATIBLE STATES AND THE PERFECT UNION WOULD ALSO HAVE DISINTEGRATED. MISSISSIPPI'S GOVERNOR DID NOT HELP THE SITUATION BY ATTEMPTING TO USE THE OUTDATED "INTERDISPOSITION" THEORY OF GOVERNMENT. UNTIL THE FEDERAL COURTS HAD RULED, HE WOULD HAVE BEEN DERELICT IN HIS DUTY IF HE HAD NOT FOUGHT AND OPPOSED THE BREAKING DOWN OF THE BARRIERS OF THE UNIVERSITY. BUT, WHEN THE COURTS RULED, THERE WAS NO CHOICE LEFT BUT TO CONCEDE AND ATTEMPT TO MAKE THE TRANSITION AS SMOOTHLY AS POSSIBLE.

THERE IS A TIME TO FIGHT AND THERE IS A TIME TO ADMIT DEFEAT AND ACCEPT IT GRACEFULLY. NOTHING COMES FROM FIGHTING THE INEVITABLE AND AS A RESULT THE ENTIRE SOUTH AND PARTICULARLY MISSISSIPPI, AND THE UNITED STATES AS VIEWED BY THE WORLD, HAS SUFFERED A BLACK EYE. TO DAY NOTHING OF THE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY DAMAGES, AND COSTS INVOLVED IN THE ENTIRE INVASION.

UNDER OUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PLEASE ALL OF THE PEOPLE ALL OF THE TIME. THE SUPREME COURT'S FAMOUS "BLACK MONDAY" DECISION IS NOT A POPULAR NOR WELL ACCEPTED RULING, PARTICULARLY IN THE SOUTH, BUT IT IS THE LAW OF THE LAND. AS THE CONSTITUTION MAKES THIS BODY WHAT ITS TITLE INDICATES, THE INFERIOR COURTS MUST ABIDE ACCORDINGLY. THIS IS AS IT SHOULD BE AND MUST BE IF OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS TO SURVIVE.

WHAT IS SORELY NEEDED ARE LEADERS, POLITICAL AND OTHERWISE, WHO HAVE THE COURAGE TO STAND UP AND SPEAK THE TRUTH AND LEAD THE PEOPLE THROUGH THESE PERILIOUS AND TRYING TIMES - AND NOT TO CONTINUE TO MAKE POLOTICAL HAY FROM EVERY INCIDENT. THE COURTS HAVE RULED AND THE PEOPLE ARE GOING TO HAVE TO ACCEPT AT LEAST TOKEN INTEGRATION. IF THE APPLICANT IN MISSISSIPPE HAD BEEN GRATED ADMISSION, TREATED LIKE ANY OTHER STUDENT AND IGNORED AFTER ADMISSION, HE WOULD HAVE LEFT SCHOOL WITHIN A SHORT WHILE. HOWEVER DUE TO THE EXTREME RADICALISM OF SOME, HE ACHIEVED HIS PURPOSE OF CREATING CONFUSION AND OBTAINING PUBLICITY TO HIS CAUSE.

IT IS NOT EASY TO ACCEPT A CHANGE IN A MODE OF LIFE AND IN CUSTOMS OF LONG YEARS STANDING. OUR SYMPATHIES GO TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI FOR THE UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT AND PUBLICITY.

BUT ONE FACT REMAINS AND THIS IS THE CRUX OF THE SITUATION - WHEN OUR JUDICIAL SYSTEMS FALLS, SO DOES THIS COUNTRY.

GREAT SILENCE

(GREENWOOD INDEX-JOURNAL, OCTOBER 3, 1962)

ALMOST ALL SOUTH CAROLINA'S POLITICAL LEADERS HAVE DUTIFULLY COME FORWARD, ONE BY ONE, TO EXPRESS THEIR ADMIRATION FOR GOVERNOR BARNETT OF MISS.

THEY ARE NOT ALONE IN THIS. A LOT OF PEOPLE HAVE ADMIRATION FOR BARNETT'S PERSONAL COURAGE AND HIS DETERMINATION TO STAND FOR WHAT HE THOUGHT WAS RIGHT. THE MAN ON THE STREET HAS FELT THIS, BUT HE ALSO KNEW AND HAS SAID SO THAT BARNETT COULD NOT WIN IN HIS EFFORTS TO PRVENT THE ENROLLMENT OF MEREDITH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT NOT A SINGLE POLITICAL LEADER HAS COUPLED HIS EXPRESSIONS OF ADMIRATION FOR BARNETT WITH ANY REALISTIC APPRAISAL OF THE SITUATION. THE FFECT OF WHAT THEY HAVE DONE IS TO GIVE ADDED HOPE TO PEOPLE IN THIS STATE THAT THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OR SOMEBODY CAN DEFY FEDERAL COURT ORDERS WHEN THEY COME IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

IT IS A CONTINUATION TO THE VERY LAST OF THIS BUILDING UP OF FALSE HOPE THAT SOUTHERN POLITICIANS HAVE BEEN GUILTY OF SINCE THE U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION IN 1954.

THE ORDINARY PERSON IN SOUTH CAROLINA KNEW THAT BARNETT WAS DOOMED TO LOSE. EITHER THE PEOPLE OUT OF OFFICE HAVE MORE ASTUTENESS THAN THOSE IN OFFICE OR THERE IS A SHAMEFUL UNWILLINGNESS OF THOSE IN PUBLIC OFFICE TO TELL PEOPLE WHAT THEY MUST KNOW IN THEIR HEARTS TO BE TRUE.

THE EFFECT, WHATEVER, THE CAUSE, IS TO BUILD UP IN SOUTH CAROLINA, A FALSE HOPE AND LEAD TO A REPETITION OF WHAT IS HAPPENING IN MISSISSIPPI, WHAT GOVERNOR VANDIVER OF GEORGIA CALLS "AN EXERCISE IN FUTILITY".

THE TIME IS NOW FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

(FLORENCE MORNING NEWS, OCTOBER 4, 1962)

IF EVER SOUTH CAROLINIANS WERE CALLED UPON TO CHART A COURSE WITH REASON AND SOBERNESS, THE TIME IS NOW. THE DEBATE ON WHAT HAPPENED AT OXFORD AND WHY WILL BE A LONG ONE AND WITH LITTLE AVAIL UNLESS ITS LESSONS ARE LEARNED.

IN SOME QUARTERS GOV. ROSS BARNETT WILL BE PRAISED FOR HIS COURAGE; IN OTHERS, HE WILL BE CONDEMNED FOR TAKING THE COURSE WHICH IN MISSISSIPPI, THEY SAY, REQUIRED NO COURAGE. IT DEPENDS ON THE POINT OF VIEW AND THE EMOTIONS AND MORES INVOLVED.

BUT WHOEVER WE BLAME AND WHATEVER THE VERDICT, ONE OF THE SADDEST CHAPTERS IN AMERICAN HISTORY HAS BEEN WRITTEN.

THE FOCUS WILL NOW TURN TO SOUTH CAROLINA AS IT HAS ALREADY BEGUN TO DO. WE, TOO, WILL FACE THE MOMENT OF TRUTH, AS IT HAS BEEN CERTAIN WE WOULD EVER SINCE 1954.

DURING RECENT YEARS WE HAVE, IN POINT OF PROGRESS, BEEN AMONG THE NATION'S FIRST-RANKING STATES. IF THE STATISTICS DON'T SHOW A FAVORABLE COMPARISON WITH OTHER STATES IN DEGREE OF ACHIEVEMENT, IT IS BECAUSE WE HAVE HAD SO FAR TO COME. WE COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH EVERY OTHER STATE, AND FAR EXCEED MANY, IN THE LONG STRIDES WE HAVE MADE FROM THE POINT OF STARTING.

OUR INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IS A STORY OF DYNAMIC GROWTH AND LEADERSHIP. IN AGRECULTURE, WE HAVE SUCCESSFULLY ORIENTED TO THE AGRICUTURAL REVOLUTION WHICH HAS SWEPT AWAY THE FOUNDATION OF AN OLD ONE-CROP, UNBALANCED, LOW-CAPITAL FARM ECONOMY. IN EDUCATION, WE HAVE MADE GIANT STRIDES, BOTH IN OUR AWARENESS OF ITS IMPORTANCE AND OUR ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROVIDING IT IN QUALITY.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA, THE LAST DECADE HAS SEEN US FACING FORWARD IN PRIDE, IN COOPERATION, IN COMMITMENT. NOVER IN OUR HISTORY HAS THE FUTURE LOOMED SO BRIGHT, OR SO CHALLENDING TO THE DEDICATION, ABILITY AND LEADERSHIP OF OUR PEOPLE.

IN THE FOREFRONT OF THIS SOUTH CAROLINA PROGRESS HAS BEEN THE COUNTIES COMPRISING THE PEE DEE. WE HAVE BEGUN TO THINK AS ONE REGION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A POTENTIAL WHICH WE ARE JUST NOW COMING TO EVALUATE WITH SOME ACCURACY.

BUT OVER SOUTH CAROLINA, AS OVER MISSISSIPPI AND OTHER SOUTHERN STATES, HAS HUND A CLOUD. HOW WILL OUR PEOPLE AND OUR LEADERSHIP REACT WITH THE MOMENT OF TRUST ARRIVES AS IT DID IN MISSISSIPPI?

NORTH CAROLINA FACED IT TO THE NORTH OF US AND TO THE SOUTH OF US, GEORGIA. THEIR DECISION WAS HAMMERED OUT NOT ON THE BASIS OF AGREEMENT WITH THE SUPREME COURT DECISION BUT IN RESPECT FOR THE LAW.

IF THE LESSONS FROM THERE AND OTHER STATES HAVE ANY MEANING FOR SOUTH CAROLINA, THEY POINT OUT WHAT CAN'T BE SUCCESSFULLY DONE. THE LEGAL BATTLE CAN BE TAKEN DOWN TO THE LAST COURT OF APPEAL. THAT IS PROPER AND FAIR. THAT HAS BEEN THE BATTLELINE ON WHICH WE HAVE FOUGHT. IN SO DOING WE HAVE PRESERVED THE PEACE AND HONOR OF OUR STATE. EVEN WHILE THAT BATTLE ONTINUED, WE HAVE MADE THE PROGRESS WHICH HAS PLACED US AMONG TOP-RANKING STATES OFTTHE NATION.

BUT WHEN THE LAST COURT HAS SPOKEN, THERE IS NO FURTHER APPEAL EXCEPT TO ANARCHY. AND WITH ANARCHY, THE WHOLE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT COMES TUMBLING DOWN AND WITH IT OUR FAVORED POSITION OF PROGRESS.

THERE ARE LESSONS APLENTY FOR EVERYONE FROM OXFORD. BUT OUT OF THE SHAMBLES THIS ONE LESSON HAS SPECIAL MEANING FOR SOUTH CAROLINA NOW. IT CAN BE SIMPLE STATED THUS:

IN OUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT, THERE IS A POINT TO WHICH WE CAN GO. BEOYND THAT POINT, IT BECOMES, AS GOV. ERNEST VANDIVER OF GEORGIA DESCRIBED IT, "AN EXERCISE IN FUTILITY".

WRITERS OF THE ABOVE EDITORIALS DESERVE LETTERS OF COMMENDATION FROM PEOPLE OF GOOD WILL.

MANY SOUTH CAROLINIANS HAVE WRITTEN TO GOVERNOR-ELECT RUSSELL TO DEPLORE HIS DISAPPOINTING STATEMENT.

MORE SUCH LETTERS SHOULD BE WRITTEN.

LD ✓
SB ✓
PR

GIL ROWLAND
35 W. MOUNTAIN VIEW AVENUE
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Oct. 25, 1962

Dear Paul,

I enjoyed my visit in your office. And I think I profited from my sessions with you, Mr. Muse and Dr. Dunbar.

You said you would like to see copies of anything I sent out.

My mailing list started with about 100 persons I visited. Suggested names have brought it over 150.

Interest has been encouraging.

I will appreciate any suggestions.

Sincerely,

Gil

Gil Rowland

List of Desegr. Libraries attached

750 copies

LET'S NOT KID OURSELVES (An editorial in the Columbia Record - 10-9-62)

Let us not kid ourselves.

Not much time remains and self-deception is a luxury we can't afford.

The walls of our Jericho, our citadel of public school segregation, are going to come tumbling down. Not all at once. Brick by brick.

How shall we react?

Examples are before us: Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana --our sister Southern states in the old Confederacy.

We have growled like Virginia in the past. Louder than Floridians. But not so angrily as Alabamians.

We have sought an escape route, honorably. Our Gressette Committee dutifully has catalogued legal device after legal device. All have been failures when tried elsewhere.

Through our efforts, we have found time, successfully, for adjustment. But time is now being exhausted.

Shall we add the name or names of Clemson, Columbia, Rock Hill or Charleston to Little Rock and Oxford?

Constantly and unswervingly, the Record's public and private position has been that the state of South Carolina should resist desegregation by every conceivable legal move.

Constantly and unswervingly, the Record's simultaneously expressed judgment has been that under no circumstances should South Carolina either encourage, abet or countenance violence of any description.

Others have shared, and do share, our feeling on violence. Today, we find it good to hear voices of young and old, entreating us all to a respect for and obedience of the law. The older voices: the Rev. Dr. Neil Truesdale of Newberry and former U.S. Senator Charles Daniel of Greenville. The younger voice: the editor of the Gamecock, student newspaper at the University, Joan Bollott.

To each we say: you have spoken wisely in discountenancing a repetition of Little Rock and Oxford in South Carolina.

To them, we also say: there are literally thousands of responsible Carolinians, yielding to no man in their love and devotion for this state, who share your convictions and who are determined that South Carolina shall remain a state of courage, justice and honor.

Our inheritance is too great to blacken the name of South Carolina with cowardice, injustice and dishonor.

OUTCOME ON DELTA AFFECTS US (An editorial in the Cheraw Chronicle - 10-4-62)

Those people in South Carolina who want to see this state maintain its system of higher public education and keep the doors open at Clemson College, the University of South Carolina, and the Medical College of South Carolina will be glad that Gov. Barnett bowed to the United States and hope that he will ultimately be repudiated by the people of Mississippi themselves.

For if he should finally prevail in Mississippi, his only alternative would be to close the state university, assuming that Negro applicant James Meredith holds firm in his determination to attend school there. A victory by radicals in Mississippi would strengthen the hand of the dwindling number of extremists in South Carolina. If they should gain the upper hand here, then we could expect the same sort of agony that the people of Mississippi are now enduring.

The state university system would be abandoned, higher education would suffer, and the economic opportunity of South Carolina, now so bright, would grow dim indeed. If, however, moderation triumphs in Mississippi, which it well may, given a boost by a firm show of federal strength, then there will be little or no trouble in South Carolina when the time comes that one of our state institutions is ordered to admit a Negro student. Who knows, we might even be smart enough to anticipate a court order and do it voluntarily.

If we follow the example of Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia, Louisana, Texas, Florida, Arkansas, and North Carolina, rather than Mississippi and Alabama, in the matter of admitting qualified Negro students to our colleges, universiti and graduate schools, our future will be much more secure.

- -

SOUTH CAROLINA'S COURSE (an editorial in the Columbia State - 10-9-62).

If from the musty and shadowy recesses of law there is yet to emerge a so-far-curtained means of saving the authority of the states, its appearance would indeed be a miracle of this momentous mid-century period. It isn't in the cards.

We join in the South Carolina hope that this will somehow occur and that there will be restored the rights most southerners believe reside for the states in the Constitution of what was our carefully-formed union.

But there has been nothing in the interpretations of the Law over the last decade which indicates any such salvation, which is especially pertinent to life as it is at this moment in South Carolina, and as it has been. Every judicial decision in this struggle of the states versus the national government has indicated the opposite. (OVER)

Mississippi, when the crisis came, took refuge in the Tenth Amendment and a governor's resolve, strongly supported by the constituency , not to yield. But federal power forced court-ordered compliance on Mississippi and placed it in the company of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Florid Georgia and Louisana where some integration of the races in publicly-financed educational institutions had already come about. And Mississippi, after a remarkable example of last-ditch defiance, definitely has lost. James H. Meredith has been enrolled in its state university. The Fourth Circuit United States Court of Appeals las week seemed to leave the broad inference that it would order the admission of a Negro as a student in Clemson College, South Carolina. It has not so ordered, and may not, but the inference was left. Perhaps somewhere, in this very case of another, a so-far hidden and effective legal means will be discovered to thwart it all, but if it exists it remains enshrouded in its hiding place. All the court has done so far in the Clemson case is to refuse a hurry-up admission of the Negro applicant; it hasn't acted against his eventual acceptance and has gone so far as to say that if his case prevails time would permit his entry for the second semester, beginning in February.

And even if Harvey Gantt, the Clemson applicant, should be refused on some technical grounds, within the law, are we reasonably to expect that as time passes there will not be another Negro applicant acceptable to the court?

Unless there should be some gracious revelation in the law to prevent it, it would seem that South Carolina and Alabama can hope for, but not validly expect, exemption from a national policy so firm as to be backed by the might of the federal army. This does not make the federal courts right and South Carolinians and Alabamians wrong in their sincere and sturdy belief in the status quo; it simply underlines again the growth, despite the stipulations of the Constitution, of overpowering and fateful federalism.

In these circumstances, what is the admonition to South Carolinians? It is, of course, to go the "last mile" in legal resistance, as it is in the Clemson case. If the Law is yet to reveal victory for state discretion, thus miraculously reversing much which has gone before, the revelation would come only through exhaustive pursuit of the Law.

This pursuit should be supported. But beyond that, as has been clearly demonstrated in state after state, there would appear to be no "last mile" for truly law-abiding non-violent people.

- -

TIME TO TAKE COUNSEL (An editorial in the Rock Hill Evening Herald - 10-3-62).

It is time to take counsel among ourselves and pledge not to let the disgrace be repeated in our state. With all the fervor at our command, South Carolinians must urge temperance on all sides. Let no blood be spilled here over the question of racial integration.

South Carolina's kinship with Mississippi is deep-rooted and long standing. The state populations are similarly constituted. Mississippi has 1,257,000 white and 916,000 Negroes. South Carolina has 1,550,000 whites and 830,000 Negroes. So alike are we in history and habits that what happened in Mississippi is a burning warning on the wall to every South Carolinian.

This is not the only handwriting on the wall. The record is there from state after state. Court-ordered integration has been accepted, however unwillingly, with peace and quiet in more states than in those where it was forced by tear gas and bayonets.

We who ask temperance must also behave with temperance. Let us have done with the rallying cries of those who would build their political futures on the senseless course that led to Oxford.

- -

BETTER LEFT UNSAID (An editorial in the Greenwood Index-Journal - 10-3-62).

Governor John Patterson of Alabama says, seemingly with pride, that another Mississippi will result in Alabama when integration attempts are made.

At least South Carolina's public officials have not gone that far.

Donald Russell, who conducted a dignified race for governor and refused to be dragged into a debate on what he would do in such a circumstance, has issued a statement that has disappointed some of his supporters. His Publicly-stated admiration for the man who has led Mississippi into a tragic train of events apparently has not reached the point where he is willing to say he will follow that example, as patterson has.

Now is the meaningful period for building up a mood that will lead to bloodshed and rioting, or an atmosphere of law and order. To Governor Hollings credit, he has done nothing to inflame the people of the state. Mr. Russell has not yet been elected governor. His apparently politically inspired statement has done nothing to smooth his path when and if he has to face such a situation. His words had better been left unsaid.

Duplicate

PROBLEM OF RELATIONSHIP (An editorial in the Florence Morning News -10-7-62)

During these times you listen for words that suggest insight and understanding. Not simply words of wisdom, but of wisdom applied to reality.

We listened to one speak of relationship. "We live in relationship," he said. For an hour he pursued the idea, tracked it down until its meaning came richly alive.

Another spoke of changed conditions requiring new thinking, deep insight, creative in character, and imaginative in scope.

He ticked off the evidence that a diminishing world has made the matter of relationship the key factor of survival.

The truth comes home to us in many forms.

Walter Shirra Jr. zoomed around the earth six times after the sun had risen and before it had set. Between morning coffee breaks, he had crossed and recrossed oceans and continents, moved from daylight to dark and back again, himself and his space capsule a star away from the pull of gravity, streaking through space at an incredible 18,000 miles per hour. In his orbital flight, Schirra added new stress to the importance of relationship. With Astronaut Schirra in space the General Assembly of the United Nations was together again seeking an answer to relationship in the form of debate.

In Cuba, 90 miles offshore from the United States, relationship was being forged in Russian rockets and technicians. In Berlin a wall stands to seal relationship off.

Last Sunday , in Oxford, Miss., relationship rode the points of bayonets, was hurled in angry invectives, in rocks and pop bottles, and in the anarchy of a campus insurrection.

The evidence adds up to the truth once stated by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick that "we have been forced to live together before we are fit to live with."

But to achieve that fitness is the imperative of contemporary times.

Some would do it by preserving inviolate the status quo, by resisting change by nursing mores and guarding traditions. But they become crushed by the tide of history.

Others would apply reason, and imagination, and creative thought, daring to pioneer new approaches in human relations in the same spirit of conquest and adventure that leads us on a path to the moon.

It is an imbalance in the pioneering spirit that leaves us with such a problem of relationship. We are adventuresome in space exploits. In the conquest of the physical universe, we work long and late and united. But along the frontiers of the mind and spirit, where man fronts man in the deadly immediacy of a shrunken world, too many shrink from the facts, and reject the role of the pioneer.

- -

A ROLE FOR RESPONSIBLE LEADERSHIP (Florence morning News editorial - 10-6-62).

If an Oxford, Miss., occurs in South Carolina, an official of the State Development Board believes that so far as a continuance of our present industrial progress is concerned, the state would have to "fold up its tent and go to bed."

Charles Daniel of Greenville disagrees. He believes the state would continue its industrial progress. But he predicts that South Carolina will have no such trouble. He is on record from previous occasions in pleas to South Carolinians to keep their heads and appraise the facts in realistic awareness of their full implications. He apparently believes that public climate in South Carolina is on the side of law and order.

Certainly it is the role of responsible leadership throughout the state to make their voices heard in creating that kind of climate. Let us debate and disagree as vigorously as we please on any subject. But the dignity and prestige of the state require that we support orderly processes of law. Every precedent in our history as a nation supports that view.

Investigations into what happened in Mississippi, let's have them. There's plenty of room for it on both the federal and state side. And let the chips fall where they may. Court battles to protect individual and states' rights are right and proper, providing we are also willing to assume states' responsibilities.

But let us keep the emphasis on law and order. If we do, the Daniel prediction will be accurate. Oxford will not be repeated in South Carolina. And there will be no interruption in our progress.

- -

LITTLE ROCK STILL FEELS EFFECTS OF 1957 RIOTS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

(From the Wall Street Journal - 10-1-62).

LITTLE ROCK -- Five years after the first integration riots at Central High School, Little Rock is still feeling the effect on its development program.

In contrast to the turbulence at the University of Mississippi in (OVER)

Oxford, Miss., Little Rock hasn't had any serious integration problems in three years, and at present 78 Negro students attend classes in eight formerly all-white schools. But statistics indicate a lingering impact of past racial violence on the city's economic growth.

In the eight months before the September 1957 clash between Gov. Faubus and the Federal Government, eight new manufacturing plants came to Little Rock, creating 1,002 new jobs. In the next 4½ years, industry brought 13 new plants and 988 jobs to the city. An official in the Little Rock industrial development program comments, "We still don't like to talk about the school row, but everyone knows it knocked us in the head for four years, and we're not out of it yet."

- -

BAPTISTS TOLD CHRISTIANS MUST BE PREPARED TO GIVE UP PREFERENCES

(Columbia Record - 10-9-62)

The world is being won or lost in terms of what is happening in our communities, the pastor of one of South Carolina's leading Baptist churches declared Monday afternoon at a conference on Christianity and Communism.

Dr. L.D. Johnson, who was called to the pulpit of the First Baptist Church in Greenville recently, said there is a need for a "great groundswell of concern about racial and economic discrimination -- primarily racial.

"Christians must be prepared to give up some of their particular provincial and individual preferences in order to try to present to the world a real concern for implementing Christian principles," he said.

On the economic front, he said that some industrialists and ultra conservatives may be nearer communism than they think -- because their basic approach to everything is materialistic.

And Americans generally are victims of economic determinism to a greater extent than we realize, he said. We teach our children to sell themselves to the highest bidder. And the church doesn't dare take a stand on moral and social issues -- lest we rock the boat and hurt the budget.

"The average Southern Baptist minister is so imbued with the idea of materialistic success that he is practically hogtied and impotent to attack almost any social problem."

Dr. Johnson...was the closing speaker at the all-day conference which was sponsored by the Christian Life Commission of the South Carolina Baptist Convention

- -

THE FACE OF FEAR (An editorial in the Gamecock, University of S.C.)

The face of fear is impassive. The face of fear is bland and unresponsive. The face of fear is ebony skin drawn tightly over bones. The face of fear is white with clenched, hating mouths. The face if fear sometimes says, "Equality may be the worst form of discrimination." It also may say, "Force is admission of failure of diplomacy."

One face is named James Meredith. After a day at the University of Mississippi, it is evident that Meredith's efforts ("for America" not "for himself") to be the first Negro in the all-white school have caused violence, bloodshed and a college-wide guilt complex.

Student rioting -- often led by adult outside elements-- has at present caused several deaths, numerous injuries, and a cessation of classes.

The face of fear stands in the Russell House hall where one Negro janitor says to another,"Go ahead and drink out of that fountain, it won't hurt you."

His answer: "Water sinks battleships." Yes, water sinks battleships and a fountain can become a major incident to a campus inflamed by professional racists or misled students.

South Carolina is one of the last states to fall to the 1954 Supreme Court ruling, but in falling, it will rise -- to prove that education can conquer mob violence.

"What happens to a dream deferred? Does it dry up like a raisin in the sun? ...Maybe it just sags like a heavy load. Or does it explode?"

We at USC must ask this question about integration and use objectivity in answering it. Through education, the face of fear can become the face of faith. (10-5-62)

- -

C.VANN WOODWARD in "The Unreported Crisis in Southern Colleges" (October Harpers Magazine) claims assaults on academic freedom have been mounting in recent years. He recalls the Allen University and Benedict College incidents.

- -

(WHEN HAS THERE BEEN A GREATER NEED FOR CONCERNED SOUTH CAROLINIANS TO MAKE THEMSELVES HEARD? DOES YOUR GOVERNOR-ELECT KNOW HOW YOU FEEL ABOUT THE FUTURE OF YOUR STATE? DO YOUR SENATOR, YOUR HOUSE MEMBERS, YOUR NEWSPAPER EDITOR, YOUR MINISTER AND YOUR FRIENDS KNOW?)

300 copies

SCHOOL CASES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The original 1954 Clarendon County School case "came to a dormant state by reason of inaction on the part of both sides."

The case of Brunson et al v. the Board of Trustees of School District No. 1 of Clarendon County is before the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.
Arguments are scheduled to be heard on the case either Sept. 24 or 26.
The case arose in April, 1960, when 15 Negro parents on behalf of their 42 school-age children, asked for an injunction against the Clarendon School Board, which, it was charged, was operating a segregated school system. The children seek to enter white schools.
May 31, 1962, Judge C.C. Wyche in Federal District Court (Charleston) denied plaintiffs the right to bring a class action in the case.
He ordered that all named except the first, Bobby Brunson, be stricken from the caption.
Plaintiffs were given 20 days to file an amended complaint and make it an individual action.
Attorneys Lincoln Jenkins and Matthew J. Perry appealed the case to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.
Attorney Jenkins called Judge Wyche's ruling "one of the most asinine in his experience," according to Southern School News.
"I don't think that Judge Wyche expects his ruling to be upheld," the attorney said.
He believes the ruling is a delaying action.
He said if the Court of Appeals upholds Judge Wyche, the case will be immediately appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

A similar case, Stanley and others v. the Darlington Area Schools, is now pending before U.S. District Court for the Eastern Division of S.C.
It asks admission of Negroes to white schools.
The case has been postponed pending a ruling of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in the Clarendon County (Brunson) case.
Jenkins and Perry are plaintiffs' attorneys.

A similar case in Charleston is now pending before the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina.
Arguments have been heard on the motion to strike out all persons other than the first-named plaintiff.
No ruling is expected until a Fourth Court of Appeals rules in the Clarendon (Brunson) case.
Plaintiffs' attorneys are Jenkins and Perry.

Harvey B. Gantt, 19, of 111 Cannon St., Charleston, is plaintiff in a suit brought July 9, 1962, in U.S. Western District Court by his father, Christopher Gantt, and directed against R.M. Cooper, president of Clemson College Board of Trustees; the trustees individually; Kenneth Vickery, registrar, and J. T. Anderson, state superintendent of education.
It asked admittance to the college at the current fall term. It seeks to restrain the college from continuing alleged practices of discrimination against admission of Negro students. It also asks the court to enjoin officials from closing the college. It is the first suit aimed at segregation barriers at the college and university level in South Carolina.
The architecture student has completed his sophomore year at Iowa State University. A portion of his out-of-state costs were being paid by the State of South Carolina Regional Educational Board.
The complaint states that the student applied to Clemson twice before.
In answering the complaint, college officials said the current application had not been acted upon because the student had not furnished sufficient information.
On. Sept. 8 plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction was denied by Judge C.C. Wyche.
Presumably, the case will be tried on its merits.
Plaintiff's attorneys are Matthew Perry and Lincoln Jenkins Jr. of Columbia, Donald James Sampson of Greenville, and Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of New York City.
Defendants attorneys are Watkins, Vandiver, Freeman and Kirven of Anderson.
The South Carolina Legislature no longer specifies in its appropriations budget that school funds may be used only for segregated schools, but does say that all school funds are to be issued at the discretion of the Budget and Control Board of which the governor is a member.

****

A HOSPITAL case is scheduled to be argued sept. 24 or 26 before the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. The case was appealed after a motion for preliminary injunction was denied in U.S. District Court.
Jamell Rackley, plaintiff, by her mother and next friend, Gloria Rackley, asks complete desegregation of Orangeburg Regional Hospital.

Sept. 12, 1962

over

On Sept. 14, 1962, UPI quoted NAACP Attorney Matthew Perry as saying:

1. In the Clemson case, attorneys have filed an appeal in Western District Federal Court of a preliminary ruling against racial integration at Clemson this fall.

2. "There will not be any integration of S.C. public schools as of September, but we definitely have not written off Clemson."

3. The U.S. Supreme Court will hear a test case in the legality of sit-ins. It involves, with others, 10 persons arrested on trespassing charges for a demonstration at Kress' store in Greenville.

4. The U.S. Supreme Court will hear the case involving arrest of 187 Negroes who marched on the State House in Columbia in march of this year.

Some Clear Voices Are Emerging As South Carolina Faces Forward

In the wake of the tragedy of Mississippi, the voice of reason is being heard in South Carolina. It is not coming as strong and as clear-voiced as it might and as it eventually will. There are too many conflicting emotions now for the problem to be viewed in its true and total perspective. In their public statements, political leaders from the governor-elect on down have paid homage to the man and the course which were certain to lead to the shambles at Oxford.

But above the voice of the politicians have been other voices which through the heat of debate and the stirring of emotions have begun to emerge with clarity.

These are not voices which believe in integration of the races. The events in Mississippi lifted the debate above the race question onto the high ground of government by law or the end of government by lawlessness.

In that forum, South Carolinians by increasing numbers are being heard in support of orderly processes of law and strict enforcement of the law against any outbreak of lawlessness. In the choice between government by law, even where there is disagreement with the law, and the end of government by anarchy, it becomes increasingly apparent that South Carolina will not choose the course of Mississippi.

Since the moment of truth for this state cannot be far away, this development in public attitude is extremely important and significant. The failure of such a public sentiment to develop in Mississippi in advance of the showdown there explains why Gov. Ross Barnett was able to set the course which has embroiled his state in bitterness and set its progress back for long years. Why that sentiment did not develop is part of a complex of failures apparently involving all strata of the state's life. The error was not in defending a "way of life," not in being mad about the 1954 Supreme Court decision, not in stout allegiance to the doctrine of states' rights, not in opposing integration. On these counts, most South Carolinians stand shoulder to shoulder with Mississippians. The error was in ruling out and therefore to be resisted with force and violence the final authority of the federal courts. That was what brought the house tumbling down, as it was certain to do.

This is what South Carolinians are facing up to and with admirable courage and frankness. Among others, the voice of the press is being heard in responsible tones.

An editorial reprinted on this page today from The State is a thoughtful, calm utterance. The State's sister newspaper, The Columbia Record, says with equal clarity:

"The Record's position has been that the state. . .should resist desegregation by every conceivable legal move. . . .The Record's simultaneously expressed judgment has been that under no circumstances should South Carolina either encourage, abet or countenance violence of any description."

From Greenwood comes an equally clear voice through the Greenwood Index-Journal:

"A familiar and tragic pattern is being repeated in Mississippi. . . .A governor breathes defiance, leads his people to believe he can ignore the superior authority of the federal government. His followers then are so worked up that they simply can't be called off like shutting off a spigot. . . ."

From the Rock Hill Evening Herald comes the same clear warning. In Greenville, The Piedmont echoes the same sentiment.

In support of these sentiments comes a multitude of supporting voices — voices which are opposed to integration, which are in deep disagreement with court decisions, but which accept the fact of federal union and the final authority of the federal government, and which recognize only the legal means of amending the constitution for changing the rules of the game.

FLORENCE MORNING NEWS (10-11-62)

Learning From Mississippi Muddle

South Carolinians, and to be more specific, residents of this Piedmont area, might take a long, hard look at the tragic muddle in Mississippi.

Chances are good that within the next year, we will be faced at our own back door with just such a situation as the one which precipitated the outbreak down in Oxford.

When the time comes, we trust that the people will have learned a lesson from the Mississippi tragedy, one that will enable them to meet it with intelligence, courage, and conviction.

The current explosion, viewed with the infinite advantage of retrospect and knowledge of current happenings, looms as an incredible escalation of errors and actions, with both President Kennedy and Governor Barnett sharing deep blame.

As much as we sympathize with the governor and the people of Mississippi in this time of trial, in the circumstances which have preceded, and in the events which have followed, we cannot condone the governor's leadership which brought it all about.

His act was nothing less than open defiance of the federal government. And it was a defiance that he should have known would lead to open conflict, a conflict with which neither he nor the state was prepared to cope.

This action was matched only by the bungling of the President in the manner in which the necessary enforcement of the judicial decree was carried out.

We would wish to admire, and do have a begrudged admiration of the apparent courage Governor Barnett displayed in standing firm in the face of the sweeping tidal wave of federal encroachment. Too many of our leaders have supinely accepted this sweep and rode with the tide.

But it is too late in the game and the course here was far too futile for such a stand. The stakes were too high, the consequences too costly.

Were there to be a stand against decreed integration, it should have been made long ago and in concerted effort throughout the southland. In the intervening years since the fateful supreme court ruling of 1954, the walls of defense have tumbled brick by brick, eroded away by federal dollars and programs, a collective preoccupation with personal problems, and perhaps moral considerations. There is nothing left for solid defense.

There remains nothing now but lawful acceptance and quiet adjustment.

EASLEY PROGRESS (10-3-62)

Great Leadership Shown

While touring Europe with a group of South Carolina's businessmen, Governor Ernest F. Hollings was interviewed in Copenhagen, Denmark. He is to be commended for his answers to the questions and through this interview proved that he has the possibilities of great leadership in the future for the people of South Carolina. "We won't have a Little Rock or an Oxford if integration comes to schools in this state. We believe in law and order," said the governor.

There comes a time in every situation when the inevitable must be realized and accepted. After years of fighting integration the time has come to accept token integration without the bloodshed, rioting and other such acts, which were to no avail. With a little leadership, such as shown by Governor Hollings, all of this could have been avoided. If the governors of Mississippi, and earlier of Alabama, had bowed to the inevitable, the use of outsiders to enforce the laws would not have been necessary.

As Governor Hollings also said in his statement to the press, that he did not think it would be "an intelligent approach for a governor to say he would rather go to prison than approve school integration."

South Carolina is fortunate in having a governor in these perilious times with the fortitude to take a realistic stand on this problem, and to realize the necessity of keeping law and order, however distasteful the causes may be. Let's hope that the incoming governor will have the same intestinal fortitude and leadership as Governor Hollings has displayed in this instance.

WALTERBORO PRESS AND STANDARD (10-18-62)

Let's Not Kid Ourselves

Let us not kid ourselves.

Not much time remains and self-deception is a luxury we can't afford.

The walls of our Jericho, our citadel of public school segregation, are going to come tumbling down. Not all at once. Brick by brick.

How shall we react?

Examples are before us: Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana—our sister Southern states in the old Confederacy.

We have growled like Virginia in the past. Louder than Floridians. But not so angrily as Alabamians.

We have sought an escape route, honorably. Our Gressette Committee dutifully has catalogued legal device after legal device. All have been failures when tried elsewhere.

Through our efforts, we have found time, successfully, for adjustment. But time is now being exhausted.

Shall we add the name, or names, of *Clemson, Columbia, Rock Hill* or *Charleston* to *Little Rock* and *Oxford?*

Constantly and unswervingly, *The Record's* public and private position has been that the state of South Carolina should resist desegregation by every conceivable legal move.

Constantly and unswervingly, *The Record's* simultaneously expressed judgment has been that under no circumstances should South Carolina either encourage, abet or countenance violence of any description.

Others have shared, and do share, our feeling on violence. Today, we find it good to hear voices of young and old, entreating us all to a respect for and obedience of the law. The older voices: the Rev. Dr. Neil Truesdale of Newberry and former U. S. Senator Charles Daniel of Greenville. The younger voice: the editor of the *Gamecock*, student newspaper at the University, Joan Wolcott.

To each we say: you have spoken wisely in discountenancing a repetition of Little Rock and Oxford in South Carolina.

To them, we also say: there are literally thousands of responsible Carolinians, yielding to no man in their love and devotion for this state, who share your convictions and who are determined that South Carolina shall remain a state of courage, justice and honor.

Our inheritance is too great to blacken the name of South Carolina with cowardice, injustice and dishonor.

COLUMBIA RECORD (10-9-62)

The Agony of the Southern Church

By RALPH McGILL

What properly has been called the agony of the Christian church (particularly in the South) continues. From the start, this dilemma of the spirit and faith has been a deeply disturbing one. It remains so. It worsens as the pressure of events and of conscience bring more and more pressure to individual man, requiring of him that he answer up. If this comes separately to man, it comes also to the Christian church.

One of the latest illustrations of this wide-spread agony of the church comes from Macon, Georgia. In that middle-Georgia city the pastor of the large and prosperous First Baptist Church has resigned. Pastor for 11 years, he said, in his farewell sermon, that the "content of my preaching, particularly as it regarded justice to minority race groups, did not sit well with some in the church." There had been no open rebellion—just a cold rarely-spoken resentment.

Dr. Henry J. Stokes' message of resignation contained what is the essence of the Christian dilemma. It is an eloquent statement of a man who had come face to face with the time when he felt he had to abandon his faith and principles, or resign and retain them. He said:

"To proclaim at all the real, demanding, disturbing Gospel of God is not easy in the best of times—it was quite as disturbing in the first century as now.

"Our current unrest and upheaval in every realm; the growing view by the observing world that the church is irrelevant with its platitudes and fiddle-faddle of much activism; and the realization that human relations in whose welfare Christ is vitally concerned have unmasked our shallow spiritual grasp of the true witness. These and other thorny affairs make the requirements of preaching an almost impossible assignment. In it all, the preacher cannot please God and man. Often he pleases neither.

"But the choice of masters must be made."

No thoughtful person can avoid the plain logic of that statement. The Christian Gospel is not an easy one to preach or live. The world is observing the Christian church and it is finding it irrelevant with its platitudes and "fiddle-faddle of much activism."

The Man from Nazareth was interested in individuals and in human relations and in the welfare of all peoples. A shallow spiritual grasp of what Dr. Stokes describes as "the true witness" is everywhere apparent.

There is apparent a wish to avoid reality. This expresses itself in a clamor against symbols such as Dr. Martin Luther King and the NAACP. This outcry ignores the fact that if both of these, the man and the organization, did not even exist the problem of the government and the church would remain exactly as it is. We cannot go on deceiving ourselves that the greatest worldwide revolutionary struggle of our time is somehow the product of one man or one organization. We cannot go on saying that God ordained discrimination, that the efforts of colored peoples to attain the dignity of recognition as human beings and citizens of whatever country may be their home is communistically inspired.

The Christian church cannot forever proceed with platitudes and irrelevancies, with fiddle-faddle, with operating huge, rich country-club churches which are almost totally unrelated to the lives of the people, echoing with cliches and prescriptions for peace of mind.

The church cannot escape its responsibility in this area. It may abdicate, but it cannot escape. The basic tenet of the Christian faith is at issue. It can be ignored, but the eroding effect of such a course will be inevitable.—From *The Atlanta Constitution.*

(REPRINTED IN PRESBYTERIAN OUTLOOK)

2000 copies — 20 copies sent to some "very interested" people, 10 to many & less to others. G.

ENCOURAGING NEWS

South Carolina citizens should be encouraged at the number of newspapers speaking editorially for law and order during the changes that appear to be inevitable in this state.

Examples are reproduced in this sheet.

The following are excerpts from other editorials:

"South Carolina faces some stern trials in the not-too-distant future, and undoubtedly will suffer some damage. The only question is whether the state can muster the will and the strength to handle the situation itself. This South Carolina must steel itself to do, come what may, lest it experience the same ordeal which now grips Mississippi." GREENVILLE PIEDMONT (10-2-62)

"What is sorely needed are leaders,political and otherwise, who have the courage to stand up and speak the truth and lead the people through these perilous and trying times -- and not to continue to make political hay from every incident. The courts have ruled and the people are going to have to accept at least token integration." WALTERBORO PRESS AND STANDARD (10-4-62)

"If, however, moderation triumphs in Mississippi, which it well may,given a boost by a firm show of federal strength, then there will be little or no trouble in South Carolina when the time comes that one of our state institutions is ordered to admit a Negro student. Who knows, we might even be smart enough to anticipate the order and do it voluntarily." CHERAW CHRONICLE (10-4-62)

"It is time to take counsel among ourselves and pledge not to let the disgrace be repeated in our state. With all the fervor at our command, South Carolinians must urge temperance on all sides. Let no blood be spilled here over the question of racial integration...

" We who ask temperance must also behave with temperance. Let us have done with the rallying cries of those who would build their political futures on the senseless course that led to Oxford." ROCK HILL EVENING HERALD (10-3-62)

"Will South Carolinians forget their dignity and act in riotous fashion as was the case in Arkansas and Mississippi, or will we accept the inevitable fate that we ourselves have bought through the years of coveting the federal government handouts?

"The high courts of this country in every case have ruled against the states and their cries of invasion of states' rights have been sounded and dimmed out. We are in sympathy with the State of Mississippi in its present plight, but Mississippi, just as South Carolina and other Southern states, should realize now and once and for all, that which they are getting, they helped buy through their acceptance of federal aid in education, military bases, etc.

"We hope when the high courts rule against the State of South Carolina, that our people will conduct themselves in a proper manner and that our students and adults will spare our state the shame of rioting against federal authorities and each other. We won't like what we get, but there's very little we can do about it. South Carolina is the last... there's nowhere else to go." GREER CITIZEN(10-4-62)

* *

MISS JOAN WOLCOTT OF CHARLESTON, editor of the University of South Carolina Gamecock, wrote that "there is no turning back the tide of integration."

She said law and order are essential for democracy as well as for survival, and expressed the hope that "if any integration comes to the University of South Carolina campus, it will be met with rationality and wisdom on the part of those concerned..."

THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER said editorially Oct. 15. "Most of the South Carolina press has, in the words of one paper, urged that the state 'resist desegregation by every conceivable legal move,' while remembering that 'under no circumstances should South Carolina either encourage, abet or countenance violence of any description.' If the police agencies who must enforce the peace are prepared and determined to do so, and if they continue to get the support of the responsible people of the state, South Carolina will come through without lasting scars."

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (10-10-62) in an article by staff reporter Joseph W. Sullivan suggests that business may be a calming voice.

"One effect of the Mississippi crisis has been to alert influential businessmen in South Carolina and Alabama to the dangers inherent in a head-on collision with the Federal Government. Almost without exception these men are firm believers in segregation, but they fear their states' reputations might be gravely damaged by defiance of the U.S. and violence. They're aware that the statement of Mississippi business leaders urging 'maintenance of law and order' was drafted only after two men were dead and scores injured in rioting.

"In South Carolina, textile industry officials are likely to act as a calming influence. Textiles are a major industry in the Palmetto State. Mills there produce 40 per cent of the nation's woven cotton goods and a third of its synthetic fiber cloth.

"The industry's desire for racial harmony is not completely altruistic. 'We do quite a bit of government work here,' says a mill official in Greenville, 'and as a result we're conforming with Federal law and hiring people without any prejudice one way or the other. I can't think of anything more foolish than to let racial matters get out of hand and disrupt all the adjustments we've made in the mill this past year."

The article also states that moderates may speak up more quickly if disorder threatens than did their counterparts in Mississippi.

It states that Gov. Hollings, during an off-the-record meeting with state newspaper editors earlier this year, is reported to have conceded that integration is inevitable, and urged the editors to prepare their readers for the change.

"In Columbia, South Carolina's capital buses and lunch counters have been desegregated without fuss," the article states. "In Charleston buses have been desegregated and two Negro bus drivers hired, following a lengthy 'selective buying' campaign by Negroes. Charleston merchants this year hired some 20 Negro clerks, bookkeepers and salesmen."

* * * * *

Incidentally, please remember that in addition to peace, our good state needs improved education, more jobs through new industry, more vocational training, better housing, better libraries, an inclusive automobile inspection law, etc.,etc.

Gil Rowland
35 W. Mt. View Ave.
Greenville, S.C.

Oct. 20, 1962

Progress

GREENVILLE, S.C., December 5, 1962

South Carolina is making progress.

The help of every citizen is needed to encourage further progress.

Citizens should become more concerned about our problems,more informed about our problems,and more vocal about them.

Most encouraging is the growing sentiment that South Carolina must have peace instead of violence in the changes that lie ahead (see other side) and that our schools must be kept open.

The Rock Hill Herald said editorially (10-27-62): "South Carolina is a great state. The wisdom that has made this greatness possible should also make our avoidance of racial violence possible. Let's not wait until it is 'too little and too late' to raise our voices against violence. Let's not duplicate Mississippi's failure."

REV.BARRY CARTER, pastor of St. John Methodist Church in Greenville, wrote in his bulletin: "The Christian can utter 'Oxford' only as a confession of sin. For Oxford is not an isolated event in Mississippi. It is the consequence of a social structure based on hatred for which every American (notio,we did not say Southern) Christian must share the guilt. Oxford is the subject of the third chapter of Genesis. The Fall is not a past event. It is current reality. Our name is Adam...There is no longer time for leisurely debates over segregation-integration. The subject now is law and order versus civil disobedience."

When the Episcopal Church's House of Bishops met recently in Columbia, leaders said the Christian Church is utterly opposed to racial segregation, and urged Christians to help eliminate it. The body rented an entire downtown motel so that its two Liberian missionary bishops, who are Negroes, would be housed with white bishops during the meeting.

JAMES H. MCKINNEY, Greenville Piedmont columnist, wrote (10-19-62) "Responsible leaders of the state even now are preparing such measures as they can to manage the situation as best they can - to manage it with a minimum of federal intervention. These efforts deserve the quiet backing of responsible citizens. Later on responsible citizens may be call-upon to speak up in defense of state responsibility as opposed to federal occupation. If and when that time comes, it is hoped the thinking people of South Carolina will respond in defense of peace and good order."

JAMES RESTON, New York Times columnist, wrote (10-16-62): "South Carolina is not convinced that integration of the races is bad morals or bad law, but there is an increasing feeling here that it is bad business...South Carolina does not want to create an atmosphere of rebellion that would discourage the economic development of the state... The question in the South, therefore, is no longer whether it wants segregation but whether it can have both segregation and prosperity."

South Carolina needs more industry in order to move up from 49th position in average income.

And more basic education is needed in order to make more technical training possible.

FORMER SENATOR CHARLES E. DANIEL of Greenville said recently: "We are finding solutions to the problems among our Negro citizens by moving substantially and in good faith to insure positive advances in educational and economic opportunities. Our Negro population is becoming an increasingly necessary productive force in the state's economy. This is as it should be."

SC (Alice Spearman temporarily so Pa can see b/g field trip)

FRED SHEHEEN, Charlotte Observer Columbia Bureau head, recently praised the S.C. technical education program.

"The only cloud hanging over the program is whether Negroes will be denied its benefits," he wrote. "The technical education people are carefully avoiding fanning the flames of that controversy.

"The official policy goes like this:

" Candidates for admission to the technical education centers are subject to appropriate state and local laws relating to the qualifications for admission to public institutions of higher learning in South Carolina.'

"Probably the greatest need for the technical training is among Negroes, since that is where the school drop-out rate is highest.

"The problem of technical education that centers on segregation is no different from that of other educational institutions.When they solve the segregation problem, it will be solved in the same time for the technical education centers.

"It must be said, however, that if Negroes are long denied technical training it would be a great tragedy.

"Despite some yet-unanswered questions, however, South Carolina has made great strides in this new field of endeavor."

* * * *

UNEMPLOYED or underemployed persons should contact any of the state's 27 employment offices for information about training under the new Manpower Development and Training Act. Five classes are already operating and another is scheduled.

Residents of the 23 eligible S.C. counties should make more use of the Area Redelopment Administration to bring industry to depressed areas.

Progress in our state is indicated by:

1. The Greenville speech of James P. Richards, formerS.C. Congressman and former delegate to the United Nations, emphasizing the importance of the UN.
2. The governor's Highway Safety Conference favoring compulsory motor vehivle inspection.
3. Endorsement of a compulsory school attendance law by former State Sen. Walton Stephens of Abbeville County.
4. The calm, effective handling of the S.C. Committee on Communism by Senator West of Kershaw County.
5. The enlightened leadership of Dr. L.D. Johnson, new pastor of First Baptist Church in Greenville.

It was interesting to read what Columbia attorney Matthew J. Perry told a meeting at Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte recently.

He said the sit-in movementhas "run its course".

And he urged young Negroes to spend less time demonstrating for equal rights and more time studyingfor the better jobs that are becoming available to them.

* * * *

The Cheraw Chronicle recently wrote an open letterto those seeking a location for new industry.

It ended:

"Our public and private attitude is one of cooperation with industry. We want and need new industry and are willing to bend every effort to make business here both a profitable and pleasant experience."

That is the attitude that is needed for South Carolina to move ahead.

Gil Rowland
35 W. Mt. View Ave.
Greenville, S.C.

Point Of View

Clemson Has Realistic Approach To Gantt Case

By ZALIN B. GRANT
Editorial Columnist

Harvey Gantt, neatly dressed in a dark suit, and enunciating his words with a barely perceptible trace of a midwestern accent, testified in Anderson that he had withdrawn from Iowa State University on Nov. 16 in anticipation that he would enroll at Clemson second semester.

Gantt explained that Iowa State is on the quarter system and that he completed the fall quarter before withdrawing; the winter quarter at Iowa State overlaps Clemson's second semester.

The possibility of Gantt entering Clemson has taken another step closer to reality. And with rumored academic difficulties that James Meredith has encountered at Ole Miss (suggesting that his failure from school is imminent), national attention has focused ever more closely on Clemson.

The question of how Clemson will accept Harvey Gantt if the court rules in his favor pops up quite often now days; it is a pressing question that is being asked by newsmen, by college officials and by the students themselves.

Will the students at Clemson react to integration in a fashion similar to the students at Ole Miss? There has been no conclusive survey taken on the present attitudes of the student body toward Harvey Gantt and integration but there are tangible indications that Clemson will not be a photostated copy of Ole Miss.

For one thing, if Gantt enrolls second semester he will miss the moments of wildness which sometimes occur at the beginning of the school year as a result of the "ratting" system.

The shaved-heads of the "rats", which sometimes merge in waves of spirited, unidentifiable mobs during football season, will show long hairs of maturity by second semester.

Thus, the potential danger of school spirit being channeled into opposition to integration will be averted.

Also, the administration has issued stern warnings against disturbances in the event of integration — warnings stern enough to discourage even the most dedicated segregationists. Whereas the students of Ole Miss suffered, for the most part, only mild reprimands for their part in the riots which wracked the university campus, Clemson students have been given undoubted assurances that the slightest disturbance will warrant dismissal.

Another indication that Clemson will not be a rerun of the Mississippi scene is the fact that there has been a student reaction, however small, favorable to Gantt's admission. A short time ago Gantt revealed that some Clemson students had visited him during the summer. And at the trial in Anderson, several students introduced themselves to Gantt and his attorneys and appeared to converse with him.

Indisputably, the looming possibility of integration does not appeal to the majority of the student body at Clemson. Segregation is a way of life for over 90 percent of the student body; and a way of life is not disrupted without a feeling of emotions—but the proved intelligence and rationality of the students coupled with a competent administration point to a peaceful acceptance of the ruling of the Federal courts.

Clemson Tiger (11-30-62)

Extend Hand of Friendship

We have talked to quite a number of students at Clemson, both from Cheraw and elsewhere, in recent days about their attitude toward the possible admission of the first Negro student in the college's history next semester.

We are encouraged by what we hear. True, a small group from Charleston has made a good deal of ill-mannered noise, urging students to snub, shun, boycott and in general act like a bunch of boobs toward Harvey Gantt, should he gain admittance.

But misguided students, under the spell of the low country citizens council, are turning in a minority report. Most of their colleagues just aren't listening.

Now it would be a mistake to assume that the fellows at Clemson are a flaming group of dedicated social reformers. Given their own choice, most of them would just as soon Harvey Gantt finish his education at Iowa State.

But there is a clear indication that a majority of the kids at the "cow college" understand that they live in a changing world; that graceful acceptance is preferable to dis-graceful demonstrations; and that there are things in the world of education other than integration or segregation.

Apparently they are not willing to sacrifice all the good things just to engage in a losing battle to keep the campus lily white. This attitude is especially discernible among the thinking students, that thoughtful minority whose ideas and opinions the less concerned fellow follows. A similar enlightment may be found, almost unanimously, among faculty members.

Thus, the taxpayer of South Carolina, who supports Clemson College, is justified in heaving a deep sigh of relief. There should be no real trouble at Clemson and the college will remain free to make that unique contribution to the state's cultural, economic, and educational well-being for which it has been noted for so many years.

But let us not be content with essentially negative concepts of duty. The students at Clemson can earn no more than a "C" if they simply tolerate Gantt. They have a unique opportunity to score an "A" for the college, and for the state they represent, if they go beyond mere forebearance into real acceptance.

The students at Clemson should demonstrate to their parents, to their fellow citizens in South Carolina and in every state in the Union, and, beyond that, to the world at large, that they have not forgotten what Southern background and hospitality really mean.

We are fond of boasting to Yankees that we Southerners really like and understand the Negro on an individual basis better than they. The Clemson College student, given the oportunity, should now prove it. They should extend the hand of friendship to Harvey Gantt and accept him in a spirit of Christian charity.

As proud South Carolinians, as concerned Americans, and as citizens of the world community, they can do no less. One wonders how a man of college age today can possibly think he is preparing himself to live in a state whose population is 40 percent colored, or in a world whose non-white population outnumbers the white two to one, if he is unable to live harmoniously on campus with a citizen of a different race. Harvey Gantt should be neither favored or penalized but simply treated as a fellow human being. Jesus left us a reliable guideline to follow in such situations when he handed down the Golden Rule.

Cheraw Chronicle (11-29-62)

Pleasant Surprise

Whenever we visit Charleston, we are always pleasantly surprised.

Having been brainwashed by The News and Courier from one year to the next, we are always happy to discover that Charleston is much better than its newspaper would indicate.

There is an old-world grace and charm about Charleston that the strident, discordant editorial voice of its journalism disguises. There is also a modern, progressive, dynamic city that one would never suspect existed from the pages of The News and Courier, whose chief editorial concerns, aside from disapproval of Negroes and democrats (both large and small "d"), is the preservation of old houses.

The people are gracious and friendly, courteous and kind, an impression that The News and Courier notably fails to convey.

There is also considerable evidence of racial moderation, if not outright liberalism, in Charleston that one would never, never suspect from reading "South Carolina's most outspoken newspaper."

Charleston employs several Negro policemen, including four detectives. Seating on city buses has been desegregated, although custom still keeps many passengers apart. The employment office does not keep records according to race, but sends properly qualified men to the post they seem best qualified to fill.

The municipal golf course admits both white and colored players. Both Negro and white patrons use the Charleston County library. Merchants on Kings Street have recently hired some Negro workers to fill clerical and white collar jobs.

In short, Charleston, with a reactionary newspaper, appears to be doing considerably better than Cheraw, with a liberal one, which doesn't speak too well for the effectiveness of journalism in either community.

Cheraw Chronicle (9-21-62)

Grounds For Hope

Clemson College went to great trouble to see that the press of South Carolina was well informed on events connected with the attempt of a Negro to enroll. Copies of the legal papers were sent out so that there would be full knowledge of what was going on.

Now we are in receipt of a note from Joe Sherman, head of the department of public relations at Clemson, stating that Clemson "is most appreciative of the fair and objective reporting and display accorded the recent trial in Anderson by the news media of the state."

Clemson's approach to this whole affair has been most commendable. It gives grounds for hope that South Carolina can handle this situation with considerably more dignity and common sense than have been displayed in some other areas in recent months.

Greenwood Index-Journal (11-28-62)

South Carolina and integration

South Carolina is more fortunate than Mississippi. We've been granted a little more time to prepare ourselves emotionally for integration. We are in a position to profit from the mistakes our sister-state made — and is making — in the Meredith case.

Integration test-cases are coming to South Carolina. Now is the time to take stock of our situation.

Exposure of ugly mob emotions in dealing with integration problems will cost South Carolina the sympathy and respect of the nation. Disrespectful criticism, whether it is aimed at institutions or individuals, will belittle us in the eyes of impartial observers.

It doesn't matter whether a person is "for" or "against" integration, failure to use restraint and moderation in dealing with racial problems is a sign of poor judgment.

The State of South Carolina and its people are strong enough to weather any internal crisis. This has been proven in the past. Let's keep it that way in the future. We can continue to progress — culturally, spiritually, financially — if we do not let emotion surplant good judgment.

Rock Hill Herald (11-20-62)

MMM file

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

ST. HELENA ISLAND

FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

January 19, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul Anthony:

Gil Rowland has just sent me a draft of a proposal to be given to Governor Russell and then relaased publicly. Gil has done a terrific job in compiling this information and making a draft for its presentation. I gather that someone on your staff will revise the draft and give several of us a chance to look it over before duplicating it.

I would like to make several comments on this proposal, primarily from looking over our notes on December 12 on this matter.

While Gil has included most of the information in his draft, I believe the main categories to be covered were:

A. Employment

1. Hiring Negroes on the personal staff of the Governor and in other executive offices

2. Encouraging directors of other departments which have a large number of employees or deal closely with many Negroes; this would include the South Carolina Highway Department; the various institutions(including the penal, mental and hospitals); the agricultural agencies, employment security and national guard.

B. Appointment of Negroes to Boards and commissions over which the Governor has direct appointing power; certain boards and commissions might be singled out, as Gil did, where Negroes are largely affected.

C. Education

1. Vocational Training, particularly in the new technical education centers; a clear statement from Governor Russell that these courses should be made

available to Negroes.

2. Maintenance of free public schools

3. Appointment of Negroes to Board of Trustees for South Carolina State College, only state college for Negroes in South Carolina. Appointments to the Board are made by the Legislature, and no Negroes have ever served on the Board. The Committee recommends Governor urging Legislature to make such an appointment.

D. Appoint Bi-racial Committee for State

I have just received a letter from a member of the Committee suggesting that we also include as a recommendation to Governor Russell that the ~~Directive~~ DESSERTE Committee, The Watchdog Segregation Committee be abolished. I personally am opposed to including this but it is something that we can work out with members of the committee. Since this Committee has been set up by the Legislature and apparently is making no move to interfere with desegregatinn of Clemson, my feeling is that we should recommend to the Governor things that he, for the most part, can carry out.x

As to the format, my feeling is that a list of Boards and Commissions with the number of MEMBERS might be listed as an appendix or attachment, but point out several to which we feel Negroes might well be appointed.

Which committees and how many that the Governor should be urged to make appointments to might vary with each individual. On page 5, Gil has suggested several. From that list I would recommend eliminating the State Board of Nursing, the Advisory Board on Adult Education, State Board of Health and South Carolina Department of Labor. The appointments to the first three are on recommendation from particular groups so that he has apparently little leeway in those appointments. For the Department of Labor apparently the Governor appoints only the Commissioner, and I should think it highly unlikely that one of his first appointments of Negroes would be as a Commissioner. However to that recommended list might be added the State Development Board, the State Educational Finance Commission, and perhaps the State Agriculture Committee and the South Carolina Public Service Authority.

x The Governor has just announced that he would make 2 appointments for vacancies on that committee. most members are appointed by legislature. It is obvious that he would not abolish the committee

There should be one change in the list of Boards. On page 2 is listed the State Board of Education with seven members. However, this past summer the State approved a constitutional change whereas there will now be 15 members to the Board of Education and they will be elected by the Legislative Delegations in the particular districts so that the Governor has no longer any power of appointment to this Board.

I think the person on your staff, Paul, should have full leeway in the way this material is apranged. If there are certain areas where more information is needed or would be helpful, I am sure there are a number who would be glad to get that for you. We do appreciate very much your willingness to work this proposal up and duplicate it. Incidently the group did decide that this would be released in the name of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. If a name should appear, undoubtedly it would be the name of the President, Reverend Fred Reece.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Courtney Siceloff

cs/bbm

cc: Mr. Gil Rowland
Rev. Fred Reece
Mrs. Alice Spearman
Mr. Ira Kaye
Mr. Earl Middleton

Paul

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

The enclosed is in reference to recommendations to Gov. Russell. I thought whoever is working up draft would be interested. Clara is persuasive but I still doubt.

C.S.

COURTNEY SICELOFF

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC.

FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA

SDB
MM

IRA KAYE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
120 N. Main Street
SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA
Telephone SP-3-3040

January 23, 1963

Mr. Courtney Siceloff
Penn Community Services, Inc.
Frogmore, S. C.

Dear Courtney:

First off, thanks for sending me the material on our Citizens Committee study. I also would like to tell you that I will participate on the 13th of February at the Rural Life Conference unless something very unusual happens. I hope that Mr. Baker and other administrators will be there on that date. The chances are that I can only stay for that one day and if my presentation is to have any value some of these officials ought to be present.

I believe that the committee's approach, however, should be much more vigorous than what seems to be planned. I do not agree that Gov. Russell is making any great advance in the cause of human relations by his expressed attitude in the Gantt case. I am not sure that, in the overall sense of the word, human relations are advancing by his tolerating the decision to admit Gantt rather than opposing it as Ross Barnett did in Mississippi. It makes it easier for a superficial press to state that progress has been made when in fact, there has been none. The effect of the statements by Gov. Russell, particularly as underscored by his ex-law partner, Jimmy Burns, and such leading lights as Senator Gressette, is that the state's position has not changed at all; that one Negro has been forced on an unwilling college; that the entire battery of segregation law and policy will still be utilized to the fullest in all future cases. This will lead us into a type of tokenism and can only generate more and more ill will on both sides as it becomes necessary to climb through the maze of courts every time a Negro seeks to be admitted to a previous all-white school, including Clemson. It behooves a group seeking to change the climate in the state to recognize the situation for what it is. The Gressettee committee needlessly spends at least $25,000.00 a year of the taxpayers' money. Its sole purpose, announced a long time ago, was to see to it that segregation was made a permanent part of the S.C. school history. The one effect of the Gantt admission is that this policy is no longer possible since no matter how the segregationists view the admission, a Negro has already been admitted to a previous all-white school. Therefore, the funds spent on the Gressette committee could well be spent elsewhere. Moreover, a recommendation from the governor to the legislation

that this committee be abolished would go a long way in establishing a new climate of race relations. It would be equal to the effect of his appointment of one or two Negroes to various state boards. I don't know whether he will follow this recommendation or not but, in the present state of affairs, we ought to at least set the record straight and give him a chance to review the wisdom of such a recommendation.

I also strongly believe that there must be some dynamic leadership in the field of technical training and it ought to be emphasized of the danger in the future if racial minorities do not receive full and equal opportunity to participate in these fields. Although the governor may not have direct authority, the stature of his office lends the necessary moral weight to those on a lower level who are urging the same thing.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

Ira Kaye

IK:rd

MEMORANDUM

Frogmore, S. C.
February 13, 1963
Dict. February 11

To: Committee on Governor's Document -- Gil Rowland
Fred Reece
Alice Spearman
Ira Kaye
Earl Middleton
Paul Anthony

From: Courtney Siceloff

Enclosed is a thermofax copy of the draft submitted by Southern Regional Council of the document to be presented to Donald Russell. I would appreciate having your comments on this draft, so that we can return it for completion in final form.

My understanding is that a committee composed of Reece, Montgomery, Hunter, Middleton, and Sherrard Rice will present the completed document in an interview with Governor Russell, and that later the document will be released to the press and distributed widely.

I think SRC has done an excellent job of polishing up this material. I would not change the format, and the only suggestions I have are minor. I would like your reaction to these points, which are listed on an attached sheet, and any other suggestions you may have.

It might be well to show this document in its draft form to the committee making the presentation for their suggestions, although I am sure we would not want the document watered down.

It would be helpful if I could have your suggestions by February 19, so that they could be considered at the Board meeting which is set for the 20th.

Courtney Siceloff

enclosure

NOTES ON DRAFT OF GOVERNOR'S DOCUMENT

Page 1, last sentence:

Since the document will be publicized widely, I would omit mention of the fact that "Negroes freely mingled with whites at your inaugural buffet." Russell has been attacked for this, particularly by the Citizens' Council. While the gesture was commendable, calling attention to it, I believe, could only detract from the document.

Page 5, and Appendix, page 1:

The State Board of Education is now elected by the Legislature, rather than appointed by the Governor.

Page 7, 4th line from bottom:

Insert after "vocational training" the words "in the Technical Education Centers.

Page 7, 2nd line from bottom: After "availability of" insert the word "these." Vocational Training is given now to Negroes, and I think it necessary to be specific about the Technical Education Centers, which do not presently have Negroes.

Page 9:

It would seem to me that the document should be signed, and I would suggest Fred Reece, as president of the Council. An alternate suggestion would be the Committee making the presentation.

I think it a necessity that the figures we use be absolutely correct, and would suggest that the Boards listed in the Appendix, as well as the employees listed in the three agencies on pages 6 and 7, be double-checked. Likewise on page 7, number 3, I was not sure whether the State Hospital referred to the white section and/or Negro.

Courtney Siceloff
Penn Community Services, Inc.
Frogmore, S. C.

February 13, 1963

[illegible] State
[illegible] Times July 13, 1963

Council Wants Parks Kept Open

[illegible]

[illegible] Commission of Cullman County, has recommended closing the parks [illegible] this fall, [illegible] of law and order if they be kept open and integrated.

Judge's Opinion

R. H. Dillard, Judge of Probate of Greenville, voiced another opinion that the parks be kept integrated, but open the swimming holes before the school year [illegible] effective [illegible].

In his statement, the Council of Greater Birmingham expressed the view that South Candidates have every right to be proud of their 22 state parks.

"The parks serve as a positive [illegible] and [illegible] form of recreation [illegible] and other [illegible] facilities. The accommodations provided provide youth with [illegible] for creative fun and thus help [illegible] juvenile delinquency and provide activity for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE ON

FARMER COOPERATIVES AND JOB TRAINING

Held at Penn Center, Frogmore, South Carolina

September 22 through 27, 1963

Sponsored by NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND

And

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The conference was officially started Sunday evening, September 22, 1963, with an opening statement-of-purpose by Miss Fay Bennett, Executive Secretary, National Sharecroppers Fund; and words of welcome from Mr. Courtney Siceloff, Director of Penn Center, and Mrs. Alice Spearman, Executive Director, South Carolina Council on Human Relations. There were representatives present from twelve States -- Alabama, District of Columbia, Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin -- and from eighteen counties in South Carolina.

The keynote message of Dr. Frank P. Graham, Mediator, United Nations, and Chairman National Board, National Sharecroppers Fund, was read by Miss Fay Bennett since Dr. Graham was absent due to illness. This message really set the stage for the deliberations that followed during the course of the conference. In his message Dr. Graham pointed out several important factors for consideration, among them:

1. Man has developed for the first time the capacity for production, and the capacity for destruction, unprecedented in history.

2. A family income of $4,000.00 per year is needed in America today to keep a family living above the level of poverty.

3. By this standard 68% of all farm families in the south -- and of these, 80% of them Negro farm families live in poverty.

4. It is evident that some vocational educational programs are geared too much to the past rather than to the present and future to be of maximum help to a substantial number of farm families.

5. The prime purpose of this conference is to cause an awareness to all farm families of the opportunities to initiate and participate in local, state and federal programs for the purpose of self help for the present, and provide a fairer future for their children.

Most of the conference time on Monday and Tuesday was devoted to developing a better understanding as to what farmer cooperatives are, and what role, if any, they may play in assisting farm families to achieve participation in and benefits from new and existing programs at all levels of government. During these two days, seven well known experts on cooperatives, private and government officials, addressed the conference which was followed by lively discussions. Some of the major points brought out were:

1. In the same manner that government, private business, and farms are getting bigger and bigger in America, cooperatives are doing likewise. A hypothetical figure of $200,000.00 per year was mentioned as the suitable volume at which a local cooperative or a segment of a large cooperative may expect to be operated successfully. There are about 9,000 farmer cooperatives in the United States today.

2. Cooperatives may serve a useful purpose, in some cases as a vehicle in implementing farm programs on the local level. The services of Rural Area Development may be activated through some farmer cooperatives. Inquiries directed to The Cooperative League of the USA, Washington, D. C., may provide valuable information to persons interested.

3. A feasibility study must be made before a cooperative may be successfully launched, because a cooperative venture should not be created or revived unless there is a definite need to be served.

4. Many existing farmer cooperatives stand ready to serve small farmers and enable them to reap benefits in the form of dividends.

5. Some educational attainment is required to understand the functions of a cooperative and is a basic requirement to participate in the activities of a cooperative effectively.

The conference program on Wednesday was devoted to two major points of interest:

1. Credit for rural needs, and 2. Participation of small farmers in U.S.D.A. programs concerned with credit.

Five resource persons explained the various ways in which financial credit could be secured by farmers and rural groups. They represented the agencies of the Farm Credit Administration, The Farmers Home Administration; Small Business Administration, and local credit unions. The availability of credit to small farmers through local banks and conventional sources of credit was not mentioned, perhaps due to the absence of the president of a bank who was scheduled to participate on the program, but was unable to attend.

In the afternoon and evening on Wednesday, five individuals, all of whom were federal officials gave their views on the participation of small farmers in various agencies of the USDA. The Federal Extension Service of Washington was represented as well as FHA, S.C.S., A.S.C.S. and the Forestry Service. The theme of all of the government officials seems to present a solid front that the primary purpose of government is to meet the needs of its people. In the discussion that followed it was brought out that racial segregation was practiced in some localities, especially in Alabama and Mississippi,to the extent that a vast number of people are not being served and these people are the ones the programs were designed to assist.

For the most part all of Thursday and Friday, (this report was read at noon on Friday) was devoted to the problems of employment needs and opportunities. Emphasis was placed on the facing up to job training needs,

employment opportunities, and the effective functioning of state and local agencies in keeping with the national interest in unemployment and underemployment in the southeastern United States. ARA and USDL were represented by their research specialists, statisticians, and training specialists. The State Department of Education discussed education needs of adults.

SOME GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE CONFERENCE

1. The people in attendance at this conference came from many different walks of life. They included dirt farmers, teachers, ministers, federal employees, state and county employees, The Congress of Racial Equality, Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, Human Relations Council, and National Sharecroppers Fund. Some of the people present were among those who: (a) make things happen, (b) watch things happen, and (c) those who never knew anything ever happened.

2. The geographic area about which most of the discussion was directed, the Southeast, is considered to be burdened with poverty, ignorance, racial discrimination, unemployment and underemployment.

3. The conference served to reflect that times are changing, political and power structure roadblocks are being overcome, though too slowly for many.

4. Speakers and other consultants repeatedly gave a step by step approach in securing information for rural people and reporting of injustices where they are known to exist. Identification and documentation is needed for speedy action.

5. Just taking advantage of the opportunities that will occur in the immediate future will prove to be a full time job for many people.

6. The complete absence of any representative from the State Extension Service System was noted even though invitations went out to that arm of the service also.

7. The federal government is geared to the elimination of segregated services for all people.

8. The conference admonished the youth in attendance that they were needed, they are loved and admired, they are free under our system to protest and be vocal, however ambition and aggressiveness should be tempered with patience and responsibility. Demonstrations in the streets cannot eliminate education in the classrooms.

9. This conference reflected the problems, frustrations, successes, conflicts, and unrest that are being experienced in the transition of socio-economic changes in the southeastern United States, as well as the rest of the country. --

Summarized by Mr. Austin V. Edwards, Orangeburg, S.C.

STATEMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS
of Participants in
Conference on Farmer Cooperatives and Job Training
Frogmore, South Carolina
September 22-27, 1963

On September 22-27, 1963, a conference on Farmer Cooperatives and Job Training was held at Penn Center, Frogmore, South Carolina, under the sponsorship of the National Sharecroppers Fund and the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. During the course of the week over 200 small farmers and other rural people explored with state and federal officials, and with cooperative and other organization representatives, ways in which they could secure the benefits of agricultural cooperatives, and ways to obtain job training programs in their areas to enable them to find more gainful employment on or off the land.

As the conference progressed, it became increasingly clear that many of the governmental programs to aid rural people through agricultural cooperative development, job training, loans, and grants are not now being used effectively to improve the lot of the lowest-income farmers. Many of these programs do not even begin to consider the needs of those who now have little net cash income and, through past discrimination and neglect, lack the resources to meet the present minimal requirements for credit aid. The conference participants agreed that drastic action is needed now to keep these rural people from losing the small holdings they do have. It also became apparent that most rural people who need job training cannot be reached by the methods now being used to establish training programs and select the trainees.

The conference therefore adopted the following specific recommendations and urged that they be immediately implemented by the agencies concerned. Where new legislative authorization or appropriation is needed, it was urged that the Administration give top priority to pressing for such legislation.

A. The Department of Agriculture

1. Cooperatives

On July 9, 1963, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman issued a policy statement (Secretary's Memorandum No. 1540), reaffirming the government's longstanding policy to accord "recognition and encouragement" to agricultural cooperatives. He said that the Department is "specifically directed to carry on research, educational and service work respecting agricultural cooperatives,..." and to "utilize the cooperative pattern in carrying out a number of its action programs,...." He instructed all agencies of the Department to give proper recognition to the basic nature of cooperative enterprise and to accept fully the responsibility to encourage the growth of cooperatives.

To this end, the conference urges that the Secretary of Agriculture promptly appoint, through the Farmers Cooperative Service, a cooperative specialist in each state to help local groups to conduct feasibility studies and to supply technical information, and to provide aid to them in organizing and operating agricultural cooperatives where they can serve a needed function.

2. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

While the conference recognizes that the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service has taken some steps to correct local abuses, the ASCS has still not faced the need for positive action to overcome continuing discrimination against the small Negro farmer in many areas.

To meet this need, the Secretary of Agriculture is requested to:

a. Appoint qualified Negroes to each state ASC committee in those states where there is a significant number of Negro farmers.

b. Require that state and county ASC offices adhere to the fair employment practices required for federal agencies under Executive Order No. 10925.

c. Carry on an intensive educational campaign, in cooperation with the federal-state Extension Service, to inform all farm operators, including sharecroppers and small tenant farmers, of their rights and obligations under the ASC program.

d. Establish a revised procedure to be sure that all eligible farm operators are positively and fully informed of the time and method of nominating persons for local ASC committees and of participating in their election, and are advised of their right to challenge the validity of any ASC election or referendum in which they have been illegally denied participation.

e. Provide a procedure by which each concerned farm operator be notified at the same time of all acreage allotments in his area, and the land measurements upon which they are based. This should be done in ample time to avoid both overplanting and undue delay in utilizing excess allotments. In addition to individual notification this information should be published with full information on appeal rights and procedures.

f. Simplify and expedite acreage allotment and land measurement appeals and review and insure that Negroes are represented in such review.

g. Recommend that priority be given the small or low-income farmer in the distribution of excess acreage or crop allotments.

3. Federal-State Extension Service

The cooperative federal-state Extension Service continues to discriminate against Negroes in services, facilities, and employment.

In the spirit of Executive Order 10925, the Secretary of Agriculture is urged to refuse to provide funds to support any state extension service which

a) maintains segregated services and facilities;

b) fails to maintain services and facilities in areas of large Negro farm population proportionally equal to the services and facilities maintained in other rural areas of the state;

c) fails to employ and promote secretarial-clerical, blue collar, and professional personnel without discrimination on a non-segregated basis.

4. Farmers Home Administration

Partly because of personal misfortune but largely because of generations of discrimination against them, many older small landowners and tenant farmers, mostly Negroes, do not now qualify for FHA loans and other FHA assistance. It is more economically rational and socially humane to revise FHA policies to enable them to remain on the land even on a minimally self-sustaining or on a semi-subsidized basis than to thrust them upon the relief rolls of urban slums.

To attack this problem within the framework of FHA, the Secretary of Agriculture is requested to:

a. Liberalize the loan provisions of FHA by permitting a moratorium upon prior existing debt and by reducing the qualification standards below what is now considered necessary for a viable self-sustaining farm operation.

b. Broaden the provisions for FHA grants to provide a source of financial assistance to those too poor to qualify for FHA loans.

c. Mobilize the full force of all agencies of the Department to assist all applicants for FHA assistance to become qualified and to successfully meet their obligations when aid is granted.

5. Surplus Food Distribution

In many areas the state or community has no program whatsoever for distribution of surplus food, and in others the program is totally inadequate to satisfy the hunger of the needy. In some areas the granting

or withdrawal of surplus food is used to force Negroes to abandon assertion of their civil rights and to maintain them as a docile, exploited labor force available for plantation owners' seasonal needs.

Where any of these conditions exist, the Secretary of Agriculture is requested to authorize such distribution of surplus food by qualified private agencies.

6. U. S. Department of Agriculture Meetings

The Department of Agriculture sponsors or supports many local meetings of interest and benefit to the rural people. Often, however, they are so inadequately publicized that those who could most benefit are unaware of them until after they have taken place, if at all. All such meetings should, of course, be held in non-segregated facilities, and special efforts should be made to encourage the attendance of grass-roots people and minority groups.

The Secretary of Agriculture is requested to instruct all agencies to develop publicity programs that will assure that all eligible participants are notified of informational and official meetings.

B. Other Agencies of Government

1. Area Redevelopment Administration

It is urged that the pending authorization bill to increase the available funds for this program be enacted and that the Secretary of Commerce give increased attention to utilizing these funds, in cooperation with the Rural Areas Development program, to stimulate economic and community development in the most depressed of the rural counties that are eligible for this aid. It is urged that positive steps be taken to assure Negro participation in the planning and execution of any project where a significant percentage of the area's population is Negro. Steps should also be taken to ensure that employment will be open to Negroes on all levels in the new industries and developments.

2. Manpower Development & Training Administration

Few rural people have benefited from the job training programs so far developed under MDTA. Most of these programs use the state employment offices to determine the need and to recruit the trainees. Rural people generally are not covered by unemployment compensation and therefore have little contact with state employment offices. Inadequate rural schooling has left many young people, particularly Negroes, unqualified to enter the training programs that have been launched. State employment personnel are often unimaginative in setting up training programs where needs are readily apparent.

The Secretary of Labor is requested to:

a. Authorize OMAT to anticipate the employment needs in communities in rural areas so that persons may be trained in advance to fill those needs.

b. Instruct OMAT to explore ways in which rural persons who are not now being reached by the state employment offices may be recruited for the training programs.

c. Give priority to training programs that will enable rural people to gain employment on the land or in communities near where they live.

It is also urged that OMAT be authorized to continue to develop its training programs with or without state financial participation and that greatly increased appropriations be authorized to expand the training programs.

3. Department of Health, Education & Welfare

One of the greatest needs of rural America is increased welfare and medical services, health clinics, and improved sanitation facilities both for individual families and for communities. Whole counties are without even the most rudimentary clinical care for the rural Negro poor. We urge the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to give this problem top priority and suggest that a beginning can be made towards solving it by setting up training programs for visiting nurses and re-development programs for construction of rural clinics.

Progress

Issued by November, 1963
The South Carolina Council on Human Relations,Inc.
(SCCHR),1330 Laurel Street,Columbia,South Carolina

This report will brief significant activities of SCCHR since the last annual meeting in November, 1962. The 1963 annual meeting will be held Monday and Tuesday, November 18 and 19 in Columbia, S. C.

WHERE WE ARE: SCCHR has never retreated from its position that communication between segments of the population in S.C.is basic to peaceful and continuing progress. Its members work in a number of ways: through 9 local councils, on state-wide committees, or as members-at-large.

Two of the local councils on human relations are new this year. Also, several local groups have become SCCHR associates. Requests are coming in from other towns for help in organizing councils. Let us hear from you, if we may help.

SCCHR membership is now 945; those whose dues have not yet been paid are asked to pay now.

If it is true that South Carolinians have new "positive images" of themselves, of relationships and of South Carolina, then SCCHR's total membership might easily double in 1964 .... if "Each One (will) Reach One".

The 1963 budget has been raised. A matching grant was earned. A foundation has made a two-year gift which will expire in June 1964. A national organization pays one-half the salary of the new SCCHR field representative,Mr. L. S. James, and financed a five-day conference. What plans need to be made for expanding and financing 1964 program?

Do South Carolinians want justice and fair play for all citizens? Currently, in a number of S. C. towns and cities, community surveys are being conducted to take an Audit of Progress in Desegregation which will be compiled for distribution. It will be available soon upon request.

Some southern cities have found new ways for the new days.

COME and bring interested friends with you to the annual meeting. You will hear about Charlotte, and Knoxville, the "Open City". Your ideas and participation in decision-making are needed.

ALLIANCES FOR PROGRESS have been many during the 1963 calendar year.

PROGRAMS FOR PROGRESS have been varied. A few have been reported in the press and others will be highlighted herein.

STUDENT PROGRAMS have involved high schools and colleges during the year.

Two conferences of the S. C. Student Council on Human Relations were held at Penn Center, Frogmore, S.C., December 7-9, 1962, and on April 18-19, 1963. Students participate from 20 colleges -- Negro and white.

The pilot project begun in Columbia, January 1963, with high school youth needs to be expanded where there may be interest and sponsors.

Today South Carolinians are more interested in getting ahead than keeping anyone down.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS,INC.
Invites You To Join

People from all "classes",all faiths and all races are members of SCCHR. Officers and staff are:

The Reverend Fred M. Reese,Jr., chairman, Columbia
Mr. Earl Middleton,first vice-chairman, Orangeburg
Dr. J.Sherrard Rice, second vice-chairman,Columbia
Mrs. R. B. Cunningham, secretary . . . . Columbia
Mrs. Marian B. Paul, treasurer . . . . . Columbia
Mrs. Alice N. Spearman,executive director,Columbia
Mrs. T. J. Ledeen, program director . . Columbia
Mr. L. S. James, field representative . Columbia

CONSULTATION WITH GOVERNOR

On April 24, 1963, SCCHR sent a document to the Honorable Donald S. Russell which set forth four concerns as follows:

1. For executive leadership in the improvement of job opportunities for qualified Negroes.
2. For support of public education; especially the Governor's public statement of availability for all of vocational and technical training.
3. For appointment of qualified Negroes to boards of public trust.
4. For appointment by the Governor of a bi-racial advisory group to confer on public issues.

A bi-racial committee of SCCHR board members held a conference with the Governor in June and informal conversations were continued in July. A full report will be made to the Board of Directors and questions answered at the 1963 Annual Membership Meeting.

SUGGESTED BY SCCHR BOARD

At the winter meeting of the SCCHR Board of Directors,it was recommended that a study be made of agricultural agencies to determine how they are serving Negro farmers. Southern Regional Council approved, data were collected in nine counties and reported with conclusions in A Study of Negro Farmers in South Carolina.

It has been announced recently that the Farmers Home Administration has appointed as assistant state director, Mr. Austin V. Edwards, and that Negroes have been placed on FHA committees in nine counties, with more to be added soon.

TRAINING PROGRAMS BIG SUCCESSES

SCCHR has held 2 conferences on training and economic needs, especially of rural people. The first held February 13--15, was co-sponsored with Penn Center. The second, co-sponsoredwith National Sharecroppers Fund was held September 22-27. Both were attended by approximately 250 persons, drawn primarily from the 24 S. C. counties eligible for area redevelopment. Reports available upon request.

Inter-Racial Conference

By HUGH E. GIBSON
Roving Reporter

FROGMORE—Harvey Gantt, the Negro now seeking admittance to Clemson, was among 82 South Carolina college students who attended an inter-racial conference here last weekend.

Confirmation of Gantt's presence came yesterday from Courtney Siceloff, director of Penn Community Services, Inc., which provided the physical facilities for the parley.

Mr. Siceloff, regional consultant to the State Advisory Committee Section of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, declined to identify other student participants.

He said the 82 were members of the S. C. Student Council and came under the auspices of the Council of Human Relations. He said he attended two of the sessions but took no active part in the proceedings.

Mr. Siceloff referred all other questions to Mrs. Alice N. Spearman of Columbia, executive secretary of the Council of Human Relations.

Reached by The News and Courier, Mrs. Spearman would identify only Gantt as present at the Penn parley.

"I don't know by whom he was invited but my recollection is that he attended only the Saturday evening meeting," Mrs. Spearman said. "He took no active part in the proceedings or discussion. My impression was that he is a very fine person."

Mrs. Spearman said students from "most" of the state's colleges and universities attended the conference, which consisted of a series of three meetings and ended with a Sunday morning worship service. She listed major topics discussed as:

1. Racial relations, and what college students can do to avert a repetition of the violence that attended the integration of the University of Mississippi.
2. Industrial automation, and how best to upgrade and update the curricula or technical training programs.
3. Service programs designed to aid the community in eradicating proverty and illiteracy.

The students came to a general agreement that nonviolence is essential if South Carolina is not to witness Oxford-type rioting and bloodshed, Mrs. Spearman said. The students also agreed there is need for improvement in technical training programs to slow the outward migration of the trained from this state, she added.

No firm conclusions came out of the survey of community service programs, the executive secretary said.

Mrs. Spearman said the Council of Human Relations is an outgrowth of the old S.C. Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation, formed shortly after World War I. She identified its president as the Rev. Fred Reece of Columbia, a Methodist minister. Current membership is 600, she said, drawn from all walks of life.

News and Courier, Dec.12,1962

Discuss Urban Problems

Representing various city and state departments dealing with urban rehabilitation and employment guidance, these four speakers told Wednesday of the problems faced in these fields. Speaking at a Citizens Consultation on Urban Problems and Potentialities, were, from left: Keith Aull, executive director of the S.C. Employment Security Commission; William K. Marsh, director of the City Department of Rehabilitation; John E. Hills, director of the State Division of Technical Services, and Edmund L. Barnett, of the Guidance and Testing Services, State Department of Education. (Staff photo by Vic Tutte)

The STATE, May 3, 1963

Drop-Out Rate Linked With Poor Background

By GUS J. CHIGGES
Staff Writer for The State

The high rate of school drop-outs in South Carolina was linked directly here Thursday with the low social and economic backgrounds of the children involved.

"We not only face the job of rebuilding slum dwellings, but of rebuilding the people living there," said William K. Marsh, director of Columbia's Department of Urban Rehabilitation.

Marsh led off a speaking program in a Citizens Consultation on Urban Problems and Potentialities attended by some 150 persons at the Hotel Wade Hampton.

"I don't know who should do it, but it is a pressing need. I keep seeing a missionary effort as the answer — perhaps led by the churches," Marsh said.

He said the "great amount" of school drop-outs between the first and second grades occur when children from low social-economic backgrounds realize they are not ready for school.

He said their low-level environment in these early, formative years has not given them the equipment to cope with the pursuit of education.

"This leads to retention (in grade) of the child, his subsequent discouragement, and finally, his complete withdrawal," he said.

Subsequent talks dealt with the close correlation between the chronic unemployment of certain segments of people and their lack of basic education required for taking training under the Technical Education program.

Keith Aull, director of the S. C. Employment Security Commission, told of studies and questionaires used to probe into the backgrounds of the chronically unemployed.

"Our inevitable conclusion is that most of the long-time unemployed are those with a low level of education."

He said that some 436 South Carolinians had thus far been put into training courses under the Manpower Development Act of 1962, and that this was considered good progress.

John E. Hills, director of the State division of Technical Services, told the group, consisting largely of teachers, ministers, and school administrators, that in offering labor forces to incoming industries, "we must sell our benefits, not our characteristics."

nomic potentialities of the state as "a very exciting field," and added, "our work in developing labor forces has been very gratifying."

Edmund L. Barnett of the Guidance and Testing Services, State Department of Education, pointed out that South Carolina graduates 47 per cent of those entering the eighth grade, against a national average of 70 per cent.

He said that Wisconsin ranked the highest in percentage of graduates, with 92 per cent, and that a study showed this was attributable to the interest and work of the churches and other private groups working with governmental agencies.

Fred Reese, president of the S. C. Council on Human Relations, sponsor of the seminar, stressed that the gathering was not called for the purpose of gathering information and statistics.

He said, rather, that it was called for an "exchange of ideas and to try and formulate plans for attacking the problems that face us."

STATE, May 3, 1963

Council Wants Parks Kept

The executive committee of the S. C. Council on Human Relations said Monday that "nothing would be gained by closing state parks except "the loss of a positive image for genuine progress which South Carolina is building across the nation."

While no decision has yet been made with respect to the parks if and when they become integrated, the State Segregation Committee headed by Sen. L. Marion Gressette of Calhoun County, has recommended closing the parks rather than risking a breakdown of law and order if they be kept open and integrated.

COURT'S ORDER

U. S. District Judge J. Robert Martin of Greenville ruled earlier this month that the parks be integrated, but gave the state 60 days before the ruling need take effect.

In its statement, the Council of Human Relations expressed the view that South Carolinians have every right to be proud of their 22 state parks.

"The parks serve as a positive and wholesome form of diversion and entertainment for old and young alike. The accommodations offered provide youth with satisfying creative fun and thus help to control juvenile delinquency and provide activity for leisure time.

"Literally millions of dollars in land resources, employes and planning are involved in the management of our parks system. Newcomers, industry officials and interested persons all recognize the attractiveness and value of our state parks.

"We are convinced that our state parks are greatly needed and should remain open for use of all citizens in this state. Thoughtful persons will recognize the need for consideration and good will as the park facilities are made available to all people.

"It is our considered judgment that continued peace will prevail in the parks and that citizens will cooperate with park officials to maintain order.

CITIZENS URGED

"We urge citizens to express to their legislators and the Arrants House Committee their desire that the parks continue to operate that all citizens may benefit and that our investment in helpful leisure-time activities continue to pay dividends.

The executive committee of the Human Relations Council is composed of Fred M. Reese Jr., president; the Rev. Sherrod Rice, vice president; Earl Middleton, second vice president; Mrs. R. B. Cunningham, secretary; and Mrs. Marion Paul, treasurer.

STATE, July 23,1963

Cheraw Park Hearing

Mrs. Alice Spearman, executive director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, speaks briefly at the State Parks hearing at Town Hall Wednesday afternoon.

Cheraw Chronicle, Sept. 19,1963)

LET'S NOT KID OURSELVES (An editorial in the Columbia Record - 10-9-62)

Let us not kid ourselves.

Not much time remains and self-deception is a luxury we can't afford.

The walls of our Jericho, our citadel of public school segregation, are going to come tumbling down. Not all at once. Brick by brick.

How shall we react?

Examples are before us: Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisana --our sister Southern states in the old Confederacy.

We have growled like Virginia in the past. Louder than Floridians. But not so angrily as Alabamians.

We have sought an escape route, honorably. Our Gressette Committee dutifully has catalogued legal device after legal device. All have been failures when tried elsewhere.

Through our efforts, we have found time, successfully, for adjustment. But time is now being exhausted.

Shall we add the name or names of Clemson, Columbia, Rock Hill or Charleston to Little Rock and Oxford?

Constantly and unswervingly, the Record's public and private position has been that the state of South Carolina should resist desegregation by every conceivable legal move.

Constantly and unswervingly, the Record's simultaneously expressed judgment has been that under no circumstances should South Carolina either encourage, abet or countenance violence of any description.

Others have shared, and do share, our feeling on violence. Today, we find it good to hear voices of young and old, entreating us all to a respect for an obedience of the law. The older voices: the Rev. Dr. Neil Truesdale of Newberry and former U.S. Senator Charles Daniel of Greenville. The younger voice: the editor of the Gamecock, student newspaper at the University, Joan Wolcott.

To each we say: you have spoken wisely in discountenancing a repetition of Little Rock and Oxford in South Carolina.

To them, we also say: there are literally thousands of responsible Carolinians, yielding to no man in their love and devotion for this state, who share your convictions and who are determined that South Carolina shall remain a state of courage, justice and honor.

Our inheritance is too great to blacken the name of South Carolina with cowardice, injustice and dishonor.

OUTCOME ON DELTA AFFECTS US (An editorial in the Cheraw Chronicle - 10-4-62)

Those people in South Carolina who want to see this state maintain its system of higher public education and keep the doors open at Clemson College, the University of South Carolina, and the Medical College of South Carolina will be glad that Gov. Barnett bowed to the United States and hope that he will ultimately be repudiated by the people of Mississippi themselves.

For if he should finally prevail in Mississippi, his only alternative would be to close the state university, assuming that Negro applicant James Meredith holds firm in his determination to attend school there. A victory by radicals in Mississippi would strengthen the hand of the dwindling number of extremists in South Carolina. If they should gain the upper hand here, then we could expect the same sort of agony that the people of Mississippi are now enduring.

The state university system would be abandoned, higher education would suffer, and the economic opportunity of South Carolina, now so bright, would grow dim indeed. If, however, moderation triumphs in Mississippi, which it well may, given a boost by a firm show of federal strength, then there will be little or no trouble in South Carolina when the time comes that one of our state institutions is ordered to admit a Negro student. Who knows, we might even be smart enough to anticipate a court order and do it voluntarily.

If we follow the example of Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia, Louisana, Texas, Florida, Arkansas, and North Carolina, rather than Mississippi and Alabama, in the matter of admitting qualified Negro students to our colleges, universiti and graduate schools, our future will be much more secure.

- -

SOUTH CAROLINA'S COURSE (an editorial in the Columbia State - 10-9-62).

If from the musty and shadowy recesses of law there is yet to emerge a so-far-curtained means of saving the authority of the states, its appearance would indeed be a miracle of this momentous mid-century period. It isn't in the cards.

We join in the South Carolina hope that this will somehow occur and that there will be restored the rights most southerners believe reside for the states in the Constitution of what was our carefully-formed union.

But there has been nothing in the interpretations of the Law over the last decade which indicates any such salvation, which is especially pertinent to life as it is at this moment in South Carolina, and as it has been. Every judicial decision in this struggle of the states versus the national government has indicated the opposite. (OVER)

Mississippi, when the crisis came, took refuge in the Tenth Amendment and a governor's resolve, strongly supported by the constituency , not to yield. But federal power forced court-ordered compliance on Mississippi and placed it in the company of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Florida Georgia and Louisana where some integration of the races in publicly-financed educational institutions had already come about. And Mississippi, after a remarkable example of last-ditch defiance, definitely has lost. James H. Meredith has been enrolled in its state university. The Fourth Circuit United States Court of Appeals las week seemed to leave the broad inference that it would order the admission of a Negro as a student in Clemson College, South Carolina. It has not so ordered, and may not, but the inference was left. Perhaps somewhere, in this very case of another, a so-far hidden and effective legal means will be discovered to thwart it all, but if it exists it remains enshrouded in its hiding place. All the court has done so far in the Clemson case is to refuse a hurry-up admission of the Negro applicant; it hasn't acted against his eventual acceptance and has gone so far as to say that if his case prevails time would permit his entry for the second semester, beginning in February.

And even if Harvey Gantt, the Clemson applicant, should be refused on some technical grounds, within the law, are we reasonably to expect that as time passes there will not be another Negro applicant acceptable to the court?

Unless there should be some gracious revelation in the law to prevent it, it would seem that South Carolina and Alabama can hope for, but not validly expect, exemption from a national policy so firm as to be backed by the might of the federal army. This does not make the federal courts right and South Carolinians and Alabamians wrong in their sincere and sturdy belief in the status quo; it simply underlines again the growth, despite the stipulations of the Constitution, of overpowering and fateful federalism.

In these circumstances, what is the admonition to South Carolinians? It is, of course, to go the "last mile" in legal resistance, as it is in the Clemson case. If the Law is yet to reveal victory for state discretion, thus miraculously reversing much which has gone before, the revelation would come only through exhaustive pursuit of the Law.

This pursuit should be supported. But beyond that, as has been clearly demonstrated in state after state, there would appear to be no "last mile" for truly law-abiding non-violent people.

- -

TIME TO TAKE COUNSEL (An editorial in the Rock Hill Evening Herald - 10-3-62).

It is time to take counsel among ourselves and pledge not to let the disgrace be repeated in our state. With all the fervor at our command, South Carolinians must urge temperance on all sides. Let no blood be spilled here over the question of racial integration.

South Carolina's kinship with Mississippi is deep-rooted and long standing. The state populations are similarly constituted. Mississippi has 1,257,000 white and 916,000 Negroes. South Carolina has 1,550,000 whites and 830,000 Negroes. So alike are we in history and habits that what happened in Mississippi is a burning warning on the wall to every South Carolinian.

This is not the only handwriting on the wall. The record is there from state after state. Court-ordered integration has been accepted, however unwillingly, with peace and quiet in more states than in those where it was forced by tear gas and bayonets.

We who ask temperance must also behave with temperance. Let us have done with the rallying cries of those who would build their political futures on the senseless course that led to Oxford.

- -

BETTER LEFT UNSAID (An editorial in the Greenwood Index-Journal - 10-3-62).

Governor John Patterson of Alabama says, seemingly with pride, that another Mississippi will result in Alabama when integration attempts are made.

At least South Carolina's public officials have not gone that far.

Donald Russell, who conducted a dignified race for governor and refused to be dragged into a debate on what he would do in such a circumstance, has issued a statement that has disappointed some of his supporters. His Publicly-stated admiration for the man who has led Mississippi into a tragic train of events apparently has not reached the point where he is willing to say he will follow that example, as patterson has.

Now is the meaningful period for building up a mood that will lead to bloodshed and rioting, or an atmosphere of law and order. To Governor Hollings credit, he has done nothing to inflame the people of the state. Mr. Russell has not yet been elected governor. His apparently politically inspired statement has done nothing to smooth his path when and if he has to face such a situation. His words had better been left unsaid.

S. C. PROGRESS

DESEGREGATION REPORT

(This is not, unfortunately, a complete report on desegregation in South Carolina. It may contain inaccuracies, and for these we are sorry. If you spot any, please let us know so that we may correct them. However, we have tried to make this report on desegregation progress in 21 cities and towns in the state as accurate as possible. Our information has been drawn from news reports, from community survey questionnaires sent in by members from 16 cities, and from some confidential reports from which we have lifted what has become public information. All of our sources are fallible, but accuracy has been their goal and ours.)

Editorial writers and administrative officials in our state government have pleased to note the relatively trouble-free progress which South Carolina, as a whole, has made in approaching a solution to what has variously been termed the "race revolution," the "race problem," the "race question," and the "racial situation."

One of the stranger developments, in fact, in South Carolina's battle to stave off desegregation as long as possible, but to give in with an appearance of grace when the time finally comes, has been public avoidance of the words "segregation," "integration," and "desegregation."

Linguistic oddities aside, however, Clemson, the University of South Carolina, and the Beaufort extension of U.S.C. have accepted and registered Negro students who are now attending classes without trouble. District 20 in Charleston integrated its public school system quietly and without a great deal of fuss.

There have been demonstrations in Charleston, Orangeburg and Sumter which have made the headlines. But there have been marches and pickets in Columbia and elsewhere that were barely noticed in the press or by the majority of the people.

The state parks were declared integrated, then promptly closed. All indications point to their reopening soon after the General Assembly convenes and takes action on the situation in January. They will probably open with some of the swimming and recreational activities curtailed, but they will reopen. This is a beginning.

The foregoing have been the most dramatic developments of the past 14 months. But there have been other developments, which taken as a whole, may be equally dramatic.

Despite the urgings of a number of business men and editorials in several of the larger newspapers in the state, South Carolina does not have a bi-racial committee working on a state-wide level. But, of the 21 cities and towns covered in this report, 10 that we are positive of have either formal or informal bi-racial committees.

(The cities and towns covered are Aiken, Anderson, Barnwell, Beaufort, Charleston, Clemson, Clinton, Columbia, Conway, Florence, Fragmore, Greenville, Greenwood, Newberry, Orangeburg, Rock Hill, Seneca, Spartanburg, Sumter, Winnsboro, and York.)

While only the public schools in one Charleston school district have been integrated, all parochial schools in the state

will open on an integrated basis next year, and desegregation suits are pending for Greenville, Darlington and Summerton district in Clarendon County. Too, suits seem to be forthcoming in Sumter and Orangeburg.

The State Committee for Technical Education has adopted a local option policy on the question of integrating its schools. Thus far, the technical education centers at Columbia and Greenville have accepted Negro applicants. There are other schools in operation at Sumter, Spartanburg and Pendleton. Others are to open shortly at Lancaster, Florence-Darlington and Rock Hill.

Catholic hospitals have opened on a desegregated basis, but no others have, as far as we know. Most hospitals in the state will accept Negro patients, but on a segregated basis. The Veterans' Administration hospitals and other federal hospitals are integrated.

Reports seem to indicate that various state agencies and commissions are being integrated. One commission that definitely has Negro membership is the State Mental Health Commission.

Most cities which had segregation ordinances have repealed them, no so much out of respect for Negroes as from advice from the Attorney General, but they have been repealed.

Some restaurants and most lunch counters in Aiken, Anderson, Charleston, Clemson, Columbia, Florence, Greenville, Rock Hill, Seneca, Barnwell and Spartanburg will serve Negroes.

As far as we've been able to determine, only two previously all-white hotels or motels have been integrated -- one in Charleston and one in Columbia. But Florence may have some integrated facilities by now, and Greenville is working in that direction.

New employment opportunities have been opened to Negroes in Charleston, Columbia, Rock Hill, Florence, Spartanburg and Greenville. Any plant connected with federal contracts will hire Negroes.

Various recreational facilities have been opened to Negroes in Anderson, Charleston, Conway, Frogmore, Greenville, Seneca and Sumter. The art galleries in Columbia and Charleston welcome Negroes to all programs.

The majority of the churches in Columbia will accept Negroes as guests. Episcopal churches in the larger cities will do likewise. Catholic churches have not been known to turn anyone away. Several other churches in Aiken, Anderson, Spartanburg, Charleston, Columbia, Clemson Florence, Greenville and Seneca will accept guests. As far as is known, no Negroes have applied for membership in previously all-white protestant churches.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street Columbia, S.C.

November 1963

THE COLUMBIA RECORD

JOHN A. MONTGOMERY, Editor
H. HARRISON JENKINS, Associate Editor
CHARLES R. SANDERS JR., Managing Editor
CHARLES H. WICKENBERG JR., Executive News Editor

Moderation in Our State

South Carolina has been spared, for the large part, the emotional excesses of the Negro Passion simply because a genuinely moderate majority has prevailed in the past. Our state will avoid nasty militancy in the future only if extremism, white or Negro, does not prevail.

If moderation means anything in the Palmetto State, it surely means that free and open discussion will continue, that white Carolinians will talk earnestly and honestly with Negro Carolinians, that responsibility of word and action will be rewarded and that irresponsibility will be condemned.

It means that white Carolinians *must* recognize intellectual integrity and responsibility in individuals and groups whose judgments they might not accept. It means that Negro Carolinians must temper their impatience and forthrightly confess the honesty and good faith of portions of the white community. It means that both should work energetically to discourage growth of radicalism, white and Negro.

"Moderation" in South Carolina has never meant, nor will it ever mean, an absolute adherence to a vanished segregation or a disquieting demand for impossible, immediate, complete integration. "Moderation" *does* mean a realistic recognition of an altered system of social relations, likely to change even more in the future.

To be specific, white Carolinians who may be fundamentally segregationists, cannot don a mask of false "moderation" and condemn responsible organizations and individuals as undesirable "militants."

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations, for example, does not merit any coupling with extremist elements in the nation, such as the Brooklyn chapter of CORE. Although we have disagreed with the S. C. Council in the past and likely shall in the future, it provides a valuable discussion table for Negroes and whites.

This past weekend at Frogmore Plantation in Beaufort County, the Student Council held a conference, addressed by Randolph A. Blackwell, voter education representative of the Southern Regional Council; Matthew Perry, an NAACP lawyer from Columbia; and Prof. I. William Zartman of the University of South Carolina.

One of Carolina's most intelligent young Negro attorneys, Mr. Perry has earned the acclaim of his fellow barristers — many of whom fundamentally disagree with him on racial issues. He is a valuable citizen of the state and a distinguished representative of his point of view.

The young people gathered at Beaufort, including African students from Kenya, Nigeria and Ghana, wanted to expand their knowledge of the African continent beyond that of Black Africa. They wisely called on Professor Zartman, an internationally recognized authority on Northern Africa, to help them. The University professor gave them a talk similar to that which he had delivered earlier to the Air University at Maxwell Air Force Base.

One newspaper in the state, commenting on the conference, wrote: "We trust that university authorities took note of Prof. Zartman's participation in the Council on Human Relations program. We can't believe that Prof. Zartman's appearance with Matthew Perry and other spokesmen for the integration movement did any good for the university as a whole or for the department of which Prof. Zartman is a member. Academic freedom can be stretched beyond the limits of the public interest."

We, too, hope that the University authorities took note of the professor's participation—for a different reason. We hope that not only the University, but the state and its people, will commend Dr. Zartman for sharing his knowledge of Africa with the inquiring students. They now have a better understanding of the continent as a whole, as do the officers of the U. S. Air Force.

The remedy for South Carolina's continuing confrontation over the racial issue cannot be found in the suppression of disagreeable ideas. It can be found (as it always has) in realistic compromise and concession.

Neither inflexible principles of whites nor unattainable ideals of Negroes will serve South Carolina in these days. Compromise between the desires of each individual and group and those around them is the way of moderation.

With a firm devotion to law and order, Carolinians will discover the way—somewhere between "Now" and "Never."

* *
* SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, Incorporated *
*
* 1964 Annual Conference *
*
* Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia, S.C., Thursday, November 12 *
*
* *

PROGRAM

2:00 - 3:15 p.m. Pre-conference meeting of the Board of Directors

3:15 - 3:30 p.m. Registration

Afternoon Session (3:30 - 6:30 p.m.)

Presiding, The Reverend Fred M. Reese, Jr., SCCHR Chairman

Invocation

Minutes

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES:

Finance - Program - By-Laws - Nominations

ELECTION OF BOARD MEMBERS FOR THREE-YEAR TERM, ENDING 1967

SCCHR IN PROSPECT AND PROSPECTIVE:

The Student Council, Miss Mary Ann Eaddy, Chairman

Tenth Anniversary, The Reverend Fred M. Reese, Jr.
Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director

COFFEE BREAK

REPORTS OF LOCAL COUNCILS, by Chairmen or their alternates

ADDRESS: IMMEDIATE CHALLENGES AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL
The Reverend Heslip M. Lee, Executive Director, Virginia Council on Human Relations

DISCUSSION

Evening Session (6:45 - 9:15 p.m.)

Presiding, Dr. J. Sherrard Rice, SCCHR Vice-Chairman

Invocation

DINNER

MUSIC AND SPECIAL FEATURES

ADDRESS: REACH FOR TOMORROW, Dr. Samuel Proctor, Associate Director
The Peace Corps, Washington, D. C.

1964 ANNUAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM - COME AND BRING INTERESTED FRIENDS

"REACH FOR TOMORROW"

SOUTH CAROLINA STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

CONFERENCE AGENDA

Friday, December 4, 1964

5:00-6:00 Registration

6:30-7:30 Supper

8:00-9:00 Introductions
Address: "Your Time Is Now", Mr. Randolph Blackwell, Southern Christian Leadership Conference

9:30-10:00 Recreation

Saturday, December 5, 1964

8:00-8:30 Breakfast

9:00-9:45 South Carolina--Problems and Potentials
Panel Presentation -- Prelude to Workshops

10:00-12:00 Workshops (1st session)

1. Panelists Training Workshop: Mr. Joe Hendricks, Leader
2. Politics in South Carolina: Mr. Blackwell, Hayes Mizell, Don Fowler, Jean Hoefer, Resource Leaders
3. Poverty Programs in South Carolina: Mr. L. S. James, Mrs. Alice Spearman, Mr. Dick Ramsey, Leaders
4. Tutorials--The Why and How: Miss Sara Lowrey, Mrs. Harnitha Smith, Mr. Al Ulmer, Leaders
5. Feelings and Fears (primarily for newcomers): Dr. Margaret Cubine and Father James Jackson, Leaders.

12:30-1:30 Lunch

2:00-4:00 Workshops (2nd session)

4:00-5:30 Films - Records

6:30-7:30 Dinner

8:00-10:00 Role Playing - Student Panelist Workshop
Panel Discussion: "Student Involvement"

Sunday, December 6, 1964

8:30-9:00 Breakfast

9:30-10:30 Reports and Business Session

11:00-12:00 Service of Worship and Closing Address: "Reach for Tomorrow"
Mr. Joe Hendricks, Dean of Students, Mercer University

CHALLENGE '65

APRIL 2-4, 1965

SCSCHR CONFERENCE, APRIL 2-4, 1965

The Purpose--

To bring students together from the colleges of South Carolina for Confrontation and genuine communication -- to study and discuss in depth the major problems of Poverty in communities -- to consider the role of the student in constructive and creative change on campus and in community.

The Place--

Penn Center, Frogmore, S.C., will be the setting of our conference. Again SCSCHR returns to the beautiful campus of Penn, with its "Old South" atmosphere and its "New South" philosophy. To reach Penn go to Beaufort, S.C., continue 7 miles on US 21 to Frogmore. Turn right at intersection just beyond Post Office and drive one-half mile to the Center.

The Time--

The conference begins with dinner Friday night at 6:30 and ends with Sunday dinner at 12:30.

The Cost--

The total cost per person will be $7.50 for the week-end for board and room. There is no registration fee, but reservations should be made immediately. Please return the enclosed card with your name and address to SCCHR office if you have not already done so.

The Students--

Student members and campus leaders who are willing to dig in, to ask questions, to seek solutions, to "get involved." Include some of the veterans of former conferences--Freshmen, Sophomores, and International Students.

The Gear--

Bring informal, camp clothes, musical instruments, records. Bedding & towels are furnished.

STUDENTS IN ACTION IN COMMUNITY AND ON CAMPUS - Program

Friday, April 2

6:30 Dinner
7:30 Introductions and Get Acquainted
8:00 Film--The People of Poverty
8:20 Address, Mr. Earl Redwine, Regional Director, Office of Economic Opportunity
9:00 Discussion Groups
10:00 Snacks and Recreation

Saturday, April 3 Morning

8:00 Breakfast
9:00 Panel Presentation, "Dimensions of Poverty in S.C." -- Mrs. Spearman, moderator. Panelists: Mrs. Jones, Mr. James, Mr. Dodd
10:00 Working Groups -- Student Involvement in Community Action
11:00 Business Session
12:00 Lunch

Afternoon

1: 30 Panel Presentation, "Campus 1965" (Issues in Higher Education) Professors Randall, Thomas, Storrs, Johnson
2:30 Working Groups: Student Involvement in Campus Change
4:00 Recreation
6:00 Supper

Evening

8:00 Film: Students as Volunteers--The Summer and the Future - Dick Ramsay and Hayes Mizell Recommendations from Working Groups
9:00 Special Feature

Sunday, April 4

8:30 Breakfast
9:30 Business Session - Election of Officers "Senior Swan Songs"
11:00 Service of Worship - Dr. W. L. Storrs
12:30 Dinner

The Leaders

Mr. Earl Redwine, Regional Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, Atlanta, Ga.

The Poverty Panel

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director SC Council on Human Relations, Columbia, S.C.
Mrs. Iola Jones, Case Worker, Florence County Department of Public Welfare, Florence, S.C.
Mr. Herbert Dodd, Associate Director, Bethlehem Center, Columbia, S. C.
Mr. L. S. James, Field Representative, SC Council on Human Relations, Columbia, S.C.
Sister Mary Anthony, Our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center, Charleston, S.C.

The Campus Issues Panel

Dr. C. H. Thomas, Professor of Education, SC State College
Professor Charles T. Randall, Law School, University of South Carolina
Professor James T. Johnson, Department of Philosophy, Newberry College
Dr. W. L. Storrs, College Minister and Professor of Religion, Benedict College

Other Resource Leaders

Richard Ramsay, American Friends Service Committee
Al Ulmer, Intern Southern Regional Council
Hayes Mizell, Director, Southern Project, NSA
Walt Senterfitt, Community Issues Desk, NSA
Nan Hassert, World University Service
Dr. George Bowdler, SC Council on Human Relations
Faculty and students from the colleges of the state.

The Officers of SCSCHR

Chairman, Mary Ann Eaddy, Benedict
Vice-Ch., Brad Poston, USC
Secretary, Cindoretha Jackson, Morris
Treasurer, Earl Finney, SC State
Chaplain, Willie Teague, Wofford

VBU
MM

YOUR PARTICIPATION DOES MAKE A DIFFERENCE!

For your information

.....The South Carolina Council on Human Relations(SCCHR) applied for twenty-four(24) county Head Start Projects and assisted numerous others. These pre-school child development projects will help children from deprived families prepare for school; learn health habits and how to communicate and to get along with other people. Head Start is providing jobs for high school and college students, for neighborhood workers as well as for teachers. Many persons are giving volunteer service. Won't you give yours in one of the many ways help is needed?

.....The Student Council is expanding into a year-around program. It is setting up tutorials and taking part in many other activities.

.....Bill Roberts, state president of the Student Council, is working with us for the Summer, as Freddie Williams did when he was state president. Watch these students--we can learn from them and catch some of their enthusiasm and dedication.

.....The Rural Advancement project directed by Mr. L. S. James continues to provide leadership training, to spread information about local, state and federal programs and services, and to assist many individuals and groups.

.....The Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Fund has just made a grant, which SCCHR must match for an intern for one year. Brad Poston will be assigned to South Carolina.

.....SCCHR was represented at the Fisk Race Relations Institute this Summer by Brad Poston.

.....Let us hear how we may work with you in your community. Let's keep busy!

.....Here's our address and phone number

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

256-8808

Summer 1965

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

121 EAST THIRD STREET
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

THE OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ANNOUNCE THE APPOINTMENT OF

HELEN ADAMS

FORMERLY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT OF ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY, CHICAGO

AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BETTY JO McMAKIN

FORMERLY WITH THE PEACE CORPS IN THE PHILIPPINES

AS STAFF MEMBER FOR FIELD ACTIVITIES

AND THE PROMOTION OF

ROBERTA BLACKWELL

TO OFFICE MANAGER AND STAFF MEMBER
TO ASSIST IN RECRUITMENT OF VOLUNTEERS

YOUR PARTICIPATION AS A MEMBER OR CONTRIBUTOR IN THE 1964-65 PROGRAM OF THE COUNCIL, DESIGNED TO CONTINUE THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS IN THIS STATE, IS INVITED. WE WELCOME YOUR INQUIRIES.

T. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, M.D.
CHAIRMAN

Our State Is On The Move In:

Economic Advance

- 75% increase in per capita income in past ten years.
- 40% increase in total income in past 10 years.
- Manufacturing income in 1960 alone exceeded 700 million dollars.

Educational Progress

- Over 610 thousand children enrolled in elementary and high schools over the state, an all-time high; average attendance over 87 per cent.
- Over 267 million dollars spent for school construction since 1950.
- Over 10 thousand more received high school diplomas in 1960 than in 1950.

Population Growth

1950 – 2,117,027

1960 – 2,382,594

Such Progress In A Changing And Expanding Region Involves People In:

–Raising living standards

–Providing for retirement

–Using leisure time creatively

–Solving problems of human relations

What Does The South Carolina Council On Human Relations Advocate?

- Equal vocational and political opportunities for all.
- Full representation on public policy boards.
- Maintenance of open public schools.
- Right of peaceful protest.
- A sustained effort to deal constructively with pressing problems of all people in the state.

What Are The Council's Credentials?

- A long and honorable history.
- Cooperation with the Southern Regional Council.
- Membership of many people, including educators, professional people, others with genuine concern.

The South Carolina Council On Human Relations Can Help You:

- Develop an awareness of the tremendous potential of our state.
- Contribute to stimulating discussion of issues which demand attention and concern.
- Share with others in ventures of bi-racial cooperation.

The South Carolina Council On Human Relations Needs You To:

- Help focus attention on our areas of need.
- Be a part of creative solutions to complex problems.
- Join with many other South Carolinians, white, Negro, Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish, in a concerted effort for a better South Carolina.
- Help provide financial support for research, coordination, extension of programs of primary needs.

NOW IS THE TIME!

OFFICERS

Chairman
The Rev. Fred M. Reese, Central, S. C.

First Vice-Chairman
Mr. Earl Middleton, Orangeburg, S. C.

Second Vice-Chairman
Dr. B. T. Williams, Sumter, S. C.

Secretary
Mrs. R. B. Cunningham, Columbia, S. C.

Treasurer
Mr. I. P. Stanback, Columbia, S. C.

Executive Director
Mrs. Alice N. Spearman

• • •

South Carolina Council On Human Relations
1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S. C.

Please enroll me as checked below:

☐ Member ☐ Donor

Individual member	$ 5.00
Joint members (at same address)	$ 7.50
Student member	$ 1.00
Contributing member	$ 10.00
Sustaining member	$100.00

(Contributions are tax-exempt)

Name.....

Street.....

City.....State.....

Membership (except Student) includes a subscription to the NEW SOUTH and other publications of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

NOW

IS THE

TIME

TO WORK FOR A BETTER

Through The South Carolina Council On Human Relations

—An interracial organization working for a better South Carolina since 1919!

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 LADY STREET - COLUMBIA, S. C.

Racial Amity And Good Will Is S. C. Council's Mission

By W. D. Workman, Jr.

A little organization with a big mission is seeking to bring South Carolinians around to the frame of mind that problems growing out of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision can best be met by biracial amity on the local level.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations has no specific answer or answers to the complex questions arising out of the segregation issue, but it does have the conviction that those answers necessarily will demand the best thought and action from responsible leaders of both races.

Along with that conviction seems to be the basic assumption that the state must move in the direction of compliance with the Supreme Court decision.

But even so, the Council is making no pronouncements of what should or should not be done. Its president, The Rev. J. Claude Evans, editor of the Methodist Advocate, describes himself as a "moderate" in the field of race relations and is frank to admit that he has no simple, sure solution to the problem growing out of the segregation decision.

He places his emphasis on the need for establishing more and better "communication" between the races, for finding out the facts involved in each local situation, and for making biracial studies of local involvements and possibilities.

The state executive director of the Council on Human Relations, Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, feels that the Council contributes more by stressing "processes" rather than panaceas.

In her constant movement about South Carolina, she seeks to bring existing agencies into greater cooperation with one another on questions affecting race relations.

Logically enough, her attention is primarily concerned with the problem of school segregation, and she is actively promoting the formation of study groups of citizens in communities where the problem is or is expected to become acute.

Only secondarily is she attempting to build up membership in the Council on Human Relations.

Actually, there are fewer than a half-dozen local councils in the entire state. Rock Hill is the most active, for it has been stimulated by an outspoken Catholic priest, the Very Rev. Maurice Shean, and enjoys a degree of official recognition in that Mayor Emmette Jerome is a member of the state board and has appointed a Mayor's Committee on Human Relations.

In Anderson, the Christian Council on Human Relations is serving the same cause. In Spartanburg, the United Church Women are carrying on similar work.

Informal meeting are held elsewhere in the state, and the state Council has individual members scattered throughout South Carolina who maintain their annual $3.50 memberships or who make other contributions to the state or local work.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations (and those of other Southern States) grew out of the Southern Regional Council.

Last year that organization, which is dedicated to "equal opportunity for all peoples in the South," received a $240,000 grant from the Fund for the Republic.

(The Fund was established by the Ford Foundation in 1952 to preserve and extend individual rights).

The $240,000 grant is being spread among the Southern States to bolster state Councils on Human Relations. South Carolina's Council will receive $10,000 for the period September, 1954-September, 1955.

Added financial help, although on a diminishing scale, will be provided for two more years, after which the Southern Regional Council "prayerfully" hopes that the state organization will be self-supporting.

At the moment, the South Carolina organization comprises only two full-time workers; Mrs. Spearman, and Mrs. Warren Greene, office manager. They maintain a small office at 1508 Lady Street, in Columbia.

Mrs. Spearman has long been active in activities and organization which seek to promote improved and expanded inter-racial understanding and cooperation. She is a native of Marion County, and earned a master's degree in religious education from Columbia University after attending Converse College.

The Southern Regional Council, which could be described as the parent organization of the various Councils on Human Relations (although they are independent of its control) is the successor organization to the old Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation, founded after World War I.

Harold C. Fleming, assistant director of the Southern Regional Council, which has offices in Atlanta, says this of the organization:

"In essence, the Council's approach rests on the belief that every Southern state and most Southern communities have people of both races who can work together as equals.

"Through their efforts, we believe the South can adjust to the legal changes now required and ultimately achieve a society in which racial distinctions will be eliminated from public life.

"We see our role as that of encouraging and assisting with information and professional services the people who feel this way. We see little point in denouncing those who feel otherwise, but believe that in time many of them will come to share our views."

Wm. Hold - S.C.

DRAFT

The Honorable Donald R. Russell
Governor of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Sir:

Inauguration Day 1963 in South Carolina may well be remembered by future citizens of the Palmetto State as a major landmark in its post bellum history. It may well be cited as the day which marked the beginning of the end of what Congressman Albert W. Watson has recently described as the "long, hard and expensive road from poverty to prosperity, from ruin to recovery." Like this South Carolina Congressman, we are confident -- and we know you are too -- that our state has "both the will and the people to travel that road successfully" to its finish.

Certainly, the first weeks of your administration have shown that South Carolinians, under enlightened leadership, are prepared to confront the challenges of change -- and to master them. The fact that Negroes freely mingled with whites at your inaugural buffet, the fact that Harvey Gantt was admitted to Clemson College with neither fuss nor fanfare,

both clearly indicate our state is ready and willing to depart from the past and move ahead into the future. You are to be commended for accepting the responsibility of leading the way. And we, as representatives of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, promise to give you all our support in clearing the paths that lie before us.

But if we are to reach our destination, if we are to ascend the still-distant uplands of the future, we must utilize the skill and the strength of each and every citizen. We must, as you so clearly pledged in your inaugural address, "give all our people the opportunity they truly deserve" and ceaselessly strive to "work out our problems peaceably, according to our standards of justice and decency."

What does this pledge you have taken mean for the future of our state? It means, we think, that South Carolina has a chance to cast off the shackles of ignorance and intolerance

that have impeded her progress so long. It means that you, as the governor, will work to open doors long shut and avenues long blocked to our large Negro population. It means that you are willing to offer your services in seeing that Negroes as well as whites are given a fair share of our state's wealth and a full stake in her future.

This is, admittedly, no easy task. But it can be done, and it must be done if South Carolina ever expects to emerge from the room at the bottom of American society. For by keeping the Negro down all these years, we have merely succeeded in keeping the whole state down.

In 1960, for example, South Carolina ranked 49th among the fifty states in average annual income. Its average was $1,329 compared to a national average of $2,223.

In the same year, the median family income in South Carolina was $3,821. But that was more than twice the median

family income of the state's Negro population, which was $1,699. Yet Negroes comprise almost 40 per cent of our population (831,572 Negroes to 1,551,022 whites, according to the 1960 census figures).

Obviously, then, the lack of job opportunities for Negroes is one factor in our low rating. Our Negro citizens need more job opportunities in order to make a greater contribution to our growing economy.

These job opportunities cannot, of course, be created overnight. But a beginning can be made, and the proper place to make it is, we believe, in the many institutions and agencies of our state government. By offering more employment in state institutions and agencies to Negroes, we can both step up our rate of progress and bring both races together to work for common solutions to common problems.

As the governor of this state, you can do much to help Negroes secure more state-connected employment. First of all,

Draft Ltr., Governor of S. C.

by using your powers of appointment, you could give Negro South Carolinians a chance to assist in the activities of our state by taking their places on more boards, commissions, and committees.

You have the power to make appointments to more than twenty different state organizations, on your own authority. These range from the State Board of Education (seven members) to the Contractors' Licensing Board of South Carolina (five members). With the advice and consent of the Senate, you also make appointments to some fifiteen other boards and commissions. These include the State Probation, Parole and Pardon Board (one member from each Congressional District) and the State Agricultural Marketing Commission (five members). Then, too, you make appointments to such boards as the State Board of Dental Examiners and the State Board of Nursing upon the recommendation or nomination of others. In all, your appointive powers extend to more than forty-eight different state boards, commissions, and committees. (See the attached appendix.)

In the past, Negroes have been virtually unrepresented in these agencies of the state government. We believe the general welfare of South Carolina will be greatly promoted by the appointment of more Negro citizens to such agencies, and we urge you to make such appointments in the best interest of all the people of our state.

As a further means of improving the job opportunities of Negro South Carolinians, you can encourage the employment of more Negroes in higher job classifications in state organizations, and we urge you to do so. The fact that Negroes are not being given a fair share of jobs in state-run agencies can clearly be seen in such examples as these:

1. The State Board of Correction has 240 employees, but only one Negro (an assistant chaplain) holds a job above the custodial-labor level.

2. The State Highway Department employs some 6,000 persons, but no Negro is employed above the custodial-labor level.

3. The State Hospital has 1600 employees, but less than a dozen Negroes above the custodial-labor level.

These are but a few of the state departments in which jobs for Negroes are restricted to the most menial and the lowest paying.

Employment is, however, by no means the only area in which our Negro citizens are kept from advancement. Equally important, if not more so, is the field of education. For only with a good education can any man, white or colored, expect to find good employment in the age of technology which is now upon us. We trust, therefore, that you will do everything in your power to see that, 1) free public schools in South Carolina will remain free and open to all, regardless of race, color, or creed; and 2) vocational training is given to members of both races, not restricted to white alone. In fact, we suggest that a clear statement from you about the availability of vocational training courses to Negroes would do much to improve both the

educational standards of our state and racial relations within it. More importantly, it would stimulate Negroes to take advantage of such schools in order to train themselves for more skilled employment.

As a further means of giving Negroes a larger voice in the educational affairs of our state, we recommend that you support the appointment of Negro leaders to the Board of Trustees for South Carolina State College.

Finally, in order to improve and increase understanding among both races in South Carolina, we recommend that you appoint a bi-racial committee, composed of white and Negro leaders, to serve the state government in an advisory capacity on all racial matters. Such a committee could, we believe, do much to give Negroes a greater sense of participation in state affairs and to give whites a clearer comprehension of Negro grievances, problems, and needs. We hope that you will give this proposal serious consideration since we are certain that a bi-racial committee would be of immense service both to you and to South Carolina.

Draft Ltr., Governor of S. C.

To sum up, only by giving Negro South Carolinians what they have so long been denied -- an equal chance -- can we expect to raise the low economic and educational standards of our state. The denial of equality to some citizens clearly can only result in holding back all. South Carolina has been held too far back far too long. For this reason, we think you have great responsibility -- and a great opportunity -- to bring an end to the injustices of inequality and to lead all our citizens to new heights of prosperity and progress. We are confident that you will meet this responsibility and thereby realize this tremendous opportunity.

And, once again, we pledge the undivided loyalty and support of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations in helping our state to fulfill the great expectations that now lie just over the threshold of tomorrow.

APPENDIX: APPOINTIVE POWERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S GOVERNOR

A. The governor of South Carolina has the authority to make the following appointments without recommendations from any person or group:

John de la Howe School Board, seven members for five-year terms.

S. C. Aeronautics Commission, seven members for four-year terms.

Board of Bank Control, five members for four-year terms.

State Board of Education, seven members.

Southeastern States Forest Fire Compact Commission, two members.

(The General Assembly also elects two members and a state forester.)

S. C. State Board of Funeral Service, seven members appointed for three years.

Commissioners for Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in U. S., three persons.

Board of Examiners of Public Accountants, three members for three-year terms.

S. C. Public Service Authority, seven members for seven-year terms.

State Reorganization Commission, three ex-officio members. (The board has 13 members).

Tax Study Commission, three members. (The board has nine members).

Board of State Industrial Schools, five members.

Forestry Commission, four for six-year terms.

State Board for S. C. Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center, seven members for four-year terms.

State Board of Barber Examiners, three members for three-year terms.

Contractors' Licensing Board of South Carolina, five members.

State Board of Engineering Examiners, five for five-year terms.

State Board of Registration for Forestry, five for five-year terms.

Southeastern States Forest Fire Compact Commission, two member s.

Appendix, Continued.

(The Commission also has two members named by the General Assembly and one designated by the S. C. Commission on Interstate Cooperation).

South Carolina Confederate War Centennial Commission, four members.

(The Commission also has two members appointed by the Speaker of the House and two appointed by the President of the Senate).

Advisory Council of S. C. Area Trade Schools:

Columbia Branch, four members.

Denmark Branch, four members.

B. The governor also makes the following appointments with the advice and consent of the Senate:

S. C. Industrial Commission, five members for six-year terms.

S. C. Insurance Department, five members.

S. C. Department of Labor, commissioner for a four-year term.

S. C. State Ports Authority, seven members for seven-year terms.

S. C. Probation, Parole and Pardon Board, one member from each Congressional District.

S. C. Tax Commission, five members.

S. C. State Agency of Vocational Rehabilitation, seven members for seven-year terms.

S. C. Wildlife Resources Department, seven members.

S. C. Mental Health Commission, five members.

S. C. Sanatorium, seven members for four-year terms.

Whitten Village, five members for four-year terms.

S. C. Civil Defense, a director.

State Educational Finance Commission, five members for five-year terms.

Appendix, Continued.

State Agricultural Marketing Commission, five members for five-year terms.

Children's Bureau of S. C., one from each Congressional District for four-year terms.

C. The governor makes the following appointments on recommendation or nomination of others:

State Board of Dental Examiners, members for five-year terms or recommendation of S. C. Dental Association.

State Board of Medical Examiners, eight members upon nomination of State Medical Association.

State Board of Nursing for South Carolina, five for five-year terms. (Two nominated by S. C. State Nurses' Association, two physicians nominated by S. C. Medical Association and one nurse nominated by S. C. Hospital Association.)

S. C. Board of Examiners in Optometry, five optometrists nominated by the S. C. Optometric Association.

State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, four for four-year terms on recommendation of S. C. Osteopathic Association.

State Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, six on recommendation of S. C. Pharmaceutical Association.

State Board of Examination and Registration of physical therapists, not less than three nor more than five members on nomination of S. C. Phyiscal Therapy Association.

S. C. Board of Podiatry Examiners, four for two-year terms on recommendation of S. C. Podiatry Association.

Veterans' State Service Bureau, state service officer upon recommendation of S. C. Association of Veterinarians.

Appendix, Continued.

State Advisory Board on Adult Education, 13 for four terms on recommendation of the State Department of Education.

State Board of Health, ten (seven on recommendation of the Board, one on recommendation of the State Nurses' Association, one on the recommendation of State Dental Association and one on recommendation of State Pharmaceutical Association.)

File

Your Inauguration Day has already been recognized as a landmark in the history of the State and Nation. It may well be cited by future historians as the beginning of the end of what Congressman Albert W. Watson recently described as "the long, hard and expensive road from poverty to prosperity, from ruin to recovery." Like this South Carolinian, we are confident -- and we know you are too -- that our state has "both the will and the people to travel that road successfully" to its finish.

Certainly the first weeks of your administration have shown that South Carolinians, under positive leadership, are prepared to confront the challenge of change -- and to master it. The fact that there was bi-racial participation at your inaugural buffet, Harvey Gantt's admission to Clemson with dignity and order, both clearly indicate that our state is ready and willing to follow wise leadership into new and unexplored paths. As representatives of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, we wish to express our deep gratitude to you for able and courageous leadership. We further pledge our cooperation and support of every step you take in fulfilling your inaugural promises to "give all our people the opportunity they truly deserve," and to "work out our problems peaceably, according to our standards of justice and decency."

Knowing of your interest in the problems of all people in South Carolina, we share with you some observations and recommendations for your consideration, confident you will give them serious consideration.

I.

It is no secret that Negroes occupy the lowest rung on the economic ladder in South Carolina. In 1960, our state ranked 49th among the states in average annual income. Its average was $1329 compared to a national average of $2223. In the same year, median family income in South Carolina was $3821. But that was more than twice the median family income for the State's Negro population which was $1699. This in a state

which has about 34% Negroes (813,572 Negroes to 1,551,022 whites according to 1960 Census figures).

Obviously, this inequality is a major factor in our State's low economic rating. Our State cannot afford to ignore the boost to prosperity which would result from better job opportunities and increased purchasing power of such a large part of our population, many of whom are now eligible for better positions than those now open to them.

We believe there is great need for your executive leadership in the improvement of job opportunities for qualified Negroes. You are in a position to encourage the employment of more qualified Negroes in higher job classifications throughout state agencies. The custom and practice of S. C. State Government is to exclude Negroes from all jobs except menial ones - janitors, maids, etc., and a strictly limited number of professional and clerical services to the Negro population. For example, the State Highway Dept. has more than 6000 employees but no Negro is employed above the custodial-labor level. The State Board of Corrections has 240 employees but only two Negroes (assistant chaplains) hold a job above the custodial-labor level. Nor are Negroes employed in administrative or non-menial positions in the State Employment Security Commission.

This picture of discriminatory policy is typical of many departments of our State Government; in other departments which do not render services directly to Negro patrons, the exclusion of Negroes from managerial, professional, and clerical positions is complete.

We are hopeful you will consider carefully employment practices in State Government and use your influence and leadership to insure more equal opportunity for all qualified job applicants.

II.

Education is an area in which you have had experience and deep interest. As you have stressed time and again, there is no substitute for educational excellence. We commend you for naming education in a position of priority of need for our state. With confidence in your pledge to give all our people the opportunity they truly deserve, we trust you will do all in your power to:

1. Support the continuance and maintenance of free public education for all citizens of South Carolina.
2. Encourage vocational and technical training for all who desire it. Since Negroes comprise the largest segment of an untrained labor force in the state, they should be encouraged to avail themselves of opportunities for training in Vocational and Technical Education Centers. A forthright statement from you as to the availability of such resources would be welcomed and helpful to many who otherwise may not apply.

III.

It has been common practice to overlook qualified Negro South Carolinians in appointments to membership on more than 48 state Boards, Agencies and Commissions. Policies and decisions of such Boards have much to do with the growth and progress of our state. The almost total exclusion of the approximately 34% Negro population from these bodies prevents them from being representative to the people whose interests they seek to serve.

We submit that you will serve the cause of good government and civic democracy by appointment of qualified Negroes to boards of public trust. A good beginning would be the recommendation for appointment of qualified Negroes to Board of Trustees of the State College at Orangeburg.

IV.

Communication across racial lines is at best limited in South Carolina at the present time. Yet many thoughtful citizens, white and Negro, sense the urgent need for more effective cooperation and mutual understanding. Therefore we urge the appointment by you of a bi-racial advisory group to consult with you on matters vital to all citizens. Such a group could be helpful in recommending qualified Negroes for your consideration in appointments. Such a committee could provide information for more effective coordination of a program of progress for all citizens in our State. Such a committee would mean much in providing needed encouragement and incentive for Negro citizens to take advantage of opportunities for development now offered them in the state.

In our judgment, now is the time for concerted action in the direction of genuine democracy for all citizens in the State. Your initiative and leadership can provide needed stimulus to achieve the solutions to problems which confront all of us in the state.

We assure you of our willingness to be of assistance whenever called upon. We assure you also of the continued support of many people in South Carolina and its future as a leader in the Nation.

SC CNR -

Hon. Donald R. Russell

Governor of South Carolina

Columbia, S.C.

Dear Governor Russell:

The more than 800,000 Negroes in South Carolina are making progress in many fields, and new opportunities are opening to them.

The time has come, we believe, for South Carolina Negroes to [redacted] assist in the activities of our state by taking their places in more [redacted] boards, commissions and committees.

And we believe the time has come for Negroes to share more in the many jobs in state institutions and agencies.

We appeal to you to use your power as governor to appoint Negroes to boards, commissions and committees .

And we appeal to you to help Negroes secure more state-connected employment.

If we are to step up our rate of progress in this state, it is important that white people and Negroes serve together on the boards, commissions and committees that solve so many of our problems.

One of our greatest needs is to raise the average income of the people of our state.

In 1960 South Carolina ranked 49th among the states in average average annual income. The average S.C. income was [redacted] $1,329 compared with an average of $2,223 in the U.S.

Lack of job opportunities for Negroes is one factor in our low rating.

Our Negro citizens need more job opportunities in order to contribute more to our growing economy.

More employment in state institutions and agencies could provide the needed leadership in this area.

We urge you to use your power as governor to encourage employment of more Negroes in positions in state organizations and agencies.

The appointment of members of boards, commissions and committees is largely in your hands in this state.

You make appointments to more than 48 such groups.

In making these, we request that you consider Negro citizens who want to take their places as contributing citizens.

Appendix: Appointive Powers of South Carolina's Governor

A. The governor of South Carolina has the authority to make the following appointments without recommendations from any person or group:

John de la Howe School Board, seven members for five-year terms.

S.C. Aeronautics Commission, seven members for four-year terms.

Board of Bank Control, five members for four-year-terms.

State Board of Education, seven members.

Southeastern States Forest Fire Compact Commission, two members. (The General Assembly also elects two members and a state forester.)

S.C. State Board of Funeral Service, seven members appointed for three years.)

Commissioners for Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in U.S., three persons.

Board of Examiners of Public Accountants, three members for three-year terms.

S.C. Public Service Authority, seven members for seven-year terms.

State Reorganization Commission, three ex-officio members. (The board has 13 members).

Tax Study Commission, three members. (The board has nine members.

Board of State Industrial Schools, five members.

Forestry Commission, four for six-year terms.

State Board for S.C. Alcoholic REhabilitation Center, seven members for four-year terms.

State Board of Barber Examiners, three members for three-year terms.

Contractors' Licensing Board of South Carolina, five members.

State Board of Engineering Examiners, five for five-year terms.

State Board of Registration for Foresters, five for five-year terms.

Southeastern States Forest Fire Compact Commission, two members. (The Commission also has two members named by the General Assembly and one designated by the S.C. Commission on Interstate Cooperation).

South Carolina Confederate War Centennial Commission, four members. (The Commission also has two members appointed by the Speaker of the House and two appointed by the President of the Senate).

Advisory Council of S.C. Area Trade Schools:

Columbia Branch, four members.

Denmark Branch, four members.

B. The governor, ~~you will~~ also makes the following apppintments with the advice and consent of the Senate:

S.C. Industrial Commission, five members for six-year terms.

State Insurance Department, five members.

S.C. Department of Labor, commissioner for a four-year term.

S.C. State Ports Authority, seven members for seven-year terms.

S.C. Probation, Parole and Pardon Board, one member from each Congressional District.

S.C. Tax Commission, five members.

S.C. State Agency of Vocational Rehabilitation, seven members for seven-year terms.

S.C. Wildlife Resources Department, seven members.

S.C. Mental Health Commission, five members.

S.C. Sanatorium, seven members for four-year terms.

Whitten Village, five members for four-year terms.

S.C. Civil Defense, a director.

State Educational Finance Commission, five members for five-year terms.

State Agricultural Marketing Commission, five members for five-year terms.

Childrens' Bureau of S.C., one from each Congressional District for four-year terms.

State Development Board, fifteen members for five-year terms.

C. The ~~And as~~ governor ~~you will~~ makes the following appointments on recommendation or nomination of others:

State Board of Dental Examiners, members [redacted] for five-year terms on recommendation of S.C. Dental Association.

State Board of Medical Examiners, eight members upon nomination of State Medical Association.

State Board of Nursing for South Carolina, five for five-year terms. (Two nominated by S.C. State Nurses' Association, two physicians nominated by S.C. Medical Association and one nurse nominated by S.C. Hospital Association).

S.C. Board of Examiners in Optometry, five optometrists nominated by the S.C. Optometric Association.

State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, four for four-year terms on recommendation of S.C. Osteopathic [redacted] Association.

State Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, six on recommendation of S.C. Pharmaceutical Association.

State Board of Examination and Registration of physical therapists, not less than three nor more than five members on nomination of S.C. Physical Therapy Association.

S.C. Board of Podiatry Examiners, four for two-year terms on recommendation of S.C. Podiatry Association.

Veterans' State Service Bureau, state service officer [redacted] upon recommendation of the executive committee of the American Legion.

Board of Veterinary Examiners, three for three-year terms on recommendation of S.C. Association of Veterinarians.

State Advisory Board on Adult Education, 13 for four terms on recommendation of the State Department of Education.

State Board of Health, ten (seven on recommendation of the board, one on recommendation of the State Nurses' Association, one on recommendation of State Dental Association and one on recommendation of State Pharmaceutical Association).

Many of the boards, commissions and committees have special significance for Negroes and their participation in the life of our state.

These include the Board of State Industrial Schools, Forestry Commission, State Board of Barber Examiners, S.C. Department of Labor, S.C. Board of Correction, S.C. Probation, Parole and Pardon Board, S.C. Tax Commission, S.C. State Agency of Vocational Rehabilitation, S.C. Mental Health Commission, Children's Bureau of S.C., State Board of Nursing, State Advisory Board on Adult Education and State Board of Health.

Yet Negroes are almost never appointed to boards, commissions and committees. One of the rare exceptions is the four-member board of the Denmark Branch of the Advisory Council of S.C. Area Trade Schools.

We believe the state will benefit if you will appoint more Negro citizens to boards, commissions and committees.

Negroes in South Carolina are greatly in need of more job opportunities.

Negroes' job opportunities in state agencies and institutions are restricted almost entirely to the costodial and labor level.

We urge you to encourage employment of more Negroes in higher job classifications in state organizations and agencies.

Here are some examples of the employment situation in our state:

S.C. Board of Correction, 240 employees, with only one Negro (an assistant chaplain) above the custodial-labor level.

State Highway Department, about 6,000 employees, with no Negroes above the custodial-labor level.

S.C. Employment Security Commission, 550 employees, with none above the custodial-labor level. (And administrative costs of the department

are paid to the State of South Carolina from grants of the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security. The Commission's total receipts for 1961-62 are listed as $4,165,110, with a total of $4,147,791.15 of this coming from the Bureau of Employment Security).

National Guard, about 10,000 officers and men in the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard, with no Negroes. Latest published reports list 255 unit technicians located throughout the state drawing an average salary of $5,542, 55 technicians in the office of U.S. Property and Fiscal Officer (average salary $5,476), and 78 maintenance technicians (average salary $5,455). There are no Negroes above the custodial-labor level.

S.C. State Hospital, 1600 employees, with less than a dozen Negroes above the custodial-labor level. These include psychiatric aids, social workers, chaplains and a recreational worker.

S.C. Department of Agriculture, 75 employees, with no Negroes above the custodial-labor level.

The same situation exists in many other agricultural organizations operated by the state and federal governments.

The following is from "A Study of Negro Farmers in South Carolina", a special report published by the Southern Regional Council in December, 1962:

"No agencies of the Department of Agriculture nor of the organizations over which it has general supervision have afforded South Carolina Negroes anything like equal job employment. The only jobs available, besides janitors, have been those within the segregated practices of some of the agencies. There have been no clerical or administrative jobs made available to Negroes in South Carolina. Since the Federal Government provides virtually all the funds for all of these operations, it could be expected to insist upon the same pledges and practices required of private contractors doing business with the government."

We ask you, sir, to give consideration to these matters which can mean so much to the progress of our state.

SC mtns etc

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

I. WHAT IS THE COUNCIL?

"An interracial organization working for a better South Carolina since 1919.

The first organization, brought about largely through the efforts of religious leadership in South Carolina and notably that of the late Bishop Finlay of the Upper Diocese of the Episcopal Church, was known as Interracial Commission. Later this group became the South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council, and in 1954 the S. C. Council on Human Relations. Our Council is no longer an affiliate of Southern Regional Council, although the two groups work cooperatively.

The S. C. Council on Human Relations serves as a channel for bi-racial communication in order that growth in understanding and constructive effort toward solving pressing problems of our state might take place.

II. HOW DOES THE COUNCIL WORK?

Through providing speakers and consultants, methods and materials, "seeing-eye", clearing house and other program functions.

In assisting local councils and other groups in bettering community relations and in promoting community development, urban and rural.

Through working for equal vocational and political opportunities for all citizens of the state, urging full participation of all persons in the responsibilities of citizenship.

By encouraging informed participation in producing educational progress at local and state levels.

III. WHAT ARE THE PRESENT AREAS OF WORK OF THE COUNCIL?

1. Education and the Schools
2. Economic Development and Employment
3. Community Relations and Development
4. Civic and Political Participation and Education
5. The Church and Human Relations
6. Recruitment and Training of Leadership

IV. WHAT HAS THE COUNCIL DONE? IN 1961?

. . . Provided a channel for constructive communication through local Councils on Human Relations, conferences, workshops, committees at the state level.

. . . Served local Councils on Human Relations in Beaufort, Columbia, Greenville, Jasper County, Rock Hill and Sumter and worked closely with concerned individuals in several other communities now attempting to develop a local group.

. . . Conducted 6 leadership and training conferences in various parts of the state in conjunction with the S. C. Federation of Colored Womens Clubs. These were attended by approximately 285 women.

• • • Provided 8 State-wide workshops, conferences, or membership meetings during the past year which have focused upon Leadership and Program Building, Education, Economic Growth and Job Opportunities in S. C., Community Development, Non-Violence and Religion and Human Relations.

• • • Brought outstanding speakers and leaders to S. C. for our Council programs and for the use of other groups: Among the leaders brought to the state during the past year have been Mr. J. S. Stewart of the Durham, N. C. Committee on Negro Affairs, Mr. A. J. Clement, civic leader and California Director of N. C. Mutual Life Ins. Co., Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director Southern Regional Council, Dr. Vivian Henderson, Professor of Economics at Fisk University, Mr. Paul Rilling and Dr. J. M. Dabbs, of Southern Regional Council, Miss Ella Baker, of the Student YWCA.

• • • Gathered data, prepared and distributed material to members and friends of the S. C. Council as well as to local Councils and other interested groups. This fall two special "kits" of material have been prepared and distributed, dealing with two of our current program emphases: Education and Economic Development.

• • • Published occasional News and Views, distributed to members, dealing with progress and problems in Human Relations.

• • • Urged attendance of all citizens at such events as the Congressional hearings held annually in Columbia and other public meetings, which deal with pressing problems of the state.

• • • Alerted Negro citizens in various communities to Federal programs developing in local communities such as the Rural Area Development Program. For instance, in Chesterfield and in Beaufort Counties Negro citizens have been named to serve on an Advisory Committee for Area Development.

• • • Developed and Sponsored a Student Program in which students from 18 Colleges and one Theological Seminary have participated and which is now organized as the S. C. Student Council on Human Relations.

THE STUDENT PROGRAM OF THE COUNCIL

I. Background In the fall of 1960 a small group of interested students were invited to come to Columbia to discuss the possibility of setting up in an informal way a program which would be inclusive of students from all the colleges in the state. Contacts had been established largely through personal recommendations from concerned faculty members or from an interested student. It had not been possible to establish contact at all of the colleges. However, some fifteen students in conference together expressed the need for genuine, honest communication on a viracial basis and urged that a conference or conferences be set up. Out of this has come three meetings, worked out in detail by small student planning committees.

1. A Workshop held in Columbia February 5, 1961

2. A Week-end conference held a Penn Center May 5-7, 1961

3. A work shop held in Columbia, December 3, 1961

These conferences have been designed to bring together relatively small numbers of mature students to consider together important problems of mutual concern; to establish honest communication and deepen understanding across racial lines.

We hoped through conference processes to acquire factual information, to understand more fully the political and social forces at work in our state and nation, and plan constructive ways of work on the campus or in the community, implementing our religious and democratic ideal through the development of responsible student citizens.

To this end we have thought together concerning the Role of the Negro Student, The Role of the White Student, Processes of Change, Economic Development, Citizenship Responsibilities, Campus Problems, Religious Life and the Church, Threats to Democracy, such as the present ultra right-wing movements.

From these conferences there emerged at the May week-end meeting a simply structured student organization, The S. C. Student Council on Human Relation. This group-with two representatives from each participating college serving as a Steering Committee-planned the December 3rd workshop.

STATEMENT OF NEEDS AND PURPOSES

W A N T E D : Citizenship Education and Leadership Training

The letter which you received inviting you to be one of a carefully selected group of leaders to attend the WORKSHOP ON CITIZENSHIP told you of the significant new organization which came into being right here at PENN early in May 1959. I refer to the S. C. ADULT EDUCATION COORDINATING COUNCIL, of which our presiding officer, Mrs. Mamie E. Fields has the honor of being the first president.

Your letter of invitation stated further that adult education should no longer be thought of in terms of meeting the needs of the illiterate and the near-illiterate only; rather it is a necessary tool for the continuing growth of every adult and indeed it may yet be the determining factor in the very survival of society itself. For we know now that our civilization is threatened by destruction, and that it must undergo rapid and drastic changes if it is not to perish as have many of the proud civilizations of the past. Indeed, there is now in progress a race to the finish between education and chaos. It is because we believe that you want your weight to count on the side of education that you are here.

Educational psychologists talk glibly about the LAW OF GROWTH. Who of us wants to remain fixated at any level short of maturity? And maturity itself is an ever-receding goal! Growth in nature seems an accepted fact; yet how little we seem to know about how to produce change in individuals, and even less do we know about how to encourage progress and development in groups of people, in society if you please. In a culture such as the one in which we live in South Carolina in this year of our Lord, 1959, our problem is all the greater due to the devotion to the past and due to the static nature of our social institutions and agencies. I might add, and in the face of political 'intervention' and of the legal strategems currently adopted.

With rapid urbanization and industrialization producing changes in where people live, and the ways in which they must make their living, does it not seem incredible that there should be such mass stupidity as is suggested in the sentimental nostalgia for the status quo, for the preservation of 'our way of life'; meaning what! But, is this stupidity mass stupidity? Or are there those who would have us believe that on the one hand, the masses are sighing for molasses, and the classes for magnolias, on the other hand?

The question becomes then, what do the masses want? I ask

you, do the masses know what they want by way of social change? Do we know what we want, or yet again, what are our ideas as to the ways in which progress in democratic practices should be sought and realized?

I. Our first need then, if we are in relative accord, is for leadership training for at least the following reasons:

1. To clarify our own thinking so that we may slough off our own prejudices, fears and confusion;

2. To enable our emotions to catch up with our minds, our ideas and ideals;

3. To raise our sights from the petty and the personal to the challenges and opportunities for men fit to be co-workers with God in what may well be the creation of a new heaven and a new earth;

4. To strengthen our faith in the positive; in God--- His design--- His will, and His purposes: for the abundant life, for human brotherhood, for the kingdom of God on earth; in ourselves, and in our co-workers.

5. To learn continually more facts and to revise our goals in the light of new insights and knowledge.

6. To increase our skills and perfect our tools; and finally

7. To commit ourselves in self-giving service.

We have listed a few reasons why we need leadership training; the more difficult question becomes, specifically what training do we need? I hasten to say that any training and all training that contributes to constructive growth is desirable. However, the frame of reference we have in mind for this workshop is citizenship. For a group which has been so successfully barred from citizenship participation until recent years, there is little wonder that there is more of a clamor for rights than for responsibilities. Even so, in a society so completely segregated, structurally and socially, do you not see that even one's knowledge of one's rights may stem more from the academic than from practical experience? What may seem to be the case theoretically or ideally, or from appearances may actually in practice be quite the opposite.

II. In our leadership training then, do we not need to understand why the State of S. C. has adopted a position of massive resistance to accomodations to the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the public school segregation cases and to democratic advances, especially as they affect the status of Negro citizens? Do we not

need to know who our opponents are, and what are their strengths and weaknesses? Assuming that you think that we do, let me mention the two important factors and two groups that have contributed to creating the political climate in which we have been living since August 1955. This political climate, I do not need to remind you, has set the stage for intimidation, fear and confusion, reprisals, boycotts and counter-boycotts, bombings and violence; has loudly attacked the Supreme Court and thus undermined respect for law and for legal processes; has passed regressive and repugnant legislation; has restricted freedom of speech and of movement; and retarded progress in education, in cooperative efforts for progress in human welfare on the part of concerned Negro and white citizens; and has to all outward appearances, accomplished the results sought by any police state or totalitarian government.

The first group that I shall mention are the so-called old-guard or machine politicians. The State government in South Carolina is largely run by men from the small, low-country counties where the fewest democratic advances have been made and where there is the greatest degree of backwardness and poverty. How have these politicians gotten their disproportionate amount of influence, power and control? Because there is so much ignorance, inertia, and complacency and so little citizenship participation and unified planning and action on the part of their constituency, they are able to remain in power once they have been elected to political position by the small handful of persons who have supported them. Because of the longevity in service of many of the low-country legislative delegations, especially the members of the Senate of the S. C. General Assembly, these political patriarchs have become well-nigh dictators. Naturally and rightfully from their point of view they are fighting a last-ditch stand against any moves which might threaten their political power and prestige, Furthermore, the agricultural economy is still such that it is predictated upon slave labor of the variety described as share-cropping, day laboring, etc. It would be folly indeed to think that out of such an economy would come advocates of racial equality and first-class citizenship! Without further elaboration, we find it easy to understand the stake that this group has in maintaining the status quo, or as they say 'our way of life', which seems so sacred to them that it has well-nigh become a religion. We do not find it difficult to believe that they have and will continue to do their share in creating the political climate described above. For how long? Until they can read clearly the signs of the new day that is abornin' and see their political futures dependent upon a change of policy and of practice. More of this later.

The second group which has perhaps been even more instrumental in determining the policy of resistance and of mobilizing the so-called pro-segregation forces is suprisingly the group which until recent years represented almost the best that the State had to offer by way of 'good race relations'. I refer to the

benevolent paternalists; men who liked to do for Negroes and never have and perhaps never will do with Negroes. Have you ever realized that it is this group that has dominated even the politicians? We are all familiar with the age-old practice employed by a gentleman in keeping his hands clean: he got someone whose hands were already soiled to do his dirty work for him.

Interestingly enough, there are three other groups which these persons have also exploited, though they have used different methods with each group, I refer to white women, Negroes, and poor whites -- the two last-named groups largely from the urban and rural labor force. White women have been kept underdeveloped because they haven't been encouraged or allowed to grow up--- they were placed upon a pedestal!

Negroes were all right, so long as they were kept in their place, and mark it well, their place was one of inferiority--- God planned it so!

Poor whites were destined to a very bad lot, but after all they were white and superior to the Negro; this assurance gave them their only compensation for their own degraded position. Take this status from them and their own exploitation might become unbearable. So it is from this group that the desperate and cowardly acts of the Ku Klux Klan stem. Yet, it is also from this same group that some of the most sincere friendships with Negroes of depressed economic status have existed on a horizental level. But that is another story.

Back to the paternalists and their supporters, the economic newcomers, who in August 1955 called themselves the COMMITTEE OF 52. It was their resolution adopted, widely publicized, and signed which launched the crusade for massive resistance. Was this action taken because they hate Negroes. I do not think so. Have we not said they like Negroes, especially when they 'stay in their place'. And after all, there are at least one or two Negroes, personal friends, you know, whom they 'dearly love' -- such as Daisy Mae, or Sammy. These 'girls' or 'boys' have worked with them for years and years and assure them that Negroes don't care anything about voting, certainly would never want to go to school with white children, and that after all its just a few colored folk who are trying "to act like they are white".

Why then have these 'friends' of the Negroes created the present political climate and tragic situation in South Carolina? The answer is that the issue of 'white supremacy' and 'states' rights' are explosive enough to divide persons who have common interests, so that they can still be ruled and exploited.

Ever since the second term of the Roosevelt Administration, called the New Deal, you remember, individuals and groups which have been in control of the wealth, sources for producing wealth, media of communication and so forth have been deploring the 'welfare state', the centralization of government, the

nationalization of our natural resources, the increases in taxes and most of the measures designed by the Federal Government to increase the economic well-being of the masses of people.

In the presidential election of 1948, this group called itself the States' Rights Party and ran Strom Thurmond for President. In 1952, as Democrats for Eisenhower, they sought to protect what they thought to be their best economic interests and offered this splinter ticket to the voters. In 1956, this dissident group called itself the Independent Party and elected as its State Chairman for South Carolina, Farley Smith of Lynchburg, Lee County. Mr. Smith, significantly enough, is the son of the late Cotton Ed. Smith, long-time U.S. Senator from South Carolina who always ran on a 'white supremacy' platform.

You may recall that it is necessary under South Carolina's Election Law that a new party petition for a place on the election ballot, and that signatures of at least 10,000 persons are required. Strangely enough, there were no ward or precinct meetings called by this new party. No County Conventions, district meetings, or State Convention were called. All that was reported was an occasional meeting of the executive committee. But was it a coincidence, or by plan that about the same time, the S.C. Association of White Citizens Councils put on an executive secretary, whose first big project was to direct a mammoth membership drive? Significantly, within a short time of each other, the Independent Party and the Citizens Councils announced that their goals had been reached; the number of signers of the Party petition and the number of members in the Citizens Councils were within a few hundred of each other. Then do you think it was strange that in a little more than a month after the November 6, 1956 election was held, the executive secretary of the Citizens Councils resigned? Perhaps, his job had been finished until the time of the next election.

You may recall that the newspapers mentioned briefly around the first of this year that there was some dissension within the ranks of the Citizens Council movement over policies and personnel. In Orangeburg at an executive committee meeting, there were some resignations and later some replacements. Farley Smith has been elected executive secretary of the S. C. Association of White Citizens Councils. Does this leave you with any doubt in your mind that the race issue is being exploited by the dissident political group and that an effort is being made to manipulate political parties and even government for the economic interests of those in positions of social and economic power? The 'big boys' are getting ready for the 1960 election. Farley Smith is already on the job. What are we doing, and what do we need to do?

In the somewhat detailed discussion of who are really the rulers of South Carolina, proponents of states rights and white supremacy, it should be clear that at least four groups are being exploited by them: politicians, white women, Negroes and poor whites.

How can one group--relatively small--keep down four groups, each of which is numerically stronger perhaps than the exploiting group? The answer is: By doing their thinking for them, by keeping them divided, and ignorant of their own best interests. Also by getting them to hold each other down.

III. I come to a third need and that is the recognition that it is not enough to understand the opposition, the resistance movement, the pro-segregation forces, but that effective ways must be found for first modifying, and ultimately changing the present political climate in South Carolina if Negroes are to achieve first-class citizenship, and together we are to make the democratic advances, and the economic and educational progress which the times demand!

No wishful thinking, no half-hearted effort, no short-ranged program will produce the profound political changes needed. Indeed, merely registering and voting as important as they are will not do the job.

Rather we must work at the task from as many of the following angles as possible:

1. Develop a united front of Negro organizations and individuals working for first-class citizenship.

2. Through adult education provide more persons, Negro and white, with the tools needed for citizenship participation.

3. Increase the participation of Negroes, as individuals and through organizations, in the civic and political life of their communities, counties, and state.

4. Increase the ~~number of~~ organizations and individuals ~~with~~ engaged in study and action programs on citizenship.

5. Establish effective working relationships with all persons and organizations working for needed change and development.

Our immediate objective for being here is to find ways of working on all of these long-ranged goals, especially the first one; that of building a united front.

We must coordinate and increase our leadership training efforts, and I believe that through the newly formed Adult Education Coordinating Council of which Mrs. Fields is the Chairman, we can do so.

We must coordinate and improve our planning and action, and I believe that through the Inter-Group Council, of which Dr. Duckett is Chairman, this can be done.

Of course, these groups will want to work very closely together because "Study without Action is futile; and Action without Study may be fatal".

This afternoon, tonight, and tomorrow, let us set up specific and shorter ranged goals related to the general objectives set forth above.

****

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, S.C.

ECONOMICS AND EMPLOYMENT

PURPOSE: To improve economic status, especially of low-income families.

To promote vocational and technical training and job placement based on merit.

PROPOSED PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS: Suggestions to groups and to individuals:

1. Become informed about available job training opportunities.
   a. Technical Education Centers in S. C.
   b. High School and Area Trade School vocational educational courses.
   c. Courses under the Area Redevelopment Act (ARA)
   d. Courses under the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA).
   e. Educational provisions of the National Defense Act, Title VIII Courses.

2. See that all unemployed and underemployed persons (those with families and annual incomes of $1,200 or less) register at nearest local employment service office for both training and work.

3. Work closely with schools, especially with guidance and vocational education teachers.
   a. Help to inform and raise aspiration levels of youth and of parents.
   b. Assist with "Career Day", chapel programs, field trips, "Big Brother" assignments, etc.

4. Request feasibility studies
   a. For training classes
   b. For "cooperatives" where they seem to be needed.

5. Recruit trainees and employees for jobs and training in now-traditional areas.

6. Seek new job openings for disadvantaged youth and adults.
   a. In government at all levels.
   b. In voluntary agencies and institutions.
   c. In private business and industry.

7. Encourage and assist cooperating employers and employees.

8. Make and carry out plans for local economic development.
   a. By serving on local ARA committees and making Over-all Economic Development Plans (OEDP).
   b. By initiating new business and industrial ventures - to provide new jobs and raise the per capita and total income level.

HOW IS THE S. C. COUNCIL FINANCED AND SUPPORTED?

The S. C. Council on Human Relations is in every sense a "grass-roots movement". It could not exist at all if it were not for the support and dedicated concern of many South Carolinians to the basic purposes and program of the Council.

This committment was made tangible in memberships and contributions from 555 South Carolinians during the past year.

Sources of Income:

1. Memberships and contributions
2. Grants-in-aid from Southern Regional Council on a matching basis.
3. Small Foundation Grants in 1960

This is a time of rapid, dynamic change in our state. Members of our Board of Directors feel that these are times when the Council must expand its program and move forward in every area in order to meet the challenge which the S. C. Council on Human Relations--the only interrracial organization in S. C.--faces today.

In order to do this we must broaden our base of support, increase our membership and involve many more persons in some phase of our total program.

College Communities--students and faculty--are already involved in a very special way in the changes which are now taking place. Many persons look to the colleges for leadership and, rightly so, for certainly a college should not merely reflect a culture but should challenge it at many points and be in the vanguard of progress.

How can the students and faculty in the colleges support the council in memberships and contributions?

AREAS FOR STUDY AND DISCUSSION - STUDENT WORKSHOP

A student planning committee has suggested the following areas for study and discussion and is listing a few questions for your thinking.

I. HIGHER EDUCATION

What are the facts concerning colleges in S. C.? Accreditation? Standards, academic fields of study now available, professional schools, amount spent per student?

What is the role of a student? What is the role of college faculty?

Are we being prepared in college for responsible participation in a rapidly changing society?

II. ECONOMIC LIFE

What impact is the new industrialization making upon our state? Are all citizens participating in the benefits of the present industrial revolution?

What job opportunities are open to college graduates in our state? White? Negro?

Is S. C. utilizing its human resources wisely? To what extent do college graduates leave the state? Why?

III. CITIZENSHIP

What does "responsible citizenship" entail?

What are the opportunities for a career in political or public life at the state, national or international level?

What efforts to implement civic and political democracy can be realistically undertaken by students?

IV. THE CHURCH AND RELIGIOUS LIFE

Is the church relevant to Joe College, 1961? If so, why? If not, Why?

What is the role of the church in the achievement of human rights?

How can the gap between prouncement and practice be bridged?

Are there ways in which the varying student religious programs in all of the colleges of the state can be coordinated more effectively?

A N N O U N C I N G

A WORKSHOP FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

Sponsored by

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

to be held at

ALLEN UNIVERSITY, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

February 5 From 10 A. M. - 5 P. M.

Purpose: To bring together a small group of mature concerned students from all the colleges of the state for a consideration of problems in the area of human relations; to implement our religious and democratic ideal through the development of responsible student citizens.

Theme: WHAT NEXT, JOE COLLEGE?
The Role of the Student in Achieving Human Rights

Leadership: Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council

Miss Ella Baker
National Student YWCA - Staff in the Southern Region

Other ourstanding persons in the state will serve as worship and resource leaders.

Discussion Groups in Four Areas:

. . . . . Citizenship

. . . . . Economic Problems

. . . . . Higher Education

. . . . . The Church and Religious Life

WHAT HAS HAPPENED AND WHAT DO WE WANT AND NEED TO DO NOW?

Conferences on Employment Opportunities -

For several years, beginning in the fall of 1959, the S. C. Council on Human Relations has engaged in a program of fair employment opportunities. A number of conferences have been held at the Penn Center and in Columbia in which this area of concern has been discussed. Knowledgeable leaders have shared information and ideas with us. Some of the outstanding leaders at these conferences have been Mr. M. T. Puryear, Director of the southern region of the National Urban League; Mr. Clyde Barrington and Mrs. Sarah Herbin, both of whom were workigg with the southeastern regional office of the American Friends Service Committee, at the time; Mr. Keith Aull, Director of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission; Dr. Ross Clinchy, Director of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, under Eisenhower; Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, Chairman of the Department of Economics and Business Administration at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee; and Mr. John I Binkley, currently serving as Director of Education to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Merit Employment Becoming a Reality -

A former Benedict College professor has been working as a chemist at the atomic plant near Aiken, S. C. for some time.

Two Negro nurses have been employed at the Veterans Hospital in Columbia during the past year.

There are Negro professional workers in the Veterans Administration in Columbia.

At least one Negro professional worker has been employed at the General Electric plant at Irmo, S. C.

Textile and other firms in South Carolina holding government contracts are opening non-traditional jobs to Negroes, in line with President Kennedy's executive order.

But There's a Hitch --- What is it?

At the annual meeting of the Tennessee Council on Human Relations at Nashville in October 1961, Mr. Berl Bernhard, Staff Director of the United States Commission on Civil Rights said, " 'Merit' or non-discriminatory employment opportunity is made more difficult by the lack of former training opportunities for Negroes, and the reluctance in certain areas to open apprenticeship training facilities."

Technical Education: Opportunity and Challenge -

Though somewhat later than Georgia and North Carolina, South Carolina is embarking upon a program of technical education. This program will provide training, thus raising the standard of living of all citizens, and enabling the State to continue to attract industries. Citizens must play an important role in the development and conduct of the technical education program and in assuring job opportunities to all.

Area Redevelopment -

Twenty-three South Carolina counties have been declared eligible for area redevelopment. Do we not need to know the scope and types of programs which wemay develop in these counties, and to participate actively in them?

Urban Renewal - What are the Economic and Human Factors?

Relocation to sites which do not add transportation costs and which do not increase rentals need to be assured to the displaced. Whose job is it to safeguard the human values?

Other Aspects of Economic Development -

Of the many other aspects of economic growth and development, perphaps few are more basic than consumer education and buying, sources and types of credit, etc. What needs to be done to make more wide-spread study and action programs in these and related fields?

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S. C.

Study and action programs are being conducted at the state and local levels in numerous aspects of the following areas of interest. Please indicate your major interest and willingness to work in it by placing the Roman numeral I (one) beside it, and the Roman numeral II (two) beside your second preference.

EDUCATION AND THE SCHOOLS	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT
COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT	CITIZENSHIP...CIVIC AND POLITICAL
THE CHURCH AND HUMAN RELATIONS	LEADERSHIP....RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

****

"NOW IS THE TIME" for every good citizen to get "INTO THE MAINSTREAM" of progress, by working through the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, and the local councils on human relations affiliated and/or associated with it, and thus working for a better South Carolina.

Please give below, names and addresses of prospective members (PM), and/or prospective contributors (PC) and indicate by use of the appropriate letter (A,B,C,D,E) your suggestions concerning contacting them.

A I will contact personally, or see that personal contact is made.

B I will write personally, or see that personal letter is written.

C I will co-sign or use an officially prepared letter.

D Other. Specify.

E I suggest a combination of the above, indicated by appropriate letters.

NAME AND ADDRESS	SUGGESTED METHOD OF CONTACT
1. _____ (name)	_____
_____ (mailing address)	
2. _____	_____
_____	
3. _____	_____
_____	
4. _____	_____
_____	
5. _____	_____
_____	

Signed by _____
(name)

_____
(address)

The population of Aiken is composed of persons having different racial, religious, and ethnic backgrounds, and it is essential to the peace and welfare of the community that public as well as private efforts be made to reconcile differences and eleminate friction among such persons and to promote harmonious inter-group relations, to the end that no resident of the City of Aiken will be handicapped in availing himself of community resources solely by reason of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry.

It is with this in mind that we deem it necessary and expedient that the Mayor and City Council of Aiken take necessary action to rid the city of the following discriminatory practices.

A. End of segerated seating in Court rooms
B. Removal of signs designating drinking fountains and Rest Rooms
C. Jury Service.

Ordinances:

Removal of any ordinance from the laws of Aiken that calls for refer to the segregation of races.

Employment (City):

A. Negro Policemen
B. Negro Fireman
C. Negro Operators of City Machinery
D. Negroes in clerical positions in city's Municipal Offices.

Housing:

A. Negroes employed on managerial level for housing projects.
B. Opportunity to buy, rent or lease homes in any section of the city.
C. End of segregation in residential housing areas.

Public Accommodations:

A. Access to all places of public accommdation, resorts, commercial, or amusement in the City of Aiken which are open to the general public.
B. Access to Hotels and Motels on a non-segregated basis
C. Access to Theatres
D. Access to Restaurants, Drive- Ins, Lunch Counters on a non-segregated basis
E. Access to Rest Rooms and Drinking Fountains at all Service Stations etc.
F. Seating on City Buses without regards to race.
G. Use of city owned recreational facilities such as the golf ~~course~~ courses, Base Ball and Soft Ball Fields.

OPPORTUNITES:

Opportunities given negroes for employment as clerks, and cashiers at all business establishments opened to serve the general public in the City of Aiken.

End of segregated seating and service in Doctors' offices.
Use of courtesy titles in all business relationships.
Opportunity to attend community cultural programs on a non-segregated basis

Industry:

The right to file applications and receive employment at or in any Industry in the Aiken area.
The right to take part in any apprenticeship training program.
The right to file job applications with any Employment Agency and be considered for jobs.

MM

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT

GOAL: To train workers for Job Opportunities that have been found.

PROBLEM:

a. Unemployment exists with shortages of qualified workers too.
b. Critical need for more trained workers.
c. Many workers' skills out-dated.
d. Next 10 years rapid growth in work force expected.

PROBLEM ATTACK:

a. Identify present and future manpower shortages
b. Find and train persons to fill vacancies.
c. Men, women, and young people will be trained.

MAKE AVAILABLE INFORMATION: SECRETARY OF LABOR

a. Skill requirements
b. Occupational outlook
c. Job opportunities
d. Labor supply in various skills
e. Employment trends

TRAINING PROVISIONS:

a. Who may be selected--
   --Unemployed
   --Working below their skill capacities
   --Working less than full-time or possess obsolete skills
   --16 years old but not yet 22 and in need of occupational training and further schooling
   --Full time employment based on being trained
   --Employment assured after training and placement.

b. S. C. does not participate, financially, for training under-employed.

TYPES OF TRAINING:

a. Institutional approved school training
b. On-the-Job Training - No cost for any training to trainees
c. Combination of on-the-job and institutional

PLACEMENT AND ALLOWANCES TO TRAINEES AND TIME:

a. Maximum time period -- one year
b. Regular allowance based on average unemployed pay:
   1. Unemployed
   2. Three years' experience in gainful employment
   3. Head of family or household
c. Youth Training Allowance--over 19--under 22 years
   1. Rate not to exceed $20.00 a week.

REDUCED TRAINING ALLOWANCE WHEN TRAINEE IS EMPLOYED

a. If employer pays him 32 hours, he will receive 1/5 of the training allowance

TRANSPORTATION AND SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE

a. Subsistence allowed may not be more than $35.00 a week.
b. Transportation allowance may not exceed 10 cents a mile.

STATE AGREEMENTS:

a. Responsibility for selecting, counseling, testing, and placing trainees.
b. Payment of training allowances subject to reimbursement by Federal Government.
c. State vocational education agencies develop courses and provide training facilities, equipment, and instructional staff for vocational training courses. (If State fails to enter into agreement, H.E.W. may contract directly with public or private educational or training institutions.)

For additional information contact: L. S. James, Field Representative
S. C. Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel St., Columbia, S. C.

I.

REPORT FOR OCTOBER 1954
AILCE N. SPEARMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
S,C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Due to absence from the State of the president of the S.C.Division of Southern Regional Council, conferences were held with Rev. Howard McClain and Rev. Claude Evans to discuss policies and plans for work.

It was thought necessary to revise the executive board in order to secure persons whose contributions would be more in line with present opportunities and conditions in South Carolina. Numerous vacancies have not been filled during the period of relative inactivity. Furthermore, one member, Mrs. A?W.Simkins, had received considerable notoriety in the press and from political platforms throughout the gubernatorial campaign. Attention was called to her membership in numerous communist-front organizations. Subsequesn correspondence with Goverhor-elect, George Bell Timmerman, stated that he had quoted directly from documentary evidence furnished him by the United States Government. Public statements and editorial comments carried by the daily newspapers throughout the State expressed bitterness and disapproval of the NAACP's "radicalism." It was thought that in the initial stages of the reactivated program in South Carolina it would be desirable to have the NAACP representation on the executive board persons other than the labelled top leadership.

It was thought also, that direct contact through visits by the Executive Director should be made to as many of the communities as had or had had local chapters of SRC. Therefore, visits were made and discussions held with former members of such groups relative to present status and suggestions of best approaches at this time, possible programs, prospective members and local leadership, in the following places:

Orangeburg	Abderson	Greenville
Spartanburg	Chester	Columbia
Florence	Marion	Charleston.

The Rock Hill Chapter was contacted through correspondence with Ralph Barbare.

Contacts were necessarily brief and quite inconclusive.

Anderson and Rock Hill proved to be the only communities in which a biracial group concerned directly with SRC objectives was meeting regularly, the former without official connection with SRC.

Had a conference in Columbia with Mrs. D.R.Coker about Hartsville, Darlington County, where the first Negro in South Carolina served on the school board before the school consolidation program. Mrs. Coker is not optimistic about the climate in Hartsville. Negroes served on committees of C of C community development which won national recognition.

Upon invitation attended State Convention of NAACP in Spartanburg where there was discussion of the NAACP proposed program of organizing local interracial committees. This discussion was led by Robert Carter of the New York office. Invitations were extended by Negroes for me to speak before the PTA, Citizens' committees and NAACP branches in Newberry, on Johns Island, at Bowman, at Elloree and at Lancaster.

Met Negro member of Jasper County School Board who is highly optimistic about possibility of securing Negro representation on school boards in counties which have a majority of Negroes. I learned that Negroes in Jasper County were registered in larger numbers than eligible white voters.. Negroes negotiated with County Superintendent of Education to support him provided he agreed to appoint a Negro member of the School Board. Appointment has ~~xxxxxx~~ brought no unfavorable repercussions.

Visited Mr. J.E.Blanton at Cordova and with him Mr. John Potts at Denmark. They are past and present presidents of Voorhees School and College for Negroes (Episcopalian). Both considered it important to form a new executive board which might carry weight with the white people of South Carolina and still include NAACP representation.

III.

Mr. Potts agreed to discuss the matter with Mr. J.A.Clements Jr.., of Charleston, member of the S.C. Executive Board of the SRC and president of the Charleston Branch of NAACP.

I have set up a workshop in Suburban Columbia. Culled files of the S.C.Federation of Women's Clubs for former SRC records and general information on towns of South Carolina. Also made notes on businesses and persons contacted which had made contributions to the Federation. Have made tentative plan to discuss with finance committee, when set up, the desirability of having the Executive Director approach these firms during the summer of 1955 for contributions to the SRC program in South Carolina.

I attended a two-day joint conference of the S.C. Association of School Administrators and the S.C. Association of School Boards. Dr. John T. Fey, dean of the Law School, George Washington University, delivered an address, the content of which is similar to an article in New South. Had numerous friends and acquaintances in both groups and held many brief, informal interviews during free periods. Found considerable readiness for whatever changes may be required, but little evidence that any real leadership will be exerted to produce change. Noted with interest participation of two well-trained, recently acquired members of the U. of S.C. Faculty (Former administrations of U.of S.C. have been very reactionary.) Appraisals of the new president, Donald Russell, former associate Secretary of State Department under James F. Byrnes, vary so widely that further contacts and observation will be required before we can know the role the University will play.

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director
S.C.Council on Human Relations

REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 1954
ALICE N. SPEARMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
S.C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

At the invitation of Mr. J.P. Coates and Mrs. Hester Medlin, executive director and president respectively of the S.C. Education Association, this executive director attended four of the annual fall didtrict conferences of that organization. To three of these she travelled with the above named who bore the transportation expenses.

Several interesting stories emerged. Mrs. Medlin stated that a school in the lower part of Marion County, ordered to consolidate with a competitor, refused to do so. It applied to Conway, county seat of Horry, an adjoining county, but was refused, due to insufficient class room space. Then the school reported to its own county seat that it preferred admitting Negroes, thus securing sufficient enrollment to permit continuance if the school.. Further, Mrs. Medlin stated that she and Mrs. Madge Harper, President of the Palmetto State Teachers Association (N), approached Mr. Jessie T. Anderson, State Superintendent of Education, and urged him to call a state-wide conference of Negro and white citizens to discuss the school issue. He refused to do so. (South Carolina has had some unfortunate experiences with its former efforts at coordinating and focusing, at the state level, citizens' interest in the schools. In past years this executive director worked very closely with the old S.C. Educational Coordinating Council, served as County Chairman of Newberry County Educational Conference for several years, and on the Newberry County Committee for School Reorganization appointed by the Newberry Delegation in 1950. At the request of Mr. J.P. Coates she organized a successful state-wide conference in 1953. Will keep lines of communication open so that at the proper time further state-wide conferences may be called under the most effective auspices.))

At the S.C. EA District Conference a speaker was scheduled to discuss school segregation. The effectiveness with which this was done varied considerably. In Anderson, Rev. Carl Pritchett did an excellent job at challenging teachers to ready themselves and create proper attitudes in their students for

this next step in the advance of the democratic process.

Mr. E.R.Crowe, former president of the SCEA and currently serving, under appointment by Byrnes, as director of the S.C? Education Finance Commission, made an excellent presentation to teachers. One judged that he still hopes to satisft the majority of Negroes with separate and equal schools. However, he made a very frank and forthright statement condemning previous practices of inequality in South Carolina which accounts for the present militancy of Negro leadership. He stated that "there is no more legal way of being illegal than there is a way to sin without being sinful. Therefore, the only resource that white South Carolinians have will be the development ofgood human relations". He urged teachers to help with the greatly needed"interpretation"and that they not be subject to the fallacy that in time the situation will "right itself". He urged them to "go into action on the matter without delay." (Mr. Crowe agreed to give the Executive director an interview, which she plans for the future. Mr. Crowe's position is considerably in advance of "what one reads in the paper" as coming frpm the power structure. His approach, carried to large groups of white people, might contribute considerably toward their education and the softening of the blow. Unfortunately, his delivery is impossible and members of his own profession practically vacate a hall when he speaks. He will need to find someone else as respected, as frank and as advanced who has the ability to help in a wide-scale program of education of white people. Perhaps L.P.Hollis, Superintendent Emeritus of the Parker District Schools, Greenville, and currently serving as part-time executive director of the South Carolina Association of School Boards, may qualify.

Informal conference held in Rev. Claude Evans office in Columbia by a small group called together at the direction of Richard J.Foster , to discuss the policy of the South Carolina Division's relationship to NAACP , to consider a constitution to be proposed to members' meeting and other organizational matters. Group requested Foster to appoint a nominating com-

mittee for the the executive board, to call a membership meeting for Dec.1 and to incorporate suggestions made into By-Laws to be presented for adoption at that time. Mrs. Marian B. Paul, Negro Home Demonstration Agent and long-time member of the Executive Board, expressed the opinion that Mrs. Simkins, Mr. J.M.Hinton, State President of NAACP, and Mr/ Clement, President of the Charleston chapter of NAACP, would make it difficult, if not impossible, to gain support of white people for the SRC program in South Carolina if they should be included as members of the Executive Board. As a matter of strategy she felt, and the group agreed, that these members should be asked that substitutes, less known to the white people, be placed on the Board.

Conference with Rev. Carroll, Bamberg, member of the State Baptist Convention, Christian Life Commission, relative to work of his commission, was worth while. He stated that present personnel is new, but has inherited the resentment and lack of interest and participation which marked the former commission. Future exchanges were mutually agreed to.

Assisted with registration and attended the Waring dinner in Charleston. Address by Mr. Marion Wright and other program items cemented and carried enthusiasm to a high level. Newspaper reports throughout the State were decidedly unsympathetic. Articles by one Mr. Morse followed the line of attack on SRC preciously used in Georgia.

Attended SRC state staff training conference and SRC Board meeting in Atlanta. Spoke at YWCA Board meeting in Columbia on the segregation issue. Good discussion followed. Attended monthly meeting of the YWCA Board of the University of S.C. as a member. Welcomed new executive, discussed educational program, including race relations. Fine contacts with liberal faculty,student and community leaders.

Moderated a panel on child labor, participated in by two members ofthe Richland County delegation, at the State Conference of Social Work. Made possible the participation of one Mrs. Johnson, student at Atlanta University School of Social Work, in several bi-racial conferences and a luncheon

at the Conference. (Richard J. Foster was a participant at the Conference in a panel on crime prevention and rehabilitation.)

Informal conference was held in Columbia with top NAACP leadership and a few white persons, members of the Executive Board most sympathetic to and cooperative with advance Negro demands. Two policy decisions were arrived at. (1) S.C.Division of SRC to supplement rather than duplicate NAACP position, to attempt persuasion and education of the white community. (2) To use as NAACP representation on Executive Board persons whose activities have not been given wide-spread, adverse publicity.

Informal conference was held in Greenville with local SRC members, Dr. C.H. Parrish, Fred Routh and Mrs. Spearman present. Reaction of local members to philosophy, policies and organizational procedures suggested by central staff members was highly favorable. Interviews the next day with sympathetic citizens and SRC members indicated that a wholesome pattern of integration was set by the Greenville self-survey. Wayne Freeman, formerly considered a liberal, currently serving as editor of the Greenville Piedmont and as secretary of the Gressette committee appointed by Byrnes, stated that the YWCA has gone further in the process of integration than any organization in the community, and has received some unfavorable comment,which he as a sympathetic newspaper man has attempted to squelch. (Liberals deplore what they call Freeman's sell-out to the Byrnes forces. Several persons have suggested that to some degree the same thing has happened to Dr. Nichols P. Mitchell, associate editor of the Greenville News, also connected with a local radio station and currently serving os president of the Southeastern Regional Conference of the American Association of Adult Education.)

Could not accept request to moderate a bi-racial panel discussing segregation at Allen University (N), or an invitation to speak on segregation to the Columbia Branch of the American Association of University Women, due to previous commitments. Rendered service of assisting in securing participants

Alice N. Spearman, Ex.Director

I.

REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1954
ALICE SPEARMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
S.C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Minutes of the annual meeting held on December 1st and By-Laws adopted have been submitted to SRC.

Helpful contacts with Dr. Wil Lou Gray, Director of Opportunity School, Miss Marguerite Tolbert, Supervisor Adult Education , S.C.State Department of Education and Mr. Furman McEachern, Asst. Director Extension Division, University of S.C., en route Atlanta for participation in a national study conference called by the American Association of Adult Education to consider organization for adult education programs at the state and local levels. Findings proved helpful in our thinking re: our human relations program. Letter sent Mitchell listing good contacts for our state organization... persons who participated in this conference.

Above conference was followed by a meeting of the executive committee of the Southeastern Adult Education Conference to plan the annual meeting which will be held in Miami in the spring. Program plan projected will demonstrate adult education techniques for the handling of controversial issues. The Supreme Court Ruling, problems of capiyal and labor and the United Nations are the issues on which the conference will focus. (If there are persons to whom we should have invitations sent, either route them directly to Mr. James L. Burnsted, Board of Public Instruction, Adult and Vocational Education Division, 400 East Broward Bvd., Fort Lauderdale, Fla., or send them to me and I will forward them to him.)

Long interview with L.P.Hollis in Greenville re over-all school picture in South Carolina. Effort made to sell him on the sound approach we hope to make in South Carolina through our organization. He expressed the view that we do not have the people on the Executive Board to do the job which we hope to accomplish. Discussed need of an education program for white people along the lines he is working with the school boards. He and I agreed that only a few white people would be reached if effort

were made to make attendance at such educational programs bi-racial. He invited me to attend one of the local conferences he is holding with school board members in 16 places over South Carolina, so that we might see the changes that might be needed to adapt to lay citizens, interested in the schools. I followed up with the request that he serve on our Executive Board and carry responsibility for over-all planning of such conferences for lay citizens. A belated reply said he had heard Hutchind on TV and judged SRC programs were to be so militant that he felt he might serve South Carolina best in the crisis "from the inside", but that he wanted to talk with me about it again before giving a final answer.

Richard J.Foster suggested employment of Mrs. H.C.Oglesby(N) secretary, whose efficiency had been demonstrated in the law offices of John Bolt Culbertson. Mrs. Oglesby, wife of the chairman of the Spartanburg chapter of NAACP, had failed to secure employment since coming to South Carolina some 7 years ago. She secured a rating of second place on the register for the State Employment Service, made numerous other efforts to secure work and suffered several embarrassments... all of which had created a rather acute situation in her personal family life and in the Negro community which has made unsuccessful efforts at improving the job employment opportunities in the Spartanburg area.

Informal discussions with members of our Executive Board developed the idea of concentrating efforts at community work in a few centers while evolving an over-all program of contacts and services throughout the State as the best approach in this first year of our work. Spartanburg is considered a "natural" for concentrated effort, due to our former committee there, the fine Negro leadership and the need for increasing job opportunities.

After some several conferences, it was decided to employ Mrs. Oglesby beginning January 1 for a period of not less than three months for secretarial work and such other services as she might render in several of the Piedmont Counties.

III.

A down town office has been secured in Columbia and temporary clerical services employed there. Howard McClain and Mrs. R.L.Jones assisted the executive director in the selection of office furniture. Orders were given for some wholesale lots of supplies.

Had conference in Sumter with Rebecca Reid r. finances. She agreed to send funds on deposit in Sumter for deposit in Columbia. bank as soon as she completed her book keeping. The Executive Director requested that Howard McClain be asked to co-sign checks with her. Foster made the request and McClain complied.

Met with a group of six persons,equally divided between the races, in the office of the director of the Florence County Department of Public Welfare as result of the second or third invitation. An October interview with the successor of the ex-director of the Florence County T.B. Association, who had been a staunch member of old local SRC committee, had indicated that the committee had ceased to function about the time of the Civil Rights report. However, we were totally unprepared for the tense, cautious situation which we encountered. (Reported to Dr, Mitchell in person.) The NAACP had a chapter there. The County Delegation had been interfering with DPW staff so the agency was fearful both for the possible dismissal of the Negro worker and disapproval of the Director's allowing a bi-racial meeting to be held in her office. Interviews with club women indicated that the Negro worker is now a Communist suspect because of her work with a Negro Women's organization. Investigation in the Negro community revealed that the worker, Mrs. Iola Jones, is active in the National Council of Negro Women. Interpretations across the "iron curtain" helped. Many interviews and follow-up correspondence produced a promise to form a continuing group and to enlarge it as possible. The pastor of the First Baptist Church, who is participating in this group, preached a sermon, May 23, on the harmony of the Supreme Court ruling and Christian teaching This sermon was published in toto in the local daily and so far as we were

able to learn, had not created much adverse comment. The editor of the newspaper was considered erratic and one whose approval of a cause might hurt more than hekp. An unsuccessful effort was made to contact him,however, since he was though to have a liberal outlook in the matter of integration.

Made contacts with YWCA and PTA leadership in Greenville. All expressed the idea that the City is over-organized, and believe that more effective work is possible through existing organizations . Feeling is tense growing out of the Supreme Court ruling. Also "radical" Negro leadership has antagonized persons serving on the continuing committee of the Greenville self-survey. The YWCA is somewhat "on a limb" because of bi-racial camping experiences furnished teen-agers during the summer. It is unwilling to spearhead the organization of community sentiment for compliance or even for the study of the situation. They believe other organizations in in the community should be encouraged to integrate leadership or at least provide bi-racial experience for members,- such groups as the United Council of Church Women (Not sffiliated with state or national) PTA, Etc.

Two days spent at Limestone College upon invitation of the president were fruitful. There were individual conferences with students and faculty. Spoke to the student body and held two group meetings with Faculty. One liberal faculty member said the discussions were very uncommon on the campus. Community sentiment is critical of such liberality as exists on the campus, with the result that the older heads are rather defeatest in attitude. One outstanding faculty member, Dr. Arthur Calhoun, had been dismissed some years ago- accused of being a communist- and his experience seemed to excuse others of his convistions for remaining relatively silent.

Much confusion arose concerning proposed employmemt of Mrs. Oglesby as clerical worker. Mrs. Marian Paul, Negor State Home Demonstration agent, assisted in making investigations in the Negro community in

W.

Spartanburg to determine her status etc.. She had raised the question at the annual meeting on Dec. 1 as to why Negro personnel was not employed by SCCHR. She urged that Mrs. Oglesby be employed for a three months period. With the situation that had arisen, this seemed not a desirable solution, but perhsps the best one possible.

Mr. J. E. Blanton, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Wilkinson and other Negroes were asked about the most desirable Negro consultants. The concensus was that Mr. John Potts, President Of Voorhees School and College at Denmark (Episcopalian) was the person best qualified. This matter will be brought to the first meeting of the new Executive Board.

The Chairman of the Committee to nominate the new Board was contacted severa; times, but due to pressure of work and the holiday season, he did not call a meeting until January 5.

A number of contacts scheduled for December had to be posyponed because it proved difficult and often impossible get in touch with people for approximately two weeks before and after Christmas.

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report of the Executive Director

January, 1955

------ ------- -----

Mr. Marion A. Wright was guest speaker on the Emancipation Day program, sponsored by the Spartanburg Chapter of the N. A. A. C. P. Mrs. H. C. Oglesby, newly employed office secretary, contacted by 'phone approximately 35-40 white people suggested by Mrs. Spearman. These persons were told of the implementation of bi-racial activity, the organization meeting of the SCCHR, and were invited to hear Mr. Wright speak. Nineteen white persons attended the meeting. Mrs. Elford Morgan, former president of the Spartanburg United Church Women, reported that she and friends from A. A. U. W., The League of Women Voters, who attended, were favorably impressed. Unfortunately the press coverage was brief and focused on Mr. Wright's condemnation of political leaders. Dr. Rosamond Boyd, and others who did not attend, reacted very negatively to the newspaper account.

Time was spent in helping to set up Mrs. Oglesby's office in Spartanburg. Correspondence was begun with key persons in communities and in local and state-wide organizations. This is continuing. It is paying off in increased interest in helping to establish in the minds of these persons the idea of SCCHR serving as a clearing house for information in the field, as a group through which understanding contact may be made with Negroes, Negro agencies, and organizations, and in other ways. Much work done on prospective member files by Mrs. Oglesby.

Membership activity begun. Letter sent all members in good standing --cards furnished by SRC office.

Meeting of nominating committee to name board members, postponed by Chairman, Mrs. Marian B. Paul, from Jan. 11, to Jan. 19. Committee favored new blood and a list of approximately 25 persons were named --

rated as to priority and possible response. Negro committee members approached Negro prospects. Rev. Shean contacted 3 persons active in Rock Hill, whom he recommended and Mrs. Spearman was asked to interview as many of the others as time allowed.

Letters were sent all former board members, asking them to suggest prospective board members, and to reply - indicating whether or not they would be able to be active. (Only 5 - 10 persons had attended board meetings for past year or more - seldom the same persons.)

Interviews sought knowledge of local racial practices, attitudes, and possible progressive next steps. Similar information and insights were sought, organization and agency wise. Communities visited were a rural area in Orangeburg County, near Bowman, Orangeburg, Greenville, and Spartanburg.

Mrs. Spearman spoke at an organizational meeting of the NAACP near Bowman on a Sunday afternoon, at the request of the state NAACP office. Women have been active in increasing the number of registered Negro voters there. A Negro lawyer from Orangeburg spoke also. The presiding officer was a rural pastor.

An interview with Dr. Madge P. Harper, an employee of the Orangeburg City Schools, and first woman president of the Palmetto Educational Association (Negro), continues to pay off in rapport and frequent communication on matters of common interest.

Conference with chairman of Board of Trustees of State College (Negro), Orangeburg. Discussed unpublicized per capita costs of operating the law school, possible local reactions to knowledge of this. Paternalistic, reactionary position expressed personally and attributed to Orangeburg, also.

Members of the Negro community expressed idea that Paul Webber, (member of our board) who is setting up an auto business for himself and will continue to teach, is about freest member of staff at State

College. Imposed conformity deplored. Urged contacts with Clafflin University (Negro Methodist school).

In Greenville (spent part of a day, when passing through from Nashville - Atlanta enroute Spartanburg) interviewed Mr. Richard J. Foster, chairman of SCCHR, to exchange ideas, to report, etc.

Miss Laura Ebaugh, sociology professor at Furman, deployed deterioration of race relations in Greenville, but suggested persons for cultivating. If such citizens are "sold" they can exercise considerable influence. She expressed belief that persons in Greenville, formerly liberal, whom she named, are at present too close to the Byrnes power structure to work with us. Miss Ebaugh was asked to offer suggestion for SCCHR work with students.

Mr. Harold Weekly, executive officer of the Greenville County Council, which directed the Greenville self-survey a few years back, stated that he thinks advance in race relations in Greenville improbable if not impossible at present. Supreme Court ruling has changed the attitude of the Negroes who have participated in the annual follow-up conference -- "Their poor strategy" -- urging use of private golf courses --lost some old friends and alienated many. He verified statement made by L. P. Hollis, chairman of this committee, that the two of them had decided that more harm than good was done. Annual conference to be discontinued. Mr. Foster will try to learn more about what happened, and to work constructively with the Negroes involved. Mr. Weekly expressed appreciation of Mr. Foster's contribution to the self-survey, but volunteered that his effective role in Greenville is limited by his professional connections with Mr. Culbertson. Mr. Weekly likes and admires Mr. Foster, and thinks Mr. Foster is fully aware of necessity for inconspicuous leadership role.

Upon invitation, attended monthly board meeting of Bethlehem Center, Methodist community center for Negroes, in Spartanburg. Mrs. Oglesby had expressed her own sense of frustration as a member of board --slant-

ed to do for under-privileged Negroes - no effort to include privileged Negroes in community life (lack of participation in cultural life of Spartanburg which affords considerable musical opportunities to whites felt by Mrs. Oglesby and many of her friends -- to be discussed by Mrs. Spearman with Converse College administration later.) Dr. Rosamonde Boyd, SRC Fellow and sociology professor at Converse College, pointed to this board as a local effort which along with community effort to bring a recreational survey up-to-date and similar activity have made unnecessary a local SRC unit.

White women who compose this board fall in two groups - elderly women of status who were active in local SRC committee before civil rights report issued and young women who are newcomers to Spartanburg. None of them seemed to offer possibilities of local leadership for our organization.

Conference with Dr. Oglesby, chairman of Spartanburg N.A.A.C.P., regarding history of Negro boycott of the new Sears' Store. Popular Negro Baptist minister had made public statements in effort to undermine the boycott. Negro community divided. Requested Mrs. Spearman to interview Sears new manager. She found him embittered and to have apparently succeeded in securing employee loyalty and support from the white community (later interviews revealed). A limited study suggested the bungling of disillusioned local N.A.A.C.P. leadership. The N.A.A.C.P. state office later withdrew the support of the boycott, voted at its annual convention held in Spartanburg in October, 1954.

Dr. Oglesby, Mr. Jules Williams (private conference with him, also) and other Negroes tense regarding lack of job opportunities for Negroes. Unemployment among Negroes becoming acute. (Later secured reports from S. C. Employment service.)

Interview with Mr. Hertz Brown, attorney and layman appointed by Methodist State Conference on a bi-racial committee to study segregation issue --considered potential SCCHR board member. Mr. Brown defeated

#5
Mr. Nesse Boyd (Rosamonde's husband) for chairmanship of county Democratic executive committee. Mr. Brown a fine person, who admits considerable emotional difficulty in discussing, much less acting constructively in the matter. Helpful in giving insights and in evaluating persons and events - requested Mrs. Spearman to discuss matter further when mutually convenient. Mr. Boyd, a person of influence, basic integrity and desire to find and to follow right responses. Will move slowly. Mr. Jules Williams, Dr. Oglesby and other militant leaders expressed little faith in the possibility of his offering local leadership in this field though admitting that he was perhaps freer to do so than any other person of influence.

Mrs. B. F. Zimmerman, member of former Spartanburg SRC unit, contacted for suggestions on possible local leadership among white people. She admitted progress in some areas, notably Negro participation in national meetings of the Methodist Church. She and others conderned over apparent effort of Negroes "to push themselves socially."

C. L. Guthrie, respected postal employee and labor leader, deplored loss by moving from Spartanburg of a militant Baptist minister, and politics in the office of the County Supt. of Education, which had helped to kill the most promising local bi-racial activities ever engaged in, in Spartanburg. Local labor organization, which is not strong, is very divided on the question of segregation. He knows of no labor leader besides himself who will involve himself actively. Said members of local Unitarian Fellowship are only persons whom he believes will be vocal in favor of integration.

Attended joint meeting of the S. C. General Assembly for inaugural address of Gov. George Bell Timmerman.

Served as chairman of nominating committee for S. C. United Church Women -- annual convention held in Columbia, Jan. 27, 1955. Provided natural contacts with more advanced church women's leadership.

Mrs. J. M. Dabbs, wife of our former state chairman retired. The new president, Mrs. W. A. Davis of Charleston, has excellent backing of the Methodist women of the state. She will not compromise in matter of biracial participation at state level, is concerned at lack of local participation (Spartanburg possibly the only exception), but will not crusade for this as Mrs. Dabbs did. This group is small, and so far, not influential; nevertheless an oasis in S. C.!

First meeting with Rock Hill local committee -- still concerned about name and function now that the mayor and city council have set up a Council on Human Relations. Interested response to Mrs. S's report of attitudes and activity in S. C. Privately, concern was expressed that the self survey being engaged in by the mayor's Council was confined to too small a group and the findings were being soft pedaled for political reasons. Suggests need for further study and for defining our organizational objectives at both local and state levels. Spoke at monthly meeting of Altrusa Club of Rock Hill, which evinced responsive, liberal attitude. Held numerous conferences with individuals there. In follow-up correspondence, two prominent women expressed a desire to serve on local committee.

Spoke and later answered questions regarding segregation to the Student body and faculty of the S. C. Opportunity School, in West Columbia. Underprivileged persons, educationally, economically, and culturally, compose the student body. Forthright, frank discussion disclosed little prejudice or alarm at idea of integration.

Attended the south-wide inter-organizational conference held at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., January 21 and 22.

(Signed) (Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ig

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report of the Executive Director

February, 1955

Participated in the second annual Christian Action Seminar for white college students, held at Presbyterian College, Feb. 4, 5, and 6. Rev. Howard McClain, Ex. Dir. of the S. C. Christian Action Council, with the assistance of Rev. Harold Cole, B. S. U. state secretary, directed the seminar --both were on the board of the S. C. Div. of SRC and have expressed willingness to serve on the SCCHR board, if elected. A similar seminar will be held later for Negro students. Participants seemed personally ready for bi-racial meetings, but the directors say it would be impossible to secure the cooperation of college administrations. Contacted SRC member of P. C. faculty, Dr. Bellingrath, who promised to join SCCHR.

Communities visited during the month were in addition to Clinton, Anderson, Greenville (twice), Spartanburg, Clemson, and Beaufort. These visits were made for specific purposes and were too brief to permit detailed study of the communities or further activity.

The Anderson visit provided my first opportunity to attend and to speak at a monthly meeting of the bi-racial Christian Council of which Rev. Carl R. Pritchett is president. This Council is doing an excellent educational job, is restoring the faith of Negroes in white people not only in Anderson, but also from surrounding small towns. It is at present largely dependent upon the leadership of Dr. Pritchett and does not pretend to concern itself at this time with an action program.

Was the invited quest speaker at a luncheon of the Public Affairs Committee of the Greenville Y. W. C. A. Mrs. Mary Gay, of the Atlanta regional Y. W. C. A. was also a guest speaker. Through informal discussion the idea developed of attempting to interest the National Y.W.C.A. in providing centennial funds, to employ a worker to implement public affairs programs in local associations and the communities they serve,

to re-activate the state-wide committee and thus make possible extension of the "Y" pattern of inclusiveness and a study of the Supreme Court ruling by women and girls in the smaller towns of S. C. Mrs. Gay thought this might be approached association by association, and that Mrs. Franklin, of the National staff, might be contacted. Unfortunately, Miss Ethel Simpson, executive director of the Greenville "Y" was at that time and for weeks later required by the desperate illness of her aged mother to give only part-time service. Mrs. S. wrote Mrs. F. of N. Y. C. who responded that the feasibility of the idea would be considered by the National Public Affairs Committee.

Several days spent in Spartanburg allowed time for only a few contacts due to pressure of working in office with Mrs. Oglesby on files, correspondence and plans for her profitable employment during our separation. Mrs. O. expressed the desire that Mrs. S. have an appointment with the secretary of the local central labor body. The interview offered little that was constructive but provided insight into the frustrations and sense a defeat felt by such persons. It helped to point up other areas of community disunity needing attention.

Briefly, I talked with Mr. Chas. Lea, a former Scout Executive and SRC member, who is currently serving as executive director of the Spartanburg Foundation. He was leaving the city for a visit of undetermined length in Texas. His concern was obvious. The militancy being exhibited in Spartanburg, regarding employment by Negroes is a result of their sense of desperation at the unyielding response of the community. (Negro leaders believe in Mr. Lea but say his present position for all practical purposes nullifies his potential contribution.) Rate Mr. Lea asset #1 in Spartanburg's white community --those contacted thus far.

Conference with Rev. Harold Cole, B. S. U. state secretary, who is doing perhaps the most outstanding educational work with students in S. C.

#3

He will do what he can to find ways in which SCCHR may help to implement and coordinate student interest and activity along the lines of its purpose. His predecessor headed activity in this field for S. C. Div. SRC., and he'll do likewise, if formally requested to do so after reorganization of S. C. C. H. R. is completed.

Second visit to Greenville in response to telegram from Mr. L. P. Hollis --see previous reports -- inviting Mrs. S. to lunch in Greenville and later to attend a judicial circuit meeting of the state assn. of school boards in Clemson. Mrs. S. had been instructed by nominating committee to secure Mr. H's willingness to be nominated to SCCHR board. She urged him to assist in trying to organize one or more community educational conferences of citizens to discuss school problems in general -- the segregation issue in particular. To the question as to whether Greenville might make a good pilot test and if he thought such a community conference might be bi-racial, he answered in the negative. Greenville schools are overwhelmed with problems and political repercussions growing out of the program of consolidation. Further the climate is such that a bi-racial conference could not be profitably held, Mr. Hollis said.

He took the matter of serving on SCCHR board into consideration and promised a definite reply soon. When it came it reemphasized his belief that SRC strategy is not geared realistically for S. C., that Mr. Marion A. Wright's talks sent to key persons such as himself are idealistic in the extreme and have created in the minds of many persons the idea that our organization indulges in advocacy of immediate integration to which few white South Carolinians subscribe --hence he will cooperate, but won't work as a member of our board.

The Clemson meeting of school board members in the 7,10,&13 judicial circuits was a marked dilution of the state meeting held in the fall. There one heard expressed determination to prevent integration which had not been voiced at the state-wide meeting earlier.

Participants were nearer the grass-roots, also in more informal, free setting. Conference techniques, however, involved adult education processes with an influential citizen group which have been sadly lacking on the S. C. scene.

Contacted former members at Clemson. Told Unitarian Fellowship, in Greenville ready to help. P. At Beaufort, Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy and Mr. Pitts, local radio man -- all Negroes -- were guests of the Siceloffs' at Penn Community Services for lunch in order to expedite interviews before and after with Mrs. S. Dr. Kennedy found it impossible to serve on S. C. Div., SRC Board, after being elected. Mrs. K., a former home demonstration agent reported economic progress among the negroes of the sea islands - job opportunities offered at the Marine base on Parris Island have led to new patterns, as yet too inconsistent and haphazard to see where they may lead. Social relationships are also in transition. These friends promised to serve as eyes, ears and mouths for us, in that area. The Siceloffs also promised to make some contacts for us.

(No doubt full information as to plans of the board - Mrs. S. is secretary - to develop Penn as a conference center for Negroes and for bi-racial groups has been reported by Mr. Marion A. Wright, who is actively helping to bring this about.)

Distributed in Feb., Mar., and April, copies of Answers for Action - Schools in the South. Purchased 200 copies from SRC. - distribution to continue as long as timely.

Through Miss Priscilla Shaw, mayor of Sumter, were secured copies of an agenda which she used with an inter-racial, inter-faith conference of clergy on the problem of juvenile delinquency. These were sent to key persons in several communities in S. C. Father Maurice Shean replied he was recommending such a conference for Rock Hill. Whereupon Mrs. S. requested that Mayor Jerome request Miss Shaw to report her efforts at the annual meeting of the Municipal Assn. of S. C., held in Charleston, Feb. 20 - 22. This he promised to do.

Other meetings attended were the Columbia Council of Negro Women, as speaker, and the monthly board meeting of the U. of S. C. Y. W. C. A.

Attended Southeastern Council meeting of General Federation of Women's Clubs, held in Atlanta, on Feb. 24, and 25. Traveled with retiring president and incoming second vice president (program coordinator) of the S. C. Federation of Women's Clubs. Emphasis upon woman's role in development of human resources and upon relation of this to "Unity in the Community," -- a natural opening for pushing community self-surveys, and inter-group activity.

Alice N. Spearman,
(Signed) (Mrs.)
Executive Director

ANS/ig

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report of the Executive Director

March, 1955

Attended meeting called by Rev. Howard McClain of persons interested in the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen. Rev. Howard Kester told of efforts to motivate the churches to increased activity in facing the segregation issue -- poor response here.

Replies to the membership letter were coming in slowly as statistics on financial reports will show. A card was sent as a chaser to all members from whom a reply had not been received. Letters were sent to persons, Negro and white, in approximately ten communities asking them to cultivate for membership those slow in paying dues for 1955 and inactive members listed and enclosed. This has helped.

Also replies to letter from nominating committee, asking S. C. Div. of SRC board members if they'd serve on SCCHR board were received haltingly. Lengthy communications from Mrs. Albert Simons, former advisory committee member, very illuminating -- partially reported to Dr. Mitchell in person. Chairman requested a chaser to those who had failed to reply - a time limit for reply was set. While some contacts had been made with prospective new members, completing this job depended upon knowing the actual number of vacancies to be filled. All replies received about March 15. Additional contacts made and slate for board completed shortly thereafter. Mr. Foster and Rev. McClain both advised leaving a few vacancies for possible local representation or adding of unusually strong persons not yet contacted or committed.

Meantime, Mr. Foster gave permission to request Dr. Allen Edwards, head of Sociology Dept., of Winthrop College, to study informally the question of organization of local units --he and Mrs. S. were corresponding on this subject. The Rock Hill group passed a resolution requesting that locals be represented on the state board.

#2 Mar., 1955

Lacking meetings of an official executive committee and/or a functioning board, Mrs. S. has substituted informal participation. Contacted Mr. Foster, chairman, either in person or by phone each time in Greenville and communicated in addition by letter or 'phone, as required. Rev. Howard McClain when co-signing checks was helpful in discussing matters of organization and offering advice generally. Mr. Gadsden Shand visited the state office numerous Sat. mornings. He shared reports of activities in N. C., where he is presently located. Learned of contacts needed which he could make when traveling in S. C., - these proved helpful. Offered moral and intellectual support. Miss Adele Minahan, Mrs. R. L. Jones, Mrs. Marian B. Paul, all of Columbia, Miss Rebecca Reid, Mr. J. M. Dabbs, and Mr. J. E. Blanton - also members of old board, have each given unstintingly of their help through personal interviews and correspondence, and have given any other assistance needed. Dr. Wil Lou Gray, Miss Marguerite Tolbert, and Dr. Nicholas Mitchell, adult educators, have served as unofficial advisers upon numerous occasions. Also key persons in communities over S. C. have shared information, given advice and participated generously.

The S. C. General Assembly in rapid succession passed laws designed to set the stage for evading the Supreme Court ruling. There were neither group nor individual voices of citizens raised in ppposition in public. We were in touch with a few individuals who motivated others to communicate with legislators quietly. Citizens were so silent generally, however, that, when we asked Rep. Breland who teaches in Dreher H. S., Columbia, to report to our YWCA Public Affairs Committee, he refused to do so, saying he was then too busy and that we were too late. Mr. David Robinson, a prominent Columbia lawyer, member of the State Ed. Finance Commission and a former state chairman of the S. C. Div. of SRC, did appear before the committee. He was objective and factual. However,

he expressed the idea that in certain areas whites would not yield. Therefore, we must do all possible to keep goodwill operative. He suggested improving housing and increasing job opportunities as ways in which white people may work constructively. (Mrs. S. will contact Mr. R. and follow-up on this later.) This committee of the YWCA planned to focus its study program on the educational situation and to enlist the participation of other lay groups.

Mrs. S. contacted the director of the S. C. Employment Service and discussed Mrs. Oglesby's status with him. (See Dec. report of Ex. Dir.) He insisted that she could find employment with a Negro employer, etc. etc. Finally he admitted that there are no Negroes in S. C. in the professional staff of his agency. The staff of the Spartanburg office would not handle the case sympathetically or well. No reversal of policy can be expected until the climate in the Legislature is changed, he said. The Commission of 3 men who form the agency's policies are appointees of the General Assembly and keenly sensitive to its attitudes. Conferences with two other state staff members confirmed the political character of the Employment Service. Information was given as to places where cooperation could be expected in efforts to place Negroes in pioneer positions. Dr. Sam Derrick, Dean of the U. of S. C. School of Business Adm., is in charge of the Merit System for the Employment Service. Interview with him confirmed previous observations. It indicated further the extent of conformity and fear at the University.

Mrs. S. accepted an assignment for the S. C. Fed. of Women's Clubs for securing U. of S. C. professors to judge with her the most outstanding community projects. This provided "acceptable" contacts with new professors brought to the U. of S. C. by its president, Donald Russell. These men expressed interest in the SCCHR but indicated their inability to participate because of the present university

administration.

Mr. A. C. Redd, Ex., Dir., of the state NAACP has cooperated helpfully by reporting promptly situations or conditions of interest. The Columbia Negro Ministerial Assn. is attempting to secure more jobs for Negroes in grocery chain stores and preparing to try to secure additional classes of jobs at the enlarged Sears, when it opens at its new location.

Conference with Miss Doris V. Wilson, of southern student staff YWCA, Atlanta. Helpful insights into personalities engaged in the administrative and teaching staffs of Allen Univ. and of Benedict College. She reported excellent annual student YWCA leadership conference, Mr. Marion A. Wright, guest speaker.

Asked by Prof. Russell, of Benedict, to assist with student symposium at S. C. Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers Annual Convention. Cooperated. Also, attended workshop conferences of this convention and sessions of the Palmetto Edu. Assn., annual convention. Fine. Unique in amount of participation of State Dept. of Ed. staff. No other white visitors except the press. Good coverage.

Two significant meetings with Negro "intelligentia" called by Mrs. S. with help of Mr. John Potts, Mrs. Marian B. Paul, Mr. A. C. Redd, and Mr. J. E. Blanton. Approx. 12-15 at first meeting, and 15-20 at second. Discussed with Mr. David Carroll, atty. and former mill executive (acquaintance of Dr. Geo. Mitchell) the position of the Negro "Moderate." Mr. Carroll urged use of mass media for expressing these views. Fears of whites would be allayed, he thought and cooperation secured. The group explained that any expression from them might be interpreted as opposition to the Supreme Court ruling. Hence, they declined to cooperate with Mr. Carroll on his terms. They did, however, set up a committee, Mr. John Potts, chm., to consider approaching Gov. Geo. Bell Timmerman re appointing a bi-racial commission to

#5 Mar., 1955

study the Supreme Court decision and to advise on matters of Negro participation in governmental affairs. (Mr. Carroll reported sending copies of letters to editors of the dailies to Dr. Mitchell.)

Spent Mar. 28-30 in Spartanburg, tying loose ends, in bringing Mrs. O's employment to a close. Report made to Dr. Mitchell at that time. Mrs. O. in addition to routine office work, efficiently and conscientiously performed, added much by way of insight into points of view in the Negro community. She interviewed persons (N) of varying backgrounds in that community. No where was she able to discover much optimism as to the white community's cooperation. She scheduled Mrs. S.'s visits so as to make full schedule of interviews possible. Contacts made on this visit were with the chm. of the Spartanburg school board, the director of the dept. of public welfare (seeking employment of Mrs. O.), Mrs. Elford Morgan of United Church Women, Wofford students, the Negro farm and home agents, et al. A special meeting of representative Negro citizens was called to discuss local conditions with Mrs. S. at the Negro community center. Frank, helpful meeting. These contacts revealed little readiness for cooperative Negro-white relations in Spartanburg. Mrs. Morgan is ready to "travel", personally. However, her husband is under fire, at Converse, where he is dean. She and Dr. John Bull, Negro M. D. are the most constructive citizens encountered so far. Dr. Bull will "work on" Dr. Geo. Dean Johnson, M. D., chm. of the school board, a young man who frankly is blocked in his thinking by fear of inter-marriage. Excellent rapport with Dr. J. who made full comments as to his reaction to SRC statement made by its executive committee, Mar. 6, 1955.

Alice N. Spearman,
(Signed) (Mrs.) Ex. Director

(See enclosure -- please return for our files.) This technique used in distribution of 50 or more copies of Statement.

SOUTH CAROLINE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report of Executive Director

April, 1955

FILE COPY

A summary at the end of the first six months, October, 1954 - March, 1955, shows activity classified, as follows:

I - Administrative

1. Offices equipped (scantily) and manned with full-time and supplementary clerical services.

2. Financial position satisfactory with slightly more than proportionate amount of minimum quota raised from renewed and new memberships, small contributions, and one substantial gift.

3. By-Laws adopted. New board nominated. Next steps require election of board and officers, and naming of committees.

4. Membership of S. R. C. members in SCCHR has been sought first by a letter, then a card to those who had not responded. Local members in 8-10 communities requested to follow-up, - three or four have done so. Response average, but this needs further pushing. Securing new members moves slowly, also needs pushing by every member, the board, and a special membership committee.

5. Policy determination e. g. - policy agreement arrived at through conference of N. A. A. C. P. leaders and members of our old board. Also, two conferences held with Negro leaders, Mr. David Carroll and Mrs. Spearman regarding constructive use of mass media -- new board may wish to establish definite policy on publicity. Other policies awaiting action of new board.

6. Contacts established and maintained with two local groups - one officially and the other quasi officially. Established another local group.

II - Public Relations

1. Participated in major activities of and/or established

#2 Report, April, 1955

continuing contacts with the following strategic state-wide organizations:

(1) S. C. Educational Association,

(2) S. C. Association of School Administrators,

(3) S. C. Association of School Boards,

(4) S. C. Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers,

(5) Palmetto Educational Association, *

(6) S. C. Chapter, N. A. A. C. P. *

(7) State Dept. of Education,

(8) S. C. Federation of Women's Clubs, *

(9) S. C. Municipal Association,

(10) Christian Action Council, *

(11) State Employment Service,

(12) United Church Women of S. C. *

(13) S. C. League of Women Voters,

(14) S. C. Division of A. A. U. W.,

(15) S. C. Conference of Social Work, *

(16) S. C. State Chamber of Commerce,

(17) S. C. Div. of National Council of Negro Woman

* Persons with open channels of communication with these groups will be on our new board.

2. Need to strengthen and/or establish contacts with the following:

(1) Major Protestant denominational groups - a beginning made only! (Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian ministers on our board, Episcopal layman.)

(2) Other faith groups - Jewish and Roman Catholic members of new board will help with this.

(3) A. F. of L. and C. I. O. -- both are represented on new board.

#3 Report, April, 1955.

(4) Student groups - Baptist Student Union, state secretary on new board, is perhaps conducting best organized student program in state. Limited effective student bi-racial activity in S. C. - field is wide open.

(5) Colleges and Universities - contacts thus far faculty and/or students of U. of S. C., Limestone College, Converse College, Wofford College, Morris College, Allen University, Benedict College, Furman University, Claflin University and State College -- only State College has a member on our new board. This reflects not only need for cultivation, but also the extent of conformity and fear in both public and private institutions.

(6) Farm Groups - Extension service, council of Farm Women, Farm Bureau, the Grange -- ultra-conservative, if not reactionary, response to Supreme Court ruling have been reported from some of these groups -- there are some basic good human relations contacts here which <u>should be developed,</u> however.

(7) Business and professional groups, individually and through their service clubs - men and women - their services and contributions are needed. One lawyer (J. Richard Foster) and two professional educators (John F. Potts and Paul Webber) and one business man (Emmett Jerome, see #9 below) on new board.

(8) Industrial and financial leaders - need their contributions of advice, influence, and money!

(9) Political leaders - Mr. Emmett Jerome, mayor of Rock Hill, named to new board. Several board members work with and/or closely watch activities of General Assembly, and can help provide "know-how." (Howard McClain, J. Claude Evans, Miss Adele Minahan, Miss Mary Frayser, et al.)

(10) Civic coordinating groups - lay and professional -

local and state-wide. Miss Mary Frayser, on board, a former president of S. C. Women's Council for the Common Good - coordinates approximately twenty-two state-wide women's organizations. State and city planning boards, etc.

(11) Means of mass communication - the Press - represented on board by Gil Rowland, of the Greenville News - radio, and TV.

(12) Other groups concerned with education and the public schools - especially the S. C. Congress of Parents and Teachers and the S. C. White House Committee on Education.

III - Program

1 - Making public relations contacts as outlined above and with key individuals through interviews and correspondence; for the following purposes:

(1) To learn what attitudes, activities, leadership and potentialities for constructive study and action programs in line with SCCHR's purpose exist in these organizations.

(2) To inform them of our existence, emerging re-orientation and services (to be more fully determined and developed through the new board, its committees and the membership).

(3) To establish lines of communication with concerned individuals and groups and by representation on our board to coordinate and implement efforts at policy-making, program development, and financing; adapted to the crisis in S. C.

(4) To discover and bring to light immediate and long-range interests and needs, and the approaches to these, on which individuals and groups ma/ be willing to work cooperatively.

(5) To help create a climate for positive, ~~confident~~, factual, objective yet direct attack on the situation -- have found distribution of reprints of Alan Paton's articles in Collier's helpful in establish-

ing a confidence in our ability to face our situation with goodwill "Nothing succeeds like success" principle employed in effort to avoid defensive positions so often taken and expressed. "We treat the Negro so much better than the North does -----". "Why don't they sweep before their own doors, instead of stirring trouble here?" Etc, etc, ad infinitum! - Plan a meeting soon to bring our contacts and members together, confidence and strength, by learning of concern and efforts of others.

2 - Collecting and/or being informed of newspaper items, magazine articles, pamphlets, and books for keeping abreast personally, and for serving as a resource to individuals and groups - needs further developing and publicizing - plan to do the latter at a statewide educational meeting for the membership, open to the interested public.

3- Exchanging ideas and distributing materials, etc, between persons and groups; e. g.

(1) Agenda of the inter-racial, inter-denominational, inter-faith conference of clergymen on Juvenile Delinquency called by Miss Priscilla Shaw, Mayor of Sumter, S. C.

(2) "What The Bible Teaches about Race Relations," prepared by Dr. Carl Pritchett.

(3) Answers for Action: Schools in the South - distribution of 200 copies incomplete.

(4) The editorial from the Birmingham News sent approximately twelve (12) persons, requesting they confer with local editor and urge reprint. Those who replied were some successful, some unsuccessful.

(5) Forty to fifty copies of statement by the SRC, of March 6, 1955, executive committee were distributed to twelve active

members of our former board and to key persons whom we hoped to encourage to activity suggested by the Statement and whose reactions we needed to know. Recipients were asked to pencil their reactions between lines or in margins and return, or to write us. A few did this - most interesting of which were done by Dr. George D. Johnson, president of the S. C. Association of School Boards, and Mrs. Albert Simons, president of S. C. League of Women Voters. (Sample accompanied March report.)

(6) Names of approximately fifty (50) key persons were added to mailing list to receive the March issue of "Citizens and Their Schools", "Better Schools", and the newsletter of the White House Conference by appropriate requests from our office. Attention was called to the slogan: "1955: A Big Year For Education!" and the objective of a conference on education for every community. Attention was called to suggestions contained in Statement (see #5 above), where thought it would be received constructively.

4- Finding and keeping in touch with problem areas, investigating rumors, and trying to relieve the tensions involved - Spartanburg boycott of Sears and employment of Mrs. H. C. Oglasby are illustrations of limited effort in this area.

5- Greenville, Spartanburg, and Columbia, studying the forces operating therein; trying to find ways to extend constructively the lines of communication between the races (Negro and white), to implement democratic practices, and especially to encourage realistic response to the Supreme Court decision. (Concentrated public relations at community level with objectives, similar to III 1 (1) - (5), above). Members of SRC staff, Mr. Richard J. Foster, chairman, and some members of our former board, and informal advisors have suggested value of concentrating efforts on a few com-

munities where assets thought greatest, forging patterns there which might be more widely used as more people become involved in working together in this field. Other places suggested for concentration are Rock Hill, Anderson and/or Oconee and Pickens Counties.) --these efforts remain in the study stage to date. Helpful insights gained.

Idea of a state-wide conference for April (referred to above) approved in March, by several informal advisors, Mr. Richard J. Foster, chairman, and Miss Rebecca Reid; but postponed by request of Rev. J. Claude Evans and Rev. Howard McClain to May 5, 1955.

Invitations extended by mimeographed letter to approximately 800 persons - active and inactive members, and recent contacts. Followed up with individualized invitations to many (these produced the attendance), who were asked to participate at some stage of the program, to render some service, or advised of some common denominator between their expressed interest and the proposed program. Letters, telephone calls, visits, small group meetings, etc.

Beside local meetings participated in, in Columbia, Mrs. Spearman participated in minor leadership roles in one state-wide, two regional, and one national convention, in April, as follows:
The Annual Convention of the S. C. Federation of Women's Clubs, Regional Conference of the National Council of Negro Women, Daytona, Fla., Southeastern Adult Education Association, meeting at Miami, Fla., and Centennial Convention of the Y. W. C. A., New York City.

(Signed) (Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report of the Executive Director

May, 1955

FILE COPY

Detailed information regarding state-wide membership meeting opened to the interested public, held May 5, 1955, unnecessary due to participation of Fred Routh and press report SRC forwarded afterward.

Noteworthy, however, were the following matters:

1. Concentration on securing participants for symposium, "Facing Today's Crisis," revealed opinion of competent authorities that the temper of S. C. General Assembly was such as to make likely their efforts to abolish the public school system after Supreme Court ruling handed down.

2. The participation on the symposium of Dr. Chester Travelstead, Dean of School of Education, of University of S. C., was precedent breaking and heartening.

3. Four other liberal members of U. of S. C. faculty, frankly admitting the limiting factors surrounding their employment, declined to participate or to attend.

4. In spite of intensive effort to secure a symposium participant to discuss the legal aspects of the segregation issue, none was secured, - added insights gained from interviews.

5. While attendance was not large, it included one or more persons from many of the organizations contacted by Mrs. Spearman -- a relatively new feature and hopefully significant.

6. Follow-up has been intensive. Copies of Father Shean's address; programs as far as they'd go; a personal letter with enclosures of SRC materials, adapted to interest of recipient, have been

sent all absent members and key contacts: Favorable comment has been received. Mrs. Spearman will recommend to incoming SCCHR executive committee and/or program committee that educational meetings modeled after this one (improvements made) be attempted in key places over S. C., where local support and promotion of the idea can be secured. Further that invitations be issued persons in surrounding counties so that meetings will follow informal district lines.

Organizational progress made by nominating committee's naming a slate of officers which were elected by the Board, on May 29. Statement of his position regarding integration, read by Rev. J. Claude Evans, has been circulated to key persons by his office as well as our office. Interesting responses. Rev. Evans reports response at State Dept. of Education, that persons there are also preparing written statements of their respective positions. Minutes, committee appointments, and an up-to-date mailing list of board and officers have been forwarded. Executive committee will schedule regular monthly meetings.

Informal conferences held in effort to push employment of an associate director. Leadership educational institutes in backward areas favored. Leads on qualified persons sought.

Mrs. Spearman spoke regarding relation of "inclusiveness," to community development and world peace, at Negro, and at Central branches of Y. W. C. A., in Columbia.

Invited to address Salude Branch, N. A. A. C. P.

Spoke to closing annual session of Columbia inter-collegiate organization (bi-racial) on purposes and energing program of SCCHR. Challenged to use their communities as laboratories for gaining facts, experiences, and insights, during the summer.

Field trip to Anderson where Mrs. Spearman participated in monthly meeting of the Christian Council which focused its program on effect of racial prejudice on children. Dr. Carl Pritchett is doing fine educational job.

Study of Anderson begun. A new group challenging the entrenched political power structure. A new paper, The Free Press, to be its voice. The school superintendent involved, but details not yet understood. Mayor of Anderson, a brother of U. S. Senator Olin D. Johnson, Wilton Hail, publisher of the Anderson Independent, said to promote the Johnsons. A former supporter of Byrnes, but broke with him on support of Eisenhower. A lead Clemson professors are adult educators for Anderson's citizen's organizations and may be able to present research findings and promote study to soften community attitudes. The Christian Council, Anderson's only bi-racial activity, still looked upon with some misgiving --inferred from Mrs. Pritchett's comments regarding recent editorials in the local press. Mrs. Mason Young, a former foreign missionary and member of Christian Council, has made unsuccessful efforts to organize a local council of United Church Women, according to report from Mrs. W. A. Davis, president United Church Women of S. C.

Mrs. Dexter Bwown, a fine woman of status, expressed misgivings regarding outside affiliations of the Christian Council of Anderson, with SCCHR or SRC. She confused the latter with the old Sou. Conference on Human Welfare. She advised contacting leadership of Anderson County Federation of Women, which includes home demonstration clubs in rural areas, and is large, and influential, as offering most acceptable, community inclusive leadership.

In an interview with W. E. Solomon, executive director Palmetto Educational Association, he quoted Dr. W. F. Loggins, director of the

#4 May, 1955 report

Greenville county public schools as hoping his system might be among first to begin integration. Mrs. Spearman held conference with Mr. Loggins regarding desirability of a conference in Greenville, similar to state-wide one called by SCCHR in Columbia, May 5, 1955. He apparently approved. Felt that it would secure better attendance if initiated by substantial, conservative elements in the community. He and Miss Ethel Simpson, executive director of the Y. W. C. A., both expressed value of keeping the auspices an unlabelled group; coordinating citizen interest rather than having it put on by local SCCHR members, as such. Interviews on this visit to Greenville confirmed desirability of strategy favored by Mrs. Chas. Welborn and others at December meeting with Dr. C. H. Parrish (see December, 1954, report of executive director). Specifically, that informal meetings of local SCCHR members be kept at a minimum - city already over organized -- that such meetings emphasize planning rather than program. Programs of study and action to be motivated and participated in through already existing agencies.

Dr. Loggins confided that Mr. Guy Varn, superintendent of public schools of Columbia, had reported growing tension on part of Dr. Heyward Gibbes, chairman of school board, and other members. Also, Mr. McCracken, superintendent of Spartanburg city schools, sensed similar tension on part of Dr. Geo. D. Johnson, chairman, and other members of his school board.

Dr. Loggins has held community educational conferences throughout Greenville county in past years. He is serving the S. C. Educational Association, as chairman of Research and Planning.

ANS/ig

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
June, 1955

The first three days of June, 1955, at Camp New Hope, near Chapel Hill, N. C., were spent in coming to grips realistically with our tasks. Learning and sharing have provided a spring board into the next phase of our work back home. (See replies to Mr. Fred Routh's questions attached.)

The Supreme Court ruling handed down May 31, put an end temporarily at least, to a period of wishful thinking and/or delayed action in S. C. At least a clarification of issues seems more widely accepted. Political maneuvering continues. Apathy of the public in general only slightly abated. The Klan has raised its ugly head in Sumter County and accounts have been reported by the press of determination on the part of the sheriff of Horry County to prevent its recurrence there.

Gadsden Shand reported attending meeting of a group of business men in Sumter being addressed by Jim Cherry, secretary of U. S. Chamber of Commerce for the southeast. Mr. Cherry, upon being questioned by alert young man, gave vigorous, forthright replies favoring compliance with the Supreme Court ruling. Mr. Shand thought incident wholesome and that it caused no adverse reactions. This in Sumter, hot-bed of S. C. plantation-belt reactionary race relations.

Miss Rebecca Reid has sent to Harold Fleming, S. R. C. Director of Information, newspaper account of address made in Sumter to members of the Kiwanis Club which was reported very fully by the press and a tape recording of which was carried by local radio. She is endeavoring to secure tape recording of reply by Morris Abrams, member of S. R. C. board, to have presented over same radio station. Radio station has agreed to give same time and placement.

Conference with president of S. C. Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, two members of executive committee and honorary life member of S. C. Council on Human Relations, Mr. J. E. Blanton. The following problems of that organization were defined:

1. Difficulty in securing cooperation of school principals. Many do not understand program and potential value of P-T. A. Others fear being caught between pressures of school administrators and/or boards and the parents.

2. Need of training in use of social action techniques and in inter-organizational cooperation.

3. Need of organizing new Parent-Teacher Associations and training new leadership -- program of school consolidation had emphasized this problem.

Want foundation help in promoting leadership training. Failing to get such, they request assistance from S. C. Council on Human Relations staff -- to have addition of an associate director.

Interview with Bishop Alfred C. Cole of the upper diocese, Episcopal Church, revealed his position with province of Sewanee as chairman of Christian Society Relations. Recommended Rev. Capers Satterlee, rector of Church of Advent, as best liaison with the diocesian work. Series of articles written by Rev. Satterlee for church paper secured. Appointment with Rev. Satterlee sought.

Participated in quarterly meeting of S. C. Council for the Common Good -- coordinates statewide women's organizations. Legislative reports for 1955 and general discussion of educational problems.

Requests for help with clipping local newspapers bringing helpful response. One day a week volunteer clerical services being

given in Columbia office by a competent new member - retiring member of board of League of Women Voters.

First Executive Committee meeting of new Board, June 22, 1955, agenda and minutes attached.

Conference with Mrs. W. A. Davis, President of S. C. United Church Women, at her request. Mrs. Davis emphasizing strengthening and organizing more local units. Confidentially, she raised the question as to why current officers are not being communicated with by Mrs. Tilly regarding regional and state meetings being held by Mrs. Tilly. Mrs. Davis stated that she has not received any communication from her since taking office last February. She will cooperate in promoting state meeting, if asked, and assisted by Mrs. Tilly. Such a meeting vitally needed.

Helpful visit from Miss Stoney, Southern Regional Council Secretary-Treasurer, June 22 and 23. Letter to her sets forth our understanding of our agreements.

Voluminous interviews and correspondence with newly appointed committees of the recently elected Board of Directors, regarding job analysis, scheduling, and planning for first meetings after July 9 (end of Race Relations Institute, at Fisk University) and with key persons and groups in the communities previously selected for concentrated study and action programs. Effort made to schedule summer contacts early and thus free time for Mrs. Spearman to solicit funds from business and industrial contacts.

July 27 - July 9, 1955, Mrs. Spearman attended the Institute on Race Relations, at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

Personnel committee requested Mrs. Spearman to contact board of trustees of State College, Orangeburg, relative to leave of absence

#4

for Mr. Paul Webber, staff member, favorably considered as associate director of S. C. Council on Human Relations. Typical low-country plantation owner reaction encountered. Mr. Webber, who is eager to join our staff, stated that no arrangement would be attempted with President of State College, Orangeburg, as his policies coincide with those of the board. Mr. Webber has been recommended by Mrs. Spearman to American Friends Service Committee for work in their merit employment program. He is an excellent prospect for work in the field of race relations.

Alice N. Spearman

(Signed) (Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

1. Do you think this meeting was worth-while? Why?

Yes, The exchange of ideas with other state workers and the specialized help and advice from SRC staff gave us added zest, confidence, and know-how. Lacking charted courses and local technical assistance, the meeting gave us a prop when most needed.

2. How can we improve the next meetings? Be specific.

No doubt each state staff is aware of needing help in specific areas. Suggest these be learned ahead of time and that specialized assistance be given at the next meeting in as many of these areas as time and available personnel will make possible. For example, what are the social action techniques, if any, which will help release individuals and groups to take next steps without fear and in such a successful manner that they will gain the satisfactions basic to their willingness to go on to further activity. Or, stated another way, what are some of the ways in which individuals and groups may be encouraged to desire change and encouraged to move in that direction with satisfaction?

In the above connection, a discussion of motivation versus domination would be helpful.

A clinic lead by Irene Osborne on organizing the community for action would be fruitful.

3. Do you like the idea and do you think it worth-while to have semi-annual meetings of state people? More frequently?

Quarterly meetings would be fine. Due to the size of our region, I suppose semi-annual meetings are more practical. These meetings will be maximumly effective, I believe, if more guidance is given from the central office. We need help in evaluating the strength and weaknesses of our work, as well as focusing it more effectively. In this process a continuous re-evaluation of purposes and program is desirable.

4. Would it be helpful to bring some lay leadership from your state to such meetings?

Yes. I think that it would. The state chairman and/or the program committee chairman would likely benefit most.

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director
S. C. Council on Human Relations

ANS/ig

S. C. Council on Human Relations,
Columbia, S. C.

FILE COPY

August, 1955
Report: Mrs. Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

Mrs. Ira G. Greene, office manager, who attended the workshop on desegregation at the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn., returned August 8.

Mrs. Spearman assisted the personnel committee composed of Miss Rebecca Reid, Rev. A. C. Redd, and Gadsden Shand, by communicating with the several applicants for the position of associate director of the Council, making contacts and/or engaging in such activities as would serve to determine their availability and suitability for the position. When it became apparent that James T. McCain, of Sumter, was the probable choice, interviews were held in Sumter with the Rev. Fred James, former dean of the school of theology of Allen University and with Mr. McCain by Miss Reid and Mrs. Spearman. Also a trip was made to Summerton to interview the Superintendent of School District No. 1, in which Mr. McCain taught last year. This produced no evidence of Mr. McCain's unsuitability for the position. After clearing with numerous persons, the members of the executive committee offered Mr. McCain the position, subject to approval by Southern Regional Council. This was given, and Mr. McCain began work on August 15, 1955. The first week of his employment was spent in the office with Mrs. Green and Mrs. Spearman assisting in his orientation. His insights, attitudes, contacts and efforts bespeak for him success in his undertakings - already we are feeling the support and assistance he is giving.

Letters to Mr. J. M. Dabbs, chairman of Finance, were follow-

ed by a visit in his home by Mrs. Spearman. Mr. Dabbs has not called a meeting of his committee, but is in communication with the other two members. He and Mrs. Spearman planned a number of contacts with prospective contributors. Mrs. Spearman has given personal assistance to several persons who will help with solicitation. She has also done some solicitation of key persons. The finance reports for August and September will show the results of these and Mr. McCain's efforts. So far there have been several disappointments in the refusal of former contributors who "are not sure where the Council is going," or who are out of agreement with SRC policies. It is believed that we shall reach our quota by a close margin.

Visited Mrs. Rex Josey, in Manning, who is president of the state organization of Presbyterian Women - see July report relative to activities of local Presbyterian women. Mrs. Josey does not know what constructive organization or activity is possible locally but is open minded. Had received and evinced interest in a set of the materials on "How to Organize a Human Relations Council," etc, which were prepared by Rev. Carl Pritchett, chairman of the Anderson' Council. However, her plans call for an absence from S. C. of a month to six weeks, to teach at a Negro Presbyterian school, in Alabama. Her women's society had done nothing spectacular as had been reported. Had simply financed a leadership training experience for two Negro women at Benedict College and received their report. Mrs. Josey says her local church has cut off all support of the Presbyterian work with Negroes. Visit followed up with letter and materials. Further follow up planned when she returns.

Mr. H. B. Betchman, Superintendent of District No. 1 Clarendon County, revealed his reaction to Attorney Mr. Robert McG. Figg's presentations before the three-judge court, on July 15. As for a sur-

vey being conducted by the district, Mr. Betchman reported no further contact has been made with the U. of N. C., relative to providing consultant services. One conference had been held with a Dr. Knight and with Dr. Odum (before his death.) The survey idea was to furnish objective data to prove that integration is impossible there. However, Mr. Betchman says they will not need to do anything so long as they can truthfully say that the State of S. C. will cut off all funds should there be any transfers in schools across racial lines. (Full advantage is being taken of the legislation recently passed by the S. C. General Assembly - for example, see newspaper account of conference S. C. Association of School Boards in Greenville, in August.)

Other field trips during August were taken to Orangeburg and contact made with Mr. J. E. Blanton, at Cordova near by, to Beaufort where an NAACP petition has been filed, to Frogmore where the legal department of the NAACP has advised that a petition be brought and where a Friends work camp was in progress, and to Coosawhatchee in Jasper Co.

The Beaufort trip was disappointing because it stormed so heavily all day that one needed a motor boat instead of a car! Impossible to use the 'phone. Contacted Rev. H. C. Ritter, Methodist pastor and Mrs. Helen Christensen who has become a member. Long conferences indicated contacts of staff at Penn Community Services and at Mathers Academy considered a liability rather than an asset. Mrs. Christensen highly respected but unable to suggest approach which would being Negroes and white people together in an organization at present. Promised to give the matter thought and to keep in communication with SCCHR's office, which she is doing.

Rev. Ritter, a former missionary to China, met opposition when located in Newberry several years ago due to a sermon in which he stated his view regarding lack of transportation for Negro school children. He was transferred to Manning where the Clarendon case broke. When

his church voted to discontinue using Methodist denominational literature in the Sunday School he asked his Bishop to move him. The request granted, Mr. Ritter "said his piece" and left for Beaufort. He has made unsuccessful efforts to have Negroes included on planning committees for community drives. Knows of no liberal sentiment in the community with possible exception of Episcopal minister with whom he promised to discuss the Pritchett materials (from this office) and possibility of forming a local Council. The NAACP petitions have created such strained relations he was not optimistic. No report yet received from him.

Accepted speaking engagement in Coosawhatchee at urgent request of W. E. Solomon, executive director of Palmetto Education Association and member of SCCHR Board of Directors. Explosive situation there, due to recent action of school administration which had set up a group of Negro trustees to meet with the county board. The trustees had been promised the right to select their own superintendent and felt they had been "double crossed." Intelligent, militant Negro leadership devoted to securing democratic rights and advancement for their people. This group succeeded previously in placing Negroes on a jury. One predicts ultimate success for their efforts. Mr. McCain is also giving this group assistance.

Speaking engagements at rural church in Saluda County. Fine group of Negro citizens lead by the local undertaker, a man of ability and cosmopolitan experience.

Attempt made in Greenville by Mr. J. Richard Foster to get a group together there was unsuccessful. He will make a repeat effort in Sept. Mrs. J. F. Welborn, President of the Greenville YWCA, and now a member of the Board of the World's YWCA will return in September and has promised to assist locally. Several, influential persons added as members in Greenville.

Continuous program of correspondence, distribution of materials, and personal conferences.

Enclosing copies of published communications to editors of newspapers from SCCHR members which were either spontaneous or prompted by our office. Also, copy of article on SCCHR done by W. D. Workman, Jr., S. C. correspondent to Southern School News. Copies of these have been circulated to members and friends with request that they "follow suit" and encourage the publication of favorable opinion in their local press.

Perhaps an "all-time low" has been reached in S. C. with the impetus given the organization of Citizens' Councils, States Rights Leagues, KKK of America by a Resolution signed by 52 persons, most of whom are influential and highly respected. Revolt in high places! Copy of enclosed resolution has been carried as advertisement in daily newspapers, a busy office set up, and signatures aggressively sought - office-to-office canvassing in Columbia and perhaps elsewhere. Economic reprisals openly advocated and practiced have brought a few expressions of caution from editors and the Dabb's family - "Mr. J. M,"and his sister "Miss Sophie" (see enclosures). Newspapers have reported cross burnings in Manning (Clarendon County), West Columbia, Walterboro, and Florence.

Strictly confidentially - in approaching Dr. Chester C. Travelstead, Dean of School of Education, U. of S. C., relative to possible consultant service through SCCHR, learned his academic freedom is in jeopardy, due to an address he delivered in August, to an audience of approximately 400 summer school students, faculty, and the interested public. President of state organization of school administrators took copy of said address to meeting of S. C. Association of School Boards in Greenville shortly thereafter. His plan to read excerpts from this analytical and helpful address were changed due to the tenor of that

meeting. (Account enclosed also referred to above.)

Mrs. Spearman and Mrs. Greene attended conference of S. C. Association of school administrators held at U. of S. C. They did not see or hear anything encouraging. Perhaps the most articulate expression was made by Colie B. Seaborn, assistant State Supt. of Education, as reported by Mr. George Minter, feature writer for the Columbia Record. "Three things are evident," said Mr. Seaborn:

1. The Supreme Court has ruled and its ruling will likely stand.

2. The answer in S. C. is emphatically, "No!"

3. We must find a way to retain the public schools.

Mr. Seaborn admitted these realities are not conducive to peaceful slumbers!

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
REPORT OF
(MRS.) ALICE N. SPEARMAN
SEPTEMBER, 1955

Hartsville Miss Caroline Gillespie reported interest on the part of the newly elected young mayor in the formation of a quasi official Council on Human Relations. Mrs. Spearman visited Mrs. D. R. Coker, member of former Board of Directors, S. C. Division, SRC, to seek her advise. Mrs. Coker had recently returned from Europe. She expressed concern over apparent increase and forms of expression of those favoring segregation. Mr. George Waring, a relative newcomer, had successfully conducted a campaign to oust Rev. James Doom, pastor First Presbyterian Church. Also an "anti-mixing" group has been formed with him as president. Mr. Robert Shand, attorney and former mayor (brother of Gadsden Shand) also an officer of said group. (Attention of Gadsden called to this. Later his brother made a public statement of his resignation which said resignation was for personal reasons as his belief in the purpose of the group remained.) Mrs. Coker is aware of a growing disapproval in Hartsville of such activities. However, she thinks Mr. Waring must be "given enough rope to hang himself" and time allowed for the near hysteria to subside. She thinks any individual or group attempting a counter move would become a scape goat. She has also advised the officers of the Hartsville Ministerial Association to delay forming a bi-racial association.

Mrs. Coker has contributed $50.00 to the work of SCCHR through Mr. J. M. Dabbs. Miss Elizabeth Davidson, of the Coker College faculty has become a member. Dr. J. A. Barry, Jr. has recently accepted the presidency of Coker College. We are reliably advised of his interest and are supplying him and other key leaders with materials. These leaders are: Mr. John Marten, Chm. of the SC. Comm.

for the White House Comm. on Education, Mr. A. L. M. Wiggins, former assistant secretary of the U. S. Treasury, Mr. James L. Coker, III, Mr. Chas. Coker, et al.

Unfortunately, the mayor was not available for a conference when we were in Hartsville.

Mullins: At the request of Mr. J. A. Hodge (see August report) Mrs. Spearman held a conference with Mr. R. E. Lipscomb, Mayor. At no point could rapport be established, except in the exchange of pleasantries relative to mutual acquaintances. He spoke very disparagingly of the Negro community, describing the race as backward, unreasonable and impossible. He described two sex crimes attempted and/or committed which have occurred and greatly aroused the white community. There was not one Negro leader whom he admitted respecting or trusting. Showed near-violent reactions to those presenting the two NAACP petitions brought first in summer of 1954 and second in summer of 1955.

Later conferred in Florence with "Parson Poyner" beloved retired Episcopal minister who served in the Mullins' church for a few years. He named only one person with whom he felt the present situation might be discussed objectively. Named another whom he thought should be contacted.

Discussed with Mr. McCain, SCCHR associate director. Concluded to promote a study group among the Negro community. Mrs. Spearman assembled materials which have been delivered by Mr. McCain.

Marion: Contacted Secretary Chamber of Commerce and other persons aware of present climate - also a Negro volunteer in Boy Scout work. No openings found. Several women formerly mild in response to Supreme Court ruling were in high emotional state and expressed much fear of Negro men. (Recently reported rape case in Lee County which carried pictures of Negro brothers with their heads shaved.) Inflammatory

statements by politicians and newspapers believed to have been important inciting factors.

Horry County: One could not find a single person disposed to consider bi-racial activity possible or desirable at this time. Conway pastors publicized their joint resolution against the re-birth of the Klu Klux Klan. Provincialism, ignorance and cultural backwardness. No institution of higher learning for Negroes located in this section of the State. Trained leadership syphoned off to "greener pastures."

Mrs. Albert Springs, of Myrtle Beach, a former member of SRC, unwilling to join SCHR because racial attitudes have deteriorated greatly and she's a "Yankee" with only 20-25 years residence in S. C. Insight gained into reactions of both the winter and summer colonists. Local minister refused to cooperate in project to promote musical education of talented young Negro singer.

Florence: Failed to contact either Mrs. Camile Levy or Mrs. Iola Jones from whom it had been hoped to learn the reaction of Negroes to the local committee and its plans for the fall. Rev. Edward Byrd, pastor First Baptist Church, reiterated a statement made earlier that situation in Florence so delicate any outside help or connection was unwise. He had spoken at Southern Baptist Convention, in Miami, urging pastors to assume responsibility for educating their congregations in Christian race relations. The Florence Morning News editorials show great inconsistency and confusion, he said. It carried an editorial highly critical of him for his participation in Miami Convention, etc. He questions wisdom of continuing committee in Florence since original function of getting acquainted across racial lines has been accomplished. Rev. W. S. Poyner reported a rumor that local States Rights League has asked Board of Deacons of Rev. Byrd's church to dismiss him. Mr. O. S. Aiken is on Board of

Church and a person of some enlightenment. He is standing by Rev. Byrd and evidently being influenced constructively by him in the conduct of school board matters. Mr. Aiken is chairman of school board for Florence. That board had not made public its response to NAACP petition, but has recognized necessity for compliance and is studying the situation realistically, we learned. Interviews with Jack O'Dowd, editor of The Florence Daily News; Mr. David McLeod, Mayor; Mrs. H. S. Jones, prominent clubwoman, et al. With intensive work Florence can be encouraged to move ahead slowly.

Trip through Pee Dee district of S. C. - outlined above - was by far the most discouraging experience we have had. Will continue contacts but will focus in more favorable areas of State if they can be found.

Dr. Wil Lou Gray, contacted by Mr. Dabbs and Mrs. Spearman, contributed $100.00 to SCCHR. Kline Iron & Metal Work gave Mrs. Spearman $25.00. Dr. E. A. Jones, Negro dentist of Sumter, and member of Finance committee, raised $50.00 or more in contributions of $10.00, $15.00, and $20.00. Mr. McCain secured approximately 50 new memberships in Sumter and others scattered principally over the low-country. It is believed that Mr. Beverly Herbert, Columbia attorney and former state chairman of S. C. Division of SRC, is blocking contributions from former contributors such as Mrs. Edwin G. Seibels and others contacted by Mrs. Spearman. (See attached reply from Mr. Herbert, to letter of solicitation from Mrs. Spearman.)

Continuous program of distribution of information and of correspondence. Sample replies from R. F. Poole, President of Clemson College and James Kinard, former President of Newberry College attached. Important interviews were held with Douglas Carlisle, Newton Edwards and Chester Travelstead of the U. of S. C. faculty. Also cultivation of the Rev. J. Kenneth Morris, looking toward organizing

a Council on Human Relations in Columbia.

In communities petitioned by NAACP, such as Elloree, Orangeburg, Sumter, etc., the opposition is countering with economic reprisals. Plans for economic boycott being put into effect. Results still uncertain.

Outstanding state-wide conference on World Understanding held at U. of S. C. Educators in S. C., colleges, and universities participated creditably. Much of the philosophy expressed and facts given, made contributions in the "softening" process so much needed to improve race relations.

Anderson, Greenville, Spartanburg and Rock Hill were visited in another field trip in September.

Discussed plans for a state-wide educational meeting of SCCHR on Nov. 11, as part of annual meeting of S. C. Conference of Social Work, with Rev. Pritchett, Anderson, and A. R. Suritz, Rock Hill.

Anderson Council has not been affected adversely in attendance of Negroes by the growing tensions, intimidations, and reprisals. A group of veterans have been added as participants. Credit must be given Dr. Pritchett, members of his church and the community for confidence placed and freedom allowed in spite of sharp differences of opinions.

Secretary of Chamber of Commerce, Anderson discussed interest of State professional organization of Chamber of Commerce secretaries in raising economic standards of Negroes - "a selfish interest" but a real one, which has been put aside until tensions lessen.

Second meeting called in Greenville by Richard J. Foster was encouraging. Godd communication - group wants Negro representation on Board of Directors of SCCHR. Mrs. Robert Wykes, former public relations staff with Greenville schools; Miss Ethel Simpson, executive

director of the Y. W. C. A; Mrs. W. M. Burnette, and others keenly interested and eager for materials and other assistance, which are being given by Mrs. Spearman.

Attended meeting in Spartanburg at request from Rev. Capers Satterlee, rector of The Church of The Advent; Mrs. Elford Morgan, wife of acting president of Converse College and interested church women. Planning to re-activate joint ministerial association's programs. In discussion stage relative to a local council on human relations. Concerned persons in the Saxon Mill community, the Unitatian Fellowship, and among Negroes. Visits with Rev. John Bull, Mr. Jules E. Williams and Matthew Perry, Negro doctor, insurance man, and attorney, respectively.

Met local citizen's committee in Rock Hill. Small group but frank, constructive discussion. Need another meeting place. Questions raised regarding desire for more information on findings of Mayor's Council on Human Relation. Invaluable assistance given by A. R. Suritz, Miss Mary Frayser, and Dr. Allen Edwards. The latter is helping to plan for a state-wide program workshop. Several contacts made with key citizens.

Will try to evaluate opposition forces operating in S. C. more fully in a future report. Need more time to watch their development. The old saying: "Things may have to get worse, before they can get better" seems to fit the present situation.

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Nov. 11, 1955

Mr. Fred B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

Attached you will find report for the month of October, 1955, for Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, of Columbia, S. C.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman
(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

/ig

Copy to members of Executive Board.

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, COLUMBIA, S. C.
REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1955
BY (MRS.) ALICE N. SPEARMAN,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The quota of S. C. Council on Human Relations for October, 1955 - Sept. 1956, was raised; the amount was $1,804.47.

Mrs. Paul H. Leonard, chairman of legislation for the S. C. Council for the Common Good (coordinates some 20 or more state-wide women's organizations) invited Mrs. Spearman to attend the annual planning meeting for that organization. We quote her penned addition to the mimeographed notice: "While you are not a state legislative chairman, I would like for you to come to this meeting. Maybe your organization would like to join the C. of C. G." This represents an interesting development as Mrs. Spearman was immediately dropped without notice from a state chairmanship in this organization when her employment with the S. C. Council on Human Relations became known. Since SCCHR can not take part in political action, it would be impossible to join the C. for C. G.

Of significance was a request from Ex-Gov. Byrnes and Gov. Timmerman that "you women" delete from list of Federal Legislation Endorsed the following items: "(1) .....

"(2) Federal aid to education with maximum local control.

"(3) Federal aid to libraries with maximum local control."

The women in attendance expressed resentment as this type of dictation and approved continuing to seeking federal aid.

It is amazing to find the extent to which political and economic controls are operating. In contrast to the above unsuccessful attempt, is the case of the Rev. G. Jackson Stafford, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Batesburg. Rev. Stafford was sent literature by SCCHR and an invitation to membership. He came to our office and spent several hours reporting in detail what has happened in his church and of the possibility of his dismissal because of his answering Judge George Bell Timmerman's question as to how he voted on the report of the Christian Life Commis-

sion to the Southern Baptist Convention, at St. Louis, in June, 1954. That report favored the Supreme Court's ruling of May 17, 1954. Later, he provided us with a kit which contains copies of his complete correspondence with Judge Timmerman and other source materials. This indicates he has handled the situation with intelligence and with clarity. His response from Judge Timmerman has been unyielding and ruthless. We are keeping in close touch with developments and are assisting in every way possible. Contact was established for Rev. Stafford with a person of influence who discussed with him a pulpit vacancy in Gaffney, S. C. Also, we informed Rev. Stafford of services available through SRC in Atlanta, for contacting the Fund for the Republic, regarding a fellowship and also for contacting national and regional media of communication. He has not yet made plans for his future employment. However, he writes that SRC will handle publicity at the time he leaves Batesburg. Mr. Stafford has been fearful lest he be the victim of additional reprisals should the church affair be publicized. Inadvertently, one announcement appeared and Judge Timmerman and his son's former law partner, a Mr. Jones of Lexington, attempted to keep Rev. Stafford from entering his pulpit again. They failed. Rev. Stafford has resigned, however, when he did so, a staff writer from THE STATE did a fine article. This article briefed the reading public on the case of the Rev. John Murray, a Methodist minister, transferred from Springfield to Gilbert, because of his views. (We are gathering additional information on pastors who are resigning for similar reasons. Hope to have it ready by time further news coverage is given this or another case.)

A competent professional person who is familiar with the Batesburg situation gave concrete cases showing how the economic, political, and social power of the Timmermans (the Judge and the Governor) has succeeded in slowly but surely changing a friendly board of deacons and an appreciative congregation so that Rev. Stafford had only a handful of his

former admirers left. Some of them told him they dare not express themselves.

Another observation is that minor weaknesses and mistakes made by Rev. Stafford here-to-fore ignored, have been blown up, thus affording a rationalization that "his difficulties have not all arisen because of his racial views" -- quotation must be said with raised eyebrows and with tones of voice conveying ideas which represent a cross between mystery and wisdom!

Judge Timmerman sent Rev. Stafford a leaflet entitled, "Is Discrimination Biblical?" It is published by The National Message Ministry, Inc., Box 4, Los Angeles 53, California. Its references to the "communistic United Nations", assumption of white supremacy and similar points of view make it of interest to many persons who are not pro-integration. Because of this we are attempting to arouse as many persons as possible to the dangers inherent in such positions and in the efforts to curtail freedom in our State. Some concern is being aroused.

The fall meeting of the Board of Directors of SCCHR met on October 5, at the Methodist Center, with Mr. Fred Routh, of Atlanta, as special guest. An agenda and minutes have been sent SRC and all absentees. Decision was made to hold a joint meeting of the Executive, Finance, and Membership Committees, on November 2.

Much time has been spent in contacting personally key people in Columbia, in the hope of getting them to organize a local council on human relations. Surprising how many express interest and concern but "can't afford" to participate in any group program. Two group meetings have been held; on Oct. 9, and Oct. 23, 1955. The first meeting was attended by 14, and the second by 19 persons. Much concern was expressed over current trends toward restricting individual liberties. Caution in feeling our way was evident. At the close of the second meeting it was thought we are ready to get down to making specific plans. Next

meeting scheduled for Nov. 8.

Interviews at THE STATE and AP offices have been revealing. Confidentially, we have learned that Mr. Ambroze Hampton, whose family are large stockholders, now has offices at THE STATE and is studying its operation. Our attention has been called to failure to publish numerous statements which had been submitted; e. g. a resolution adopted by the Palmetto Education Association relative to the Supreme Court's decisions; "What We Believe," passed at fall conference of the C. M. E. Churches; an article by Mr. Gadsden Shand; and a letter to the Editor written by Pres. J. A. Bacoates, of Benedict College, Columbia. All of these expressed views not commonly seen in South Carolina dailies. A visit to Mr. Hampton was intelligently and courteously received. He has asked that more space be given Negro news. One notes the effects of this. Pictures and write-ups of athletic, school and other activities by Negroes are appearing in greater amount than before. While talking with Mr. Hampton, Mr. Latimer (editor) passed the office and saw Mrs. Spearman. She found Mr. Lattimer in a very belligerent frame of mind. He directed this toward SRC, Marion Wright with whom he was in college, and George Mitchell, who is somewhat milder than Wright, he said. The Bacoates' article was the principle bone of contention. Mr. Latimer said it was a direct attack on him, Beverly Herbert and many more "fine gentlemen$" He had held it a week. However, it appeared in the paper the next morning. Copies of this article have been distributed.

The person interviewed in the AP office reports censure and partisanship in the handling of the news. He is relatively new and pro-integration. Came here from the Charlotte office. Provided us with name and address of person to whom reports might be sent as these weaknesses are repeated in handling of the news.

Effort being made to "sell" idea of local councils by wide distribution of set-of-five mimeographed materials by Rev. Carl R. Pritchett, of Anderson. Letters by key persons, or by our office, accompany these materials. The W. D. Workman, Jr's. article on the Council and invitations to membership sent also. Limited response, but highly significant because of the fear and frustration they reflect.

Rev. Pierce Cook, Orangeburg district superintendent of the Methodist Church, who was active in the Rock Hill Council on Human Relations, writes that he thinks the timing not right in Orangeburg at present for a Council on Human Relations. Mr. J. E. Blanton, of Cordova, near Orangeburg, writes that the situation is so delicate a moderate dares not express himself.

Rev. Capers Satterlee, rector of the Church of-the-Advent, Spartanburg, writes that we need prayer and wisdom, at this time. Mrs. Spearman had met with him and a group in his church, in September, and he was to communicate further about the possibility of a local council. The above expression was evidently as far as he got. A reply has been sent expressing faith that prayer and wisdom will seek expression in action of some kind!

Hartsville must be ripening - see September report. Mr. Geo. Waring, whom Mrs. D. R. Coker feared was looking for a scape goat, has been turned out of the Darlington County States' Rights League. In addressing a group of 71 persons in Timmensville later in trying to organize a citizens' council, he told them they should get rid of any ministers (pastors) who favor integration. He boasted he had done so in Hartsville. (Rev. Jas. Doom, First Presbyterian Church, of Hartsville.) It had taken him only four months, he said. The proposed council failed to elect permanent officers!

Hon. Hugh Grant, of Augusta, has also advocated dismissal of ministers in several of his speeches in S. C. Mr. Grant often refers to

the need for a third political party, also. Governor Timmerman makes occasional reference to this need. Mr. S. L. Latimer, Jr., editor of THE STATE has played up the idea several times in editorials. And Strom Thurmond has accepted membership on the advisory committee of "Federation for Constitutional Government," with headquarters in New Orleans. We judge that this is a coordinating group for States' Rights Leagues, Citizens' Councils, etc.

Attended committee and board meetings of Penn Community Services on St. Helena Island, Beaufort, Oct. 21 and 22. Through Mr. J. B. Felton, director of Negro Education, S. C. Dept. of Education, plans had been made to hold a meeting of Negro principals at Penn. When the State Superintendent of Education, Mr. Jesse T. Anderson, learned that a bi-racial work camp was being held there by the Friends, he insisted that arrangements be cancelled. Mr. Felton feels he must resign his position on the Board. Dr. Curtis Dixon, of the Southern Education Fund, seemed to support Mr. Felton's position.

Contacts made with Mr. Currie McArthur, superintendent of Beaufort district schools; Mrs. Helen Christiansen; Mr. Pitts, an active Negro leader. Mr. McArthur refused the Citizens' Council the use of school buildings for a meeting but later had to yield to pressures from his school board. He is young, well prepared and fine. Should be an asset in local situation. Does not believe any organized effort desirable at present. Mr. Pitts and other Negroes in our informal conference disagreed but express confidence in Mr. McArthur. First contacts with Miss Anderson and others of Mather Academy faculty.

Spoke Sun., Oct. 30, at a meeting in the lower part of Sumter County, where a petition has been presented to the school board. Was asked to explain the right to petition, and to urge support of leaders and group unity.

The presiding district superintendent, Rev. Newman, and eleven other

outstanding Negro citizens, of Sumter, who compose the local NAACP board, were indicted two days before for libel, by the Sumter County attorney. One marvels at the discipline and faith exhibited.

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman

ANS/ig

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Dec. 6, 1955

Mr. Fred B. Routh,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

Enclosed you will find report for the month of November for Mr. James T. McCain, associate director.

Yours truly,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

/ig

REPORT FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER
for
James T. McCain

November 3, 1955

I was privileged on Thursday morning to have had the opportunity of an interview with Messrs Jack Shivers, Superintendent, and R. W. McCuen, Assistant Superintendent of the John G. Richards Industrial School for Negro Boys, about seven miles on the outskirts of Columbia, S. C. It was revealed to me that the institution at present has about 215 boys with accommodations for only about 120.

The average age of these boys is around 14 years of age. The educational level of these boys is around third grade. About 30% of these boys are second offenders but there is no way at the present time to separate the first offenders from the second offenders or the young boys from the older boys.

Approximately 51% of these boys come from broken homes and the economical and educational status of their families is the lowest. It is also significant that the boys who are at this school come from families where there are from 5 to 14 children in the family. It was also stated by these gentlemen that the reason they think so many of the boys are second offenders is because the boys aren't kept at the institution long enough for them to do much good for the boys. Notwithstanding the over crowded conditions at the school, these men, to my way of thinking and from what I was able to observe, are doing a magnificant job with the boys.

In the process of being built now are four new dormitories which will house about 50 boys apiece. This will help tremendously in relieving some of the conditions that now prevail at the institution. It is hoped by these gentlemen in charge that after the completion of these new dormitories that the legislature will appropriate enough additional money to build 2 more dormitories, a gymnasium, an academic building and a chapel. If this is done, South Carolina will have done a great service in helping to make better citizens through rehabilitation of its wayward boys.

At present the types of recreation that are provided for the boys are movies once a week, checkers, ping-pong, basketball and baseball. In the very near future Mr. Shivers is expecting that these boys will be receiving training in shoe repairing, barbering, dairying, laundrying, carpentering and brick masonry. When this is done, these boys will receive that type of training that will help them to become assets to South Carolina instead of liabilities.

November 5, 1955

I visited Summerton, St. Paul and David Station, all in Claredon County, Saturday and spent approximately 6 hours in the 3 places altogether, observing the white and Negro businesses in these places and to what extent the Negroes were buying in these stores. In all the Negro stores in these places the commodities on their shelves had almost doubled and the clerks in the stores were being kept very busy. There was very little business being done in the white stores in comparison to the business being done before economic reprisals were used against the Negroes in these communities.

About 90% of all the white stores in Summerton have displayed in their windows a circular sticker which reads: "Member of Citizen Council - To preserve state sovereignty and a bi-racial society". In those stores that display these stickers, there were only a few Negroes buying, while in the few stores that do not have these stickers displayed, buying is much more evident.

I further learned that the management of the Summerton Motels have defied the Citizen Council of Summerton by refusing to fire some of his Negro help who signed the school petition. Even though the Negroes in these places are becoming more closely knitted together in order to fight off economic pressure, there are yet a few Negroes in these communities who are working with the Citizen Council to help them maintain the status quo. It is safe to say that Negroes in these communities are spending more money with Negro merchants than ever before.

November 6, 1955

For the third time a group of citizens of Columbia, S. C. met in the Methodist Center Building to discuss the possibility of forming a Council on Human Relations. In the absence of Rev. Morris, the Acting Chairman, Mrs. Alice Spearman served as Chairman for this meeting.

In an informal way many questions were thrown out for discussion. Two definite things were proposed at this meeting to be brought up at the next meeting, at which time it is hoped that a permanent organization will be formed. First, the name would be the Columbia Council on Human Relations. Second, Dr. Travelstead, Dr. Jenkins, Mrs. Ledeen and Rev. Fisher were to draw up the objectives for the Council. For the next meeting, all members of the S. C. Council on Human Relations and any one else who is interested in better Human Relations will be called together for the purpose of forming a permanent Council in Columbia. The first large meeting will be one of orientation of the objectives for such a Council.

The following persons were in attendance at the meeting: Dr. & Mrs. Travelstead, Mrs. Spearman, Mrs. Hickman, Mrs. Wilson, Rev. Fisher, Dr. Jenkins, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Ledeen, Mrs. Heath, Rev. Betts and Mr. McCain.

The Richland County Division of the South Carolina Citizens Committee held its first meeting of 1955-'56 in the auditorium of Allen University on Sunday, November 6. Officers elected were The Rev. J. P. Reeder, president; I. P. Stanback, vice-president; The Rev. Arthur T. Fisher, secretary; Mrs. Rosena Benson, assistant secretary; the Rev. John R. Wilson, treasurer; and A. P. Williams, chairman of the interim committee.

Quoted below is a statement issued at the close of the meeting:

"We, the members of the Citizens Committee of Columbia and Richland County, a local unit of the South Carolina Citizens Committee, organized in 1944 to meet momentous problems facing the Negro citizens at that time, and working subsequently in various areas through political action and other civic movements, issue the following statement as our current sentiment and objectives:

"Our organization, having a composite representation from various religious and lay groups stands solidly for the respect and observance of all laws - national, state and local. We would have it clearly understood that we include the United States Supreme Court Decision of May 17, 1954 which declared that 'in the field of public education the doctrine of SEPARATE BUT EQUAL has no place'; and the implementing document of May 31, 1955. We felt in May, 1954 what time has proved to be true: that the May 17 decision would become the precedent for many others guaranteeing the full enjoyment of the various phases of citizenship by all the population groups in America.

As law-abiding citizens who recognize fully that either to circumvent or to defy the law is rebellion, and that to join others in so doing is criminal conspiracy which could lead to anarchy, we declare now that as citizens of the United States, of the Commonwealth of South Carolina, and of the County of Richland, we shall in no degree at any time knowingly disregard the law, but shall seek consistently to fulfill all responsibilities and enjoy all privileges outlined in such laws. Therefore, speaking with special reference to the U. S. Supreme Court Decisions mentioned above, we hold any persons deporting themselves otherwise as being parties in a criminal conspiracy and in rebellion against the Federal Government.

"From 1896 until 1954, Southern Negroes existed and suffered deprivations and indignities under the Plessy v. Ferguson Decision, commonly known as the 'separate but equal' doctrine. But we respected that Decision as the law of the Land. We fomented neither

conspiracy nor rebellion, but waited until in the course of human events and through legal procedures that Decision was reversed. Now, with continuing proper regard for the law, but with pardonable fervor and devotion, we are determined to abide by and to profit by the more recent civil rights decisions of the Highest Tribunal of our Land.

"The apparent crisis in race relations in our Native State has come about simple because some of its citizens, reeling under the perennial disadvantage of pitifully sub-standard facilities and restricted and discriminatory curricula provided Negro children in segregated schools, used the right guaranteed them under Article I of the Bill of Rights to petition their government for redress. The discriminatory and sometimes intolerable conditions against which Negro parents have revolted were common knowledge for decades in every community as not being even a token effort to fulfill the "separate but equal" claim.

"In their vicious effort to force Negro parents to compromise themselves in the pursuance of the Right to petition, or to force the petitioners into submission or even into starvation, if necessary, certain elements of the population including many prominent men who either know or who know and have sworn to uphold the law have taken dastardly steps, both subtle and obvious. Most outstanding among these is the now well-known and much discussed "economic squeeze".

"In the most highly infested areas, exemplified by the City of Orangeburg, the Negro citizens have attempted to meet the "Freeze" in the only way they know how - through economic boycott. Only time will prove the efficacy of this action.

"We hasten to say that the pain and persecution of the Orangeburg Negro citizens is also our lot. Their fight for constitutional rights is our fight. We stand ready to cooperate fully with them and with the people of any other community in the effort to seek redress under the Constitution of the United States.

"We deplore the deliberate misstatements made in the effort to distort our true objectives, to confuse the public, and to cloud the issues in the vain striving of the opposition to dissipate the strength of Negroes in their struggle for full citizenship. This brash disregard for truth would be most disconcerting if the calibre, background, and connections of the sources of such utterances were not well-known and well understood by this organization.

"The struggle in which we are engaged is neither temporary nor futile. Since the ultimate objective is the proper evaluation of each individual and the proper regard for human dignity, our efforts cannot fail for they must have the blessing of the Master of Men who said, 'I have come that ye might have life, and that ye might have it more abundantly'.

For this reason, we shall cooperate unceasingly with and fully support any and all organizations which work within the framework of the law of this Land to obtain for all Americans the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges.

Believing that our cause is just and knowing that a just cause cannot fail, and with neither hate nor bitterness toward those who would deny to others the freedom they prize for themselves, we pledge ourselves one to another and in the presence of Almighty God to work forward to the inevitable triumph for good in our lives and in the lives of the children of this State."

November 8, 1955

Approximately 400 students and their advisors, representing the Future Teachers of America chapters and clubs, met at Morris College, Sumter, S. C. for their annual meeting. These young people have expressed the desire to study the opportunities offered in the teaching profession and start preparing themselves for the same.

These young people were told by nearly all the speakers to prepare themselves not only to teach Negro children but be ready and prepared to teach all children.

There are 5 colleges and 20 high schools that have Future Teachers Chapters and Clubs in South Carolina. The Chapters and Clubs are affiliated with the National Education Association whose headquarters are in Washington, D. C. The theme of this FTA meeting was "This Day Forward".

I attended the forty-sixth session of the South Carolina Conference of Social Work and Associated Conferences held in Columbia, S. C. November 9 - 11, 1955. I took part in the Conference Institute that was held in the Millwood Room in the Wade Hampton Hotel. The topic for discussion was "Reaching Out to Prevent Delinquency" - leader: Miss Marie Duffin, Deputy Executive Director, New York City Youth Board, New York. There were over 40 people in attendance at this institute. A very interesting and enlightening discussion on delinquency was enjoyed by all. Miss Duffin gave the following suggestions in helping to decrease delinquency. (1) We must pin point the delinquent area. (2) We must try to detect the delinquent person in his early stage. (3) Encourage family cohesiveness whenever possible. (4) We must accept the delinquent person for what he is and treat him as a human being before we can hope to help him. The Conference theme - "Our Concern - Every Citizen.

November 11, 1955

At an open meeting of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, called by its chairman The Rev. J. Claude Evans, which convened Friday, November 11, 1955 at the Arsenal Hill Presbyterian Church, 1103 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C., The Rev. Carl Pritchett, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Anderson, S. C., was

introduced as the principal speaker and discussion leader. Rev. Pritchett pointed out that there are forces at work in South Carolina to shackle the pulpit in the churches. He also told his audience that there are elements of Fascism operating in the South which is based on hate, fear and irrationality. The theme of the program was, "Our Concern: Unity in the Community".

November 12, 1955

After hearing of the possibility that the Negroes and whites of Orangeburg, S. C. might be willing to come together and discuss the problems that have caused so much tension there, I visited Orangeburg to find out if this was true.

I had a conference with Mr. Smith, Acting President of Claflin College in Orangeburg, who stated that he was called several days ago by one Mr. Davis (who only gave his surname) asking Mr. Smith if he knew of 5 Negroes who would be willing to sit down with an equal number of whites in an atmosphere of normalcy to try and solve these problems, that would be satisfactory to both groups. Mr. Smith said that he thought he could get Negroes to discuss these problems if Mr. Davis could get the same number of whites to do the same. When Mr. Smith put this question to Mr. Davis, Mr. Davis replied that he would have to call him back since all of the white people in Orangeburg had gone so far with the Citizen Council idea that he could not tell at the moment what whites would be interested. Mr. Davis promised to call Mr. Smith back, but through Saturday, Mr. Davis had not called.

I talked with several other Negroes about this matter and all of them had heard the rumor; but stated that the whites had started the business of economical reprisals and if any settlement was to come it would have to be initiated by them. The Negroes feel that the white merchants are the ones who are feeling the economical pinch and that that is one of the reasons they are now willing to compromise.

It was further reported in Orangeburg that all clothes that are bought by both students and teachers of the two Negro colleges are bought out of town, mainly in Columbia, S. C. It was also reported that all paper and material that were bought for the floats that were used in State's Homecoming parade were bought in Columbia, S. C. The Negroes in the city of Orangeburg aren't buying anything from the white merchants unless it is absolutely necessary. It is said that many of the white stores in Orangeburg have had to reduce their personnel since this condition of economical reprisal has started.

After leaving Orangeburg, I went to Elloree, another small town in Orangeburg County, where the white merchants and people

have brought economical reprisals against Negroes for signing the school petition. The Negroes have counter-acted by refusing to trade with white merchants who have joined up with the Citizen Council. Here in this small Orangeburg community, white merchants aren't thriving with Negro business as they did before these reprisals were brought against the Negro.

It was reported by Mrs. Harry Briggs, Sr., who is the mother of Harry Briggs, Jr., whose name in which the suit in Clarendon County for integration was brought, that her husband had to leave Summerton in order to get work to help support his family. Mrs. Briggs, works at the Summerton Motel, which is owned by one Mr. Greenberg. The Citizen Council has tried very hard to get Mr. Greenberg to fire Mrs. Briggs and several other Negro workers from his service for signing the school petition in this County, but so far Mr. Greenberg has defied the Citizen Council and up to Saturday night, November 12, 1955, these Negroes were still working. How long Mr. Greenberg will keep these Negroes working for him, while under constant pressure from the Citizen Council, is not known.

November 13, 1955

I visited Mr. Eddie Cooper, who is a farmer in Sumter County and Secretary of the Shiloh Chapter of the NAACP, who told me that he has been asked to pay up all his bills in full or proceedings will be started to collect these bills. Mr. Cooper states that this is the first time this has ever happened.

Efforts are being made to help him get the money so that he can pay these bills. He owns one farm with 21 acres of land with a house on it. He is buying another farm of 121 acres with a house on it. He and his family are now living on this farm. Every Negro who is connected with the NAACP in this community is being pressured if he is in the position where pressure can be used against him.

November 14, 1955

Mr. George Carter, a merchant at David Station, S. C., stated that for the last few weeks several Negroes who are tenant farmers in this community have had their shares of the crops they raised taken from them by the owners they are renting from. In each case the owner claims that the tenants were in debt to him.

Mr. Hampton Anderson, a sharecropper who has been working for Mr. W. E. Horton, claims that he (Anderson) was to get half of all crops raised by his family and himself, the other half was to go to Mr. Horton. Anderson and his family supplied the labor and Mr. Horton supplied the fertilizer and the land in the proposition.

Mr. Anderson stated that this bargain was carried out as agreed until the last sale of tobacco and the last bale of cotton. The last sale of tobacco brought $478.50, of which Mr. Anderson did not get any of the money. The last bale of cotton has also been sold by Mr. Horton, but no money for the cotton has been given to Mr. Anderson. Mr. Anderson went to Mr. Horton for his share of the money that the last sale of tobacco and cotton brought, but was told by Mr. Horton that he (Anderson) owed him instead. Mr. Horton then had a warrant taken out for Mr. Anderson, stating that Anderson was in debt to him. Mr. Anderson was released under $500.00 bond. The case will come up in the January term of Court in Clarendon County.

Incidents as these have tended to heighten the tension between the Negro and white in this small community in Clarendon County. It has been reported that the officers of the law have given very little help to Negroes in Clarendon County in helping them not to become victims of the whites.

November 16, 1955

At the regular monthly meeting of the Clarendon County Teachers Meeting, which was held at Manning County Training School, I was given the opportunity to appear before the teachers of that County and explain to them the function and purposes of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. We explained to them the need for such an organization in South Carolina, especially in this period of confusion and frustration. The teachers asked many questions which were answered. After the question and answer period, the teachers and principals of that County pledged their support to our organization and offered to assist us in any way possible.

The teachers were urged to help their students in the elements of Bookkeeping, especially in the high school classes. By doing this, many parents would be saved the heartaches that they are now having with the land owners in Clarendon County. In nearly all cases where the landlord and tenant in Clarendon County have been in disagreement, the tenant has had nothing in writing to prove when he was cheated with his crops. We feel that this is an area in which our teachers can help.

November 25, 1955

At an institute on Human Relations sponsored by the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, which was held at the YWCA in Greenville, S. C., there were 15 persons present, representing 5 counties, namely, Greenville, Anderson, Rock Hill, Columbia, and Sumter. The leader for this institute was Dr. Allen D. Edwards,

Head of the Department of Sociology at Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C. The topic for discussion was, "What Should Be the Program of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations"?. After much discussion on this topic, the following points were agreed upon. (1) The Council needs more publicity. (2) Encourage more people to meet on a bi-racial basis to discuss the problems that are acute to their community. (3) Urge people not to criticize or reprimand anyone for belonging to any organization that is not subversive. The representatives from the Rock Hill and Anderson Council on Human Relations shared with the group the experience and knowledge they had in forming Councils in these two places.

The Rev. Pritchett of the Anderson Council stated that the whole County needs to be educated on Human Relations, and especially the South.

November 26, 1955

The S. C. State Conference of the NAACP held its Fifteenth Annual Meeting of S. C. Branches in Columbia, S. C., November 25 - 27, 1955. At the meeting, held at the First Calvary Baptist Church, we had the opportunity to appear on a panel, "Mapping Strategy To Meet Current Issues". Leading the discussion were: Clarence Mitchell, Director, Washington Bureau, NAACP; Dr. H. D. Manteith, President, Victory Saving Bank, Columbia, S. C.; Lincoln C. Jenkins, Jr., Attorney, Columbia, S. C. and James T. McCain, S. C. Council on Human Relations.

Mr. James M. Hinton, President, S. C. Conference of NAACP, stated that in the very near future school suits would be brought in different sections of South Carolina at the same time. This meeting was well attended by delegates from all over South Carolina. The theme of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting was, "Determined to Secure at Home What America Would Guarantee Abroad".

The township Auditorium Board has been criticized for renting the auditorium to the NAACP. Below is an article taken from the Charleston News and Courier, November 25, 1955.

The Columbia Township Auditorium's managing board has been criticized by several "outstanding citizens" for renting the building to the state National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People chapter for a rally Sunday.

Board secretary S. W. Cheatham said he has received "numerous telephone calls ... all of which were critical towards the affirmative action in renting the auditorium" to the organization.

Cheatham pointed out that the board has its "personal likes and dislikes" but "it is not legal for us to invoke these personal dislikes in refusing to rent the auditorium.

"Of course," Cheatham continued, "we have the absolute right to refuse to permit the use of the auditorium, which belongs to the taxpayers of the Columbia Township, to any organization that might be proven subversive or otherwise contrary to law. In regards to the NAACP, we can only place them in the category of all other rental tenants, irrespective of our personal feelings that might extend beyond the mere remarks in a critical analysis.

Cheatham said that the board "unquestionably disagrees oftentimes with organizations that apply for rentals, but we reaffirm that we can only be governed by the statute."

November 27, 1955

The final session of the Fifteenth Annual Conference of Branches of NAACP of South Carolina was held in the Township Auditorium, with Mr. James M. Hinton, presiding. Mr. Hinton apologized to this vast audience because the Mayor of Columbia did not think enough of the Negro population of South Carolina to welcome them to Columbia even after he was invited to do so. The Mayor did not show enough courtesy to answer the invitation to give greeting on behalf of Columbia.

Attorney John B. Culbertson of Greenville, S. C. spoke in interest of raising funds for the NAACP. Mr. Culbertson told this audience that the Rev. DeLaine of the Lake City incident had written to him from New York asking him to serve as his attorney if the state of New York sent him back to South Carolina to stand trial. After Mr. Culbertson's appeal for funds, $2506.32 was collected.

Mr. Thurgood Marshall, Chief Legal Counsel for NAACP, was introduced to deliver the major address. Mr. Marshall centered his attack around the following points: (1) NAACP membership has increased in Mississippi despite the tension that is in the State; (2) The Status Quo in the South must go; (3) There are many good white people in South Carolina who do not want the Citizen Council organization but are afraid to stand up against them; (4) NAACP will not rest until every school in South Carolina is desegregated; (5) Getting enough Negro votes in South Carolina to help change the color of the situation in this State; (6) The NAACP operates within the law; (7) Nothing can be done to stop integration in the schools in Clarendon County; (8) There is no more Solid South on the Supreme Court Decision on integration. Mr. Marshall was received by well over 3500 people.

Mr. Marshall spoke in Orangeburg, S. C. before another large group of Negroes who assembled in the Claflin College gymnasium to hear him Sunday evening. Out of over 1500 people in the gymnasium, about one third of this audience were students from the 2 Negro colleges in Orangeburg.

Mr. Marshall told the people in Orangeburg that they were not alone in this struggle for survival. "The more economic pressure that is brought against you, the more we are sure to win this fight in South Carolina," says Marshall. "Clothing, food and money are being sent to those who are suffering because they have refused to take their names off the school petition. No State can continue to disobey the Supreme Court Decision on its schools. Jim Crow on interstate travel is dead after January 10, 1956," he said to his audience.

Mr. Marshall ended his address by telling the people that, the people who are yelling the loudest in South Carolina, saying that the Supreme Court Decision will not be obeyed, are the ones who know they are licked in this fight. A collection of $506.77 was taken.

November 29, 1955

The Rev. E. E. Richburg, pastor of the Liberty Hill A. M. E. Church, reported that about 50 Negroes in and around Summerton, S. C., have organized themselves into a Farmers Co-op., in order to counter-act the economic pressure that has been brought against the Negroes in this community. This Co-operative has just bought a lot in the heart of the business section of Summerton. This lot was bought from R. G. Oliver, another Negro in the community. As soon as the building permit and charter are secured, they are expecting to start operation.

Rev. Richburg also expressed the willingness to meet with other Negroes in the community to discuss their problems in an intelligent way and especially those in Human Relations. It was also learned that the Superintendent of the Summerton schools is asking the Negro principals to keep him informed on what the Negroes are thinking or planning to do.

November 30, 1955

Between the hours of 1:00 a.m. and 3:30 a.m. Tuesday morning, November 29, 1955, the Fleming Funeral Home at Manning, S. C. was shot into for the second time within the past several weeks, stated Mr. Billie Fleming. When the shots were fired into the Funeral home, Mr. Fleming was asleep at the time and did not awaken when his home was attacked. His mother who lives a few doors away from the Funeral Home heard the shots and got up to investigate. She went to the Funeral Home and when she found no lights on and no one up, she felt that she had made a mistake in hearing shots and went back to her home.

When Mrs. Fleming went to the Funeral Home and told her son about hearing shots, they then investigated. It was found that

the Funeral Home had been attacked and three seperate blasts had been fired into the Funeral Home. One of the blasts tore out several panes in the window on the side of the Funeral parlor. After breaking the panes out the pellets tore holes in the walls of the parlor. Another blast penetrated the awning above the front window in the Funeral parlor and the third blast was fired into the office where pellets came through the weatherboard from the outside and tore holes in the furniture in the inside.

Mr. Fleming immediately called the Sheriff, Chief of Police and the Mayor as soon as he found out what had happened. After the local officers had investigated the shooting, the S. C. State officers were called in. The State officers took the pellets out of the furniture and walls and took pictures of the shooting. The local and state officers promised Mr. Fleming complete cooperation in this shooting. Mr. Fleming also stated that he was filing a report of the shooting with the F.B.I. for the records.

Mr. Fleming has been and still is active in the NAACP in Clarendon County and is the nephew of the Rev. J. A. DeLaine, the pastor in the Lake City shooting. Whether these facts have any direct bearing on the shooting can not be determined. It is believed that the same person or persons are responsible for both shootings.

For the first time a group of Negroes and white persons met together in the conference room of the educational building at Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. Church, Sumter, S. C., to discuss the problems that have caused so much fear and tension in Sumter. Each person was given the opportunity to express his or her views on the matter without reaching any conclusions. The persons present agreed to meet again in a few weeks to continue to discuss the problems we are facing. A committee was appointed of 4 Negroes and 4 whites to bring to the next meeting a number of issues to be discussed by the group. It is hoped that this group will eventually organize themselves into a Council on Human Relations in Sumter. There were 11 Negroes and 10 white persons at the first meeting.

Attn.: Mr. Fred B. Routh.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

RECEIVED DEC 10 1955

Dec. 9, 1955

Dr. Geo. S. Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Attached you will please find report covering the month for Mrs. Spearman, executive director, in Columbia, S. C.

Sincerely,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

/ig

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 LADY ST.,
COLUMBIA 1, S. C.

REPORT FROM MRS. ALICE N. SPEARMAN, EXECUTIVE DIR.,
FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1955

The regular "first Wednesday" monthly meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Nov. 2, in the Board of Director's room, at the Methodist Center, 1420 Lady St., Columbia, S. C. Mr. J. M. Dabbs, chairman of the finance committee, and Mr. W. E. Solomon (executive director of the Palmetto Education Association), a member of the membership committee, participated in a discussion of plans for financing S. C. Council on Human Relations for 1955-1956 through increasing the number of memberships and contributors. Minutes have been sent all executive committee members and Southern Regional Council, Inc.

In carrying out plans tentatively developed for raising operational costs for 1955-56, the staff has cooperated with Mr. Dabbs by suggesting key contacts, in six of the large cities, whom we hope may serve as chairman of finance for their respective cities and the surrounding towns. Finance committees will be made up of others suggested as time allows, and being contacted by Mr. Dabbs and the staff. Finance committee members are being provided lists of members, of former members, and of prospective members. These lists are being compiled from card files in the S. C. Council on Human Relation's office, by Mrs. Ira Greene, office secretary, under the direction of Mrs. Spearman.

Interest in materials being disseminated from the S. C. C. H. R.'s office has grown to such an extent that this work might easily fill the full time of one or more persons. Unfortunately, distribution is having to be curtailed both because of lack of time and funds. Two persons have offered to contribute to help with mailing costs.

After the regular monthly meeting of the advisory board of the Y. W. C. A., University of S. C., Mrs. Donald Russell agreed to discuss privately with the S. C. Council on Human Relation's executive director, changes taking place at the University. Mrs. Spearman postponed this interview awaiting developments in the dismissal of the Dean of the School of Education, Dr. Chester C. Travelstead.

The Travelstead dismissal has increased the prevailing conservatism and helped develop fear and tension among the university faculty. This climate is reflected in the none too vital programs of student organizations. Under the circumstances, Mrs. Spearman will retain membership on the Y. W. C. A. board primarily for the implied "acceptance" involved.

The joint fall meeting of the S. C. Association of School Administrators and S. C. Association of School Boards was held in Columbia, Nov. 3. Principal addresses were given by Dr. Newton Edwards, professor of Education, U. of S. C.; Dr. Heyward Gibbes, chairman of the Columbia school board; and Gov. Geo. Bell Timmerman. Dr. Edwards spoke on legal aspects of school administration. He was factual in the main, and suggested areas wherein "relief" might lie. (Dr. Edwards has been appointed an educational consultant to the Gressette committee.) Dr. Gibbes gave pertinent historical perspective and finally his opinion that voluntary segregation would work if we comply with the Supreme Court's decision without arousing further antagonisms. Copies of Gov. Timmerman's address, secured from his office, have been sent Southern Regional Council'ss office and Mr. Marion A. Wright. Others are on file in the SCCHR's library. The Timmerman' address was broadcast over WIS-TV.

On Nov. 4, the S. C. Association of School Administrators were addressed by E. R. Crowe, director of the S. C. Educational Finance Commission, Miss Mary Eva Hite and Jesse T. Anderson, director of teacher

education and Superintendent, S. C. State Dept. of Education, respectively. In private conversation with Mrs. Spearman, Mr. Crowe freely admitted the disparity between public statements of political leaders and the actual facts regarding funds available for financing school construction. In spite of public statements made by highly placed politicians, that South Carolina has set up a state-wide system of school buses and gone far toward equalizing its school buildings "on its own finances". Mr. Crowe indicated that the schools are not yet equal. Also, funds are inadequate for carrying out the equalization program. Interest is manifest in seeking additional funds primarily in the following ways:

1. In assuring for the schools the entire amount produced by the 3% sales tax; and,

2. Through local financial participation to be made possible presumably by a system standardizing the reassessment of property values, and the number of mills ear-marked for public education.

The S. C. Commission for the White House Conference on education which was appointed by ex-Gov. Byrnes never functioned as freely and fully as we had hoped. No community conferences were held. The state conference was "stacked" to such an extent that there was an air of tension and fear evident, we were told separately by three responsible persons who attended. Action on two policy matters reported in the press as having come from the conference itself were denied by the Negro participants. They said these policies were written into the State report at committee meetings without their knowledge. These policies were (1) the State's determination to conduct separate schools; and (2) its disapproval of accepting federal aid except near federal projects in Charleston and in Aiken.

#4

The third meeting of an incipient council on human relations in Columbia was held on Nov. 6. For details see Mr. McCain's report for November.

The meeting of the S. C. Council on Human Relations held on November 11, during the S. C. State Conference of Social Work, reported by Mr. McCain, drew a much smaller number of persons than in former years. There had been a lapse of several years in scheduling meetings in conjunction with the State Conference. Also, the atmosphere in S. C. is much more tense, freedom more curtailed and fear greater than we have ever known.

Dr. Carl R. Pritchett, the speaker, for the Nov. 11 meeting, pointed up the urgent need for the work of the Council. Fascist trends developing in S. C. are making it difficult to function at all and almost impossible at the community level. He offered no ready made, easy, or immediate solutions. He expressed the belief that there is collusion between some newspapers, among them Wilton Hall's paper in Anderson, and the organized pro-segregation forces of S. C. Their common objective is to move any minister who supports integration. His view is shared by the S. C. Council on Human Relation's staff and others who are watching the matter closely. The objective stated above has been publicly taken by at least two speakers at Citizen's Council meetings.

Of some significance was the participation of the largest number of Negroes we have seen in a general session of the State Conference of Social Work. This session focused on the need for improving the program of rehabilitation through education in the penal institutions of the State. We had created some readiness for acceptance of more citizen responsibility in this area. Several Negroes expressed appreciation for having participated in such a meeting -- a new experience. We rejoiced in this step to a fuller acceptance of responsibility and also to an

increasing use of our human resources.

During the State Conference of Social Work, Mrs. Spearman held conferences with Mr. George Grice, President of the College of Charleston and with his brother, Mr. Edmund P. Grice, postmaster in Charleston; the former is one of the Committee of 52. Both men are evidently quite emotionally involved in the "present crisis." Mr. George Grice was vehement in his attack upon educators and ministers who are failing to support the pro-segregation position. When questioned about the dismissal of Dr. Chester C. Travelstead, he stated that one hour after Dr. Travelstead made his now "famous" speech before the summer school, Gov. Geo. Bell Timmerman telephoned Donald Russell, President of the University of South Carolina, and told him, "Dr. Travelstead would have to go."

The Travelstead story broke first in Kentucky newspapers. Dr. Travelstead said that he urged correspondents to get statements from the University but that they were unable to do so even though their efforts were made over a period of a week or more. Meanwhile he had sent his account to them. These were published in Kentucky first, then picked up by the A. P., W. D. Workman, Jr., correspondent for the Charlotte Observer, the Greenville Piedmont and the Charleston News and Courier was the first S, C. reporter to cover the story. He did it well. Excellent editorial comment has been carried in the Charlotte Observer, in the Florence Morning News, in the Cheraw Chronicle, and in the University of South Carolina's student newspaper The Gamecock. (Copies of these editorials are enclosed.) Student leaders who have bemoaned the apathy at the University are elated at this evidence of student awakening.

Dr. Chester C. Travelstead has given us permission to use, as we

think best, his address, also an excellent letter he wrote Gov. Geo. Bell Timmerman. We are sending copies of these to Harold Fleming, SRC. Director of Information, and to friendly editors. If any of these wish to print same, we shall consider the possibility of wide distribution of reprints. Already we have made mimeographed copies. After the first distribution, numerous requests came in; one professor at Columbia College wanted a copy for each member of a class.

Mr. A. C. Redd, executive director of the S. C. office NAACP, requested Mrs. Spearman to see what might be done to secure clothing for victims of economic reprisals in Clarendon County. He suggested that she contact white church women. Mrs. Spearman offered to help in the orientation of Negro church women who might wish to contact these white women. In preparation, Mr. Redd gave Mrs. Spearman the results of an informal study of the clothing needs. A few Negro women met Mrs. Spearman in the library at Benedict College to discuss the matter on Nov. 13. It was agreed that in approaching white women an opportunity might be offered to discuss what they want for their children and for themselves. It was also thought that such contacts might permit them to clear up some of the misinformation about the NAACP which is warping the thinking of many white people. After discussion of needs and objectives, the Negro women took part in sociodramas of interviews with white church women. If those who played the roles of white women portrayed their sincere thinking about the average church woman, it is not surprising that they found reasons why they could not make the contacts. This was disappointing. However, we felt that the meeting was worth while because of the fine fellowship and understanding gained.

In reporting this meeting to Rev. Redd, he said that the National

Committee for Rural Schools, other organizations, and from the New York and Philadelphia groups have responded so generously to requests previously made to them that no further local effort is needed.

Mrs. Spearman has suggested to Rev. Redd and Mr. W. E. Solomon, executive director of the Palmetto Education Association, that we secure the services of Dr. W. G. Hollister for a leadership training workshop at the time of the annual conference of Palmetto Education Association, if possible. We are interested in studying the need of this focus in an overall approach to the need curriculum revision in the schools (more of this as we progress.)

Field trips were made to Mullins, Florence and Hartsville, Nov. 17, 18, and 19.

Mullins - For the first time contacts were made in Mullins which we hope will lead to the formation of a study group of concerned white persons who will be seeking ways of working constructively with the Negro Study group under the leadership of Mr. James A. Hodge. Mrs. Derham Lewis, an able woman in her late thirties, will be our key contact. Others are Mrs. W. B. Schofield, Mrs. W. E. Lester, Rev. W. W. Lancaster, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Rev. Robert Gray, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. At the time of our trip, Mrs. G. L. Nye, wife of the proprietor of Nye's Drug Store, whom Mr. Julian Morgan, first chairman of the local NAACP, had suggested as a good contact was hospitalized due to a nervous condition. One of her friends reported that Mrs. Nye's condition comes in cycles and probably disqualifies her for participation in a program such as ours.

Florence - The local group has temporarily ceased to meet. (See account of visit with Rev. Edward Byrd, in August report.) Mrs. Camille Levy stated that the September meeting was not held, due to the poor attendance on a stormy afternoon. In October only four persons, all Negroes, assembled for the regular monthly meeting. They did not and have

not yet had any communication from the white members explaining their absence, she said. Last year the local group met in the county library. However, during the summer a Negro presented himself at the library and requested the use of its facilities. The Florence library is administered by the school system. The school superintendent, Mr. John M. Harllee, has refused further use of the library as a meeting place for the group.

On the more rosy side, Rev. Larry Jackson, counselor at the First Methodist Church, has become quite interested in the organization and reorganization of a local group and has promised to share materials from the S. C. Council on Human Relations with the Episcopal minister, whom he says was active in the Alabama Division of SRC, when he lived in Alabama. Also, he has promised to explore more fully the matter of official endorsement by the mayor and/or city council. A council for social planning being sponsored by Mr. James O'Dowd, Editor of the Florence Morning News; "Nick" Zeigler, atty.; Mrs. Harry L. Jones, et al, has not yet materialized. Organizational jealousies and conflicting interests have not yet been resolved or harmonized sufficiently to accomplish the desired goal of the above named citizens.

Hartsville - Rev. R. C. Griffith will discuss the local race relations situation with other ministers and perhaps with some laymen and share his findings with us.

Mrs. D. R. Coker reported that pressure was brought on Coker College to abandon its plans of presenting Hodding Carter, Josephus Daniels, et al, on its programs featured this fall. The administration stood firm with the result that the conferences attracted attendance from a wide radius. Audiences were enthusiastic over messages brought. Coker College has caught a new vision of service on a higher plane, and is proud of itself because of the experience.

On this visit to Hartsville we were able to learn in more detail

about the resignation of the Rev. James Doomey, immediate-past pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. He is now in Hamlet, N. C. He did preach a sermon on race relations which was not well received but that is not considered the entire reason for his having left. There were personality and power clashes as well. Mrs. Coker does not feel that these were of Rev. Doomy's making, she said.

A Presbyterian minister in the Charleston area responded to materials sent him by S. C. Council on Human Relations and said the atmosphere in Charleston is very tense. He stated that he knows of three ministers who have recently made a change of pulpits, due to the race issue. A fourth was to resign later. We have heard through Rev. Pritchett that he has done so.

On Sunday Nov. 20, Mrs. Spearman addressed the annual public meeting of the Goodfellows of Sumter. This organization is made up of approximately 25-30 of the outstanding Negro male citizens of Sumter. Their objective is one of community service. The annual meeting was well planned and carried out on a plane of dignity, graciousness, and beauty. It was well attended by citizens of all ages. The participation of the youth choruses, under the direction of the capable school music teacher made a distinct contribution.

On the morning of Nov. 21, Gren Seibels, of WIS-TV, telephoned and asked Mrs. Spearman to take part on the Palmetto Press Conference the next night. After talking the matter over with him that afternoon, we decided that Rev. J. Claude Evans, chairman of the SCCHR would be ideal for presenting a position of moderation which would contribute to the thinking of the TV audiences without offending or alienating them. Rev. Evans agreed to participate. He did a splendid job of focusing on SCCHR's belief in the process of bi-racial cooperation in meeting the problems and the opportunities facing us in S. C. today.

There was no doubt that he had succeeded insofar as the white audiences were concerned. When Mr. McCain reported the next morning that the broadcast was favorably received by Negroes also, we felt that the first venture in using TV as a medium for telling our story had truly been a success.

Other meetings of importance attended by Mrs. Spearman were the program workshop in Greenville, Nov. 25; the NAACP state convention in Columbia, Nov. 26; and the exploratory meeting in Sumter, on November 30. Miss Rebecca Reid has worked faithfully in trying to create readiness for a local council in Sumter. Miss Priscilla Shaw, mayor, is an asset. We believe that progress in inter-racial cooperation will be made in Sumter despite earlier set backs to Miss Shaw's efforts to establish cooperation between white and Negro pastors and other religious leaders.

Miss Reid succeeded in having the tape recording of Dr. Guy Well's speech before the Decatur, Ga. Rotary Club, playing on a local Sumter radio broadcast. The tape has been borrowed again by the radio station because of requests from the Sumter community for a repeat performance.

Reports of the executive director and associate director for November will show the beginnings of closer coordination of effort. We hope to improve along this line, and feel that we will as our immediate goals and objectives are more clarified. It is heartening that our volunteer groups are becoming more helpful along this line.

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

COPY

Linville Falls, N. C.,
Nov. 26, 1955

Dr. Donald Russell, President,
University of South Carolina,
Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir:

As a native South Carolinian and an alumnus of the University of South Carolina, or merely as an American citizen, I feel privileged to write you this letter.

The morning paper tells of the discharge of Dr. Travelstead from the University because he publicly expressed an opinion. It is almost irrelevant that the opinion was in support of plain morality and observance of law. The real significance of the incident is that a professor of education has been fired for expressing in parliamentary language an opinion upon a question of public policy in the field of education.

You have not dissociated yourself from this action, or repudiated it in any way, so I must assume that you were a party to the deed or, at least, condoned it. Surely, on so grave an issue you would have publicly protested if your convictions had been contrary the action taken.

The trustees and you appear to have grossly misconceived one function of a university. Your view, apparently, is that a university, through its faculty, should sustain and support the public policy of a state, whatever that policy may be. The view which is held by rational men everywhere is that it is the function of a university, through its faculty, to serve as loyal critics of the state's public policy, suggesting changes which will bring it more nearly into accord with sound principles of morality and social justice. The whole theory upon which public education rests is that the educated shall contribute to the improvement of the society which provided the education.

A university which mutes the voices of its faculty members, or invokes reprisals when the members speak their minds, forfeits all claim to public support, is recreant to all its great traditions, and will surely lose its respect for itself. It is not merely insisting that the faculty shall not speak with candor; it is inviting them to stop thinking entirely. For, a Prof. Wardlaw observed, "where all seem to be thinking alike, no one is actually thinking at all." Thoughts thrive in an atmosphere where they may be freely exchanged.

All of this leaves out of consideration the nature of the opinions Dr. Travelstead expressed. They would, in a thoroughly literate and civilized society, be regarded as commonplace, almost as platitudes. The law of the land should be observed; public officials should act in accordance with their oaths of office; no state should follow the path of dishonor; segregation is condemned by world opinion: is one to be censured for proclaiming the obvious?

The least that a university teaches the student is found in text books and laboratories. Its major lessons are in the field of conduct as a citizen. It has to do with the ideals which will motivate his life when he has left university halls. Ideals are instilled by example. When the University fired Dr. Travelstead, what did it say to the youthful and plastic student? "Play it safe. Listen to what the majority is saying and add your voice to the chorus. See which way the crowd is travelling and lock step, even if it is going backward. Your ideas should never be black or white; they should be grey, for grey is inconspicuous, indistinguishable. Let the chameleon be your mascot and model and thereby assure your vegetable-like existence. Conform, conform and perish as a personality but survive as a creature."

With me, there is a nostalgic note about this firing. In 1914 the University of South Carolina lost one of its really able presidents because Dr. Mitchell spoke his mind on the rights of the Negro. It was the highest price the State paid for the luxury of Cole Blease. When the State now loses another able man in order to keep the peace with other demagogues, I feel that this is where I came in forty years ago.

Isn't it about time we put on a new record or re-write the script?

Yours very truly,

(Signed) M. A. Wright

MAW:ejg

COPY

1874 THE GREENVILLE NEWS
Established 1874 Published every morning
Roger C. Peace, Publisher
Wayne W. Freeman, Editor Carl D. Weimer, Exec.News Editor
B.H.PEACE 1873 - 1934

ACADEMIC FREEDOM ISSUE HAS TWO SIDES

The dism issal of Dr. C.C. Travelstead as dean of education at the University of South Carolina inevitably raises the question of academic freedom, which is, perhaps, a little understood and much abused term.

Although the University trustees have had almost nothing to say on the affair, there is little doubt that Dean Yravelstead was fired, rather than having resigned. ~~Ed xk~~ And there is no doubt at all that his speech of last August advocating integration of the races in the public schools was the precipitating cause.

The question of academic freedom lies in whether the University Trustees should have kept him in his position after they learned he was opposed to segregation (a policy of the state) and whether they should have allowed him to continue to advocate his contrary views in a state supported institution.

It is not a simple question.

Dean Travelstead, incidentally is at liberty to continue to hold and to advocate his views on the matter of segregation. He quickly found a new position at the University of New Mexico, where they are not likely to be a serious issue. New Mexico has a non-white population of about 7.3 per cent, as against South Carolina's 40 per cent Negro population. The action of the University Trustees has not had the effect of silencing him. Nor have his views been suppressed, since his dismissal has given them wide publicity.

The other side of the question is whether a professor should be allowed to advocate a position contrary to the policies of the institution which employs him.

No comparison is intended, butthe same question has been raised with respect to university professors with Communist leanings in whose behalf the principle of academic freedom has been raised in defense of their right to teach and advocate leftist doctrine.

The University may have erred in removing an able educator because of his views, and his insistence on teaching them, on one phase of the vast subject of education.

But we can't help wondering how long a professor who just as wholeheartedly believed in segregation and who just as forthrightly advocated his views would last in a university (of which there are many) whose policies favor integration.

Copy:
Florence Morning News, Nov. 26, 1955
Florence, S. C.

To Stifle Controversy Is To Kill University

Freedom is precious in any field of thought, and the preservation of freedom is much more basic, and much more important, than rigid adherence to any code of political conduct or sociological dogma.

One of the leading educators of the University of South Carolina claims he has been dismissed because his ideas are in disaccord with official views on segregation.

Because of a speech he made in praise of the Supreme Court position, the dean says he has been notified that he will not be reappointed to his present position.

The university cannot be expected to staff its colleges with people who teach ideas contrary to those accepted and acceptable, but neither should the university discharge otherwise acceptable people who take the unpopular side in a matter of honest controversy.

If the university is to teach conformity in all schools of thought, then it is no longer a university -- it is a machine for making mimeographed mentalities.

Ex-president Harry S. Truman explained the proper position for true Americans in matters of this kind when he said:

"--In the cause of freedom, we have to battle for the rights of people with whom we do not agree; and whom, in many cases, we may not like. These people test the strength of the freedoms which protect all of us. If we do not protect their rights, we endanger our own."

Universities are the centers of learning, the fields of intellectual cultivation, the place for the examination and testing of ideas and thoughts. If the University of South Carolina rejects a valuable educator because he has one unpopular idea, then our university is not a place for hungry young minds.

Freedom of thought has been much maligned of late, but it is still of great importance to America and Americans. When we allow no deviation from the expected and accepted "norm," then we have perverted the ideas of learning and changed universities into academic assembly lines.

If Dean Travelstead were teaching Communism, secession, or any other anti-American theories, his dismissal would be expected -- even demanded. He was, however, giving his views in support of a decision made by the Supreme Court of the United States of America.

Whether or not the Supreme Court decisions are popular, its actions are not to be considered seditious and the praise of its work can be unpopular without being un-American.

#2 Florence Morning Ness, Nov. 26, 1955

The dean's actions were hardly politic, but the university's actions are even less acceptable. When our universities cannot find room for controversy -- and honest controversy -- in matters of great importance, they are throwing away the virtues that made them great.

COPY

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 LADY STREET , COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER
Established 1869

James L. Knight, President and Publisher
C.A.McKnight, Editor
Randolph Norton, Managing Editor
Ruper t Gillett, Associate Editor
Hal Tribble, Associate Ed tor

J.E.Dowd, General Manager
E.B.Hunter, Asst. to Publisher
J.C.Ward, Circulation Mgr.
C.A.Robinson, Advertising Mgr.
WM B.Sandlin, Production Mgr.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1955

THE SOUTH HAS LOST MORE THAN A DEAN OF EDUCATION

In 1911, the University of Florida discharged a professor who had declared that the North was relatively right and the South relatively wrong in the Civil War.

In the context of today, Florida's act appears pathetically silly.

Last week, South Carolinians learned that Dr. Chester Travelstead had been discharged as dean of the School of Education at the State University in Columbia because of a speech in which he supported the Supreme Court decision against segregated schools.

Many South Carolinians- quite probably a substantial majority- will agree with the University's action. But when the tempers and the tensions have abated some years hence, the discharge of Dr. Travelstead will surely fall into the same historical niche with that early action in Florida.

It may be true that Dr. Travelstead "asked for it." First a resident of Georgia and then of South Carolina, he must have known that the public expression of such opinions in the climate prevailing today was an invitation to the guillotine. He must have known that state universities are always fearful of the state legislatures from whence cometh their appropriations.

Nonetheless, his loss is a double blow to the South.

It is a blow to Southern education struggling with problems of even greater complexity than the race issue. Here, in a region where there is too little per capita income for so many children, we need every outstanding educator who can be attracted to our midst.

Regardless of his views on race, Dr. Travelstead was, by every account, a distinguished educator. The University of South Carolina recognized as much when, a month before the discharge, he was rehired at an increase in salary.

Such men can do much to lead the South along the uphill road to educational equality, and it is a loss for the whole region when even one of them is sacrificed to the tensions of the moment.

His discharge is also a blow to free thought and free speech, the only atmosphere in which any university can help young people to think for themselves and to form independent judgments after hearing both sides of controversial issues. Anything less is indoctrination, not education.

There is room in the South for the Dr. Travelsteads, even as there is room for those who speak out with equal force and assuredness on the other side of the race issue. Whatever the solution to the South's troubles, repression is surely not among them.

The University of South Carolina may have salvaged its budget dollars here. But it has sacrificed something of even greater value.

S.C. Monthly Rept
Dec. 1955

Kingstree, S. C. - - December 26, 1955

A resolution, presenting the stand on racial policy taken by the Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Kingstree Methodist Church and deploring actions of the National Executive Committee of the Society, was passed recently.

The resolution was drawn by a committee headed by Mrs. F. W. Thomas and composed of circle leaders.

Highlights and the resolution follow:

WHEREAS, the Charter of Racial Policies of the Woman's Division of Christian Service calls for "unrelenting commitment to remove segregation from every part of our church life"; and

WHEREAS, the National Executive Committee of the Woman's Division of Christian Service has recently adopted a memorial to be sent to the 1956 General Conference asking that the General Conference "reaffirm with new clarity and forthrightness the determination of the Methodist Church to remove from its own body every trace of discrimination and segregation based on race and thereby make possible a national and world-wide fellowship without racial barriers in any form", and

WHEREAS, certain departments of Woman's Division of Christian Service have reported cooperation with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and

WHEREAS, it appears to us that the psychological and autocratic steps taken by our Church and the Woman's Society are placing a portion of our ministry in a position of either disloyalty to the policies of the Church and its Conferences, or where it (the ministry) cannot serve the best spiritual interests of the local units which it serves or looks to for financial support; and

WHEREAS, the local Woman's Society of Christian Service and The Wesley Service Guild of the Kingstree Methodist Church believe that the so-called segregation of Churches in its section of the United States is rather a voluntary separation; and

WHEREAS, we believe also in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, and that the practice of voluntary separation is no denial of the Brotherhood; and

1. That we desire to continue to work out our way of worshiping God and in helping our Colored Brethen to do the same for themselves. All sections of our great country are not the same, and what is best for one section may not be best for another. We believe that in the sight of God we have been working out our problems in a way acceptable to Him, even though that way be not perfect, perhaps.

2. That our great Methodist Church with its great Woman's Division of Christian Service is doing some wonderful work and that its intentions are good, but that in some areas of brotherhood it is moving too fast. The coming of the kingdom of God is gradual. We should concentrate on some of our sins of greed, selfishness, worldliness, etc., before we attempt too great a change otherwise.

3. That our local Society deplores the action taken by the Methodist Church and the Woman's Division of Christian Service in its determination to force its will upon our local Society, and does not approve of any ratification by the South Carolina Conference of the Charter of Racial Policies as set up by the Woman's Division of Christian Service.

Sumter, S. C. -- January 3, 1956

A demurrer to a $120,000 suit against 12 officials of the local National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was over-ruled and denied by Judge William H. Grimball of Charleston in Court of Common Pleas here shortly after noon.

The demurrer, filed by Lincoln C. Jenkins Jr., Columbia, attorney for the defendants, listed five points which alleged that the complaint failed to set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The suit, which asks for $120,000 actual and punitive damages plus the amount and cost of action, was filed by Shepard K. Nash, attorney for the two school boards in Sumter County, last October 14.

The action stemmed from a September 13 statement signed by the 12 defendants, which the complaint termed "false and maliciously caused to be published with intent to injure the reputation of the plaintiff as an attorney at law."

The defendants now have 20 days in which to file an answer to the complaint.

The case will probably not come to trial during this term of court, which is scheduled to end January 20.

The demurrer brought out the following grounds:

1. The alleged libelous statement was in the alternative, and for that reason is not libelous per se, and there is no showing of any alleged special damages.

2. It does not appear from the alleged libelous statement that the same was published of and concerning the plaintiff, and that the alleged libelous publication is incapable of any reasonable construction which will render the

words libelous with reference to the plaintiff.

3. The alleged libelous statement is incapable of being reasonably understood as libelous.

4. The alleged libelous statement was not published of and concerning the plaintiff in his professional capacity as an attorney at law.

5. The alleged libelous statement was absolutely privileged, having been published in reply to a statement previously published in the Sumter Daily Item by officials of School Districts No. 2 and No. 17 of Sumter County, relating to Roland E. Blanding, mentioned in the complaint.

The NAACP letter was the outgrowth of publication of a letter from Blanding, whose name was signed to a petition to the Board of District 17 asking integration of races in the schools.

Blanding, in asking that his name be withdrawn, said: "I read the petition which was presented to me very carefully and it did not request integration of the two races. The petition I signed requested leaders from both races to talk over the problems which have arisen in an attempt to find a solution."

"After referring to the Blanding letter," Mr. Nash's complaint reads, the defendants stated: "He not only signed after reading the petition but on one occasion directed others how to sign them. Either he is double talking or the officials who released his statements to the press are wording these retractions to fit the Citizens Committees."

The complaint points out that many of the original signers of the two petitions had requested that their names be withdrawn and that as attorney for the school boards Mr. Nash had released the names and withdrawals for publication.

It was well known throughout Sumter County and also to the defendants he charges, that the plaintiff was the only person releasing withdrawals from the petition.

Defendants in the case are H. F. Sharper, B. T. Williams, S. T. Robinson, J. H. Nelson, L. J. Peterson, J. J. Burrell, F. C. James, I. DeQuincy Newman, E. M. McDonald, Edward C. Jone Sr., S. J. McDonald Sr., James Daniels, and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, Sumter County Chapter, an unincorporated association.

Sumter, S. C. - - January 18, 1956

Agenda Planning Committee - City Hall - Mayor Shaw's Office

Mayor Shaw opened the meeting with comments on ways in which Sumter Community might face its problems such as (a) exploring and utilizing human resources; (b) community interracial cooperation on neighborhood rehabilation (slum clearance); (c) better race relations.

It was suggested that emphasis be on community problems in general rather than relating directly to religious or school (Supreme Court decision) issues.

Mayor Shaw further suggested that a special Mayor's Committee be appointed which would begin work on neighborhood rehabilitation. This Committee would not be immediately or directly concerned with the issues of segregation and integration.

The question of maintaining an informal unpublicized bi-racial group which would directly face the problem of schools and integration was considered.

It was the opinion of some of the Committee that the issue of integration of schools should not be entirely by-passed or delayed; hence, it was thought that a committee should be appointed to study ways by which Sumter Community

can comply with the Supreme Court's decision.

Mayor Shaw appointed Mrs. Anna D. Reuben as Acting Secretary. She also appointed Mr. James M. Dabbs and Mr. Earle Kirby to serve as Co-Chairman at the next meeting.

The following agenda was approved for this meeting.

Orangeburg and Clarendon Counties - - January 7, 1956

It has been reported by several farmers in Orangeburg and Clarendon Counties, that they are being denied the privilege of borrowing money from the banks to carry on their farms for the next year. In order that these farmers may earn a living on their farms, they will have to have fertilizer and seeds for their next crops. They have stated that in the past they have borrowed from the banks and have paid the banks in return, but this year the banks have just refused to lend them money. They have paid up all their debts that they incurred last year. These farmers feel that this is just another way of the economic squeeze that is being applied to all Negroes in these communities.

Unless they can find some way of getting fertilizer and seeds for their crops this coming crop year, much more hardship will be brought upon these people who are at present suffering very much. Many of these farmers have had nothing at all to do with signing the school petition in their counties, but they are Negroes just the same, and everything is being done to force them to their knees.

Columbia, Orangeburg and Summerton, S. C. - - January 10, 1956

Met Mr. Frank Loescher, representative of the Fund for the Republic at the Columbia Airport, Tuesday, January 10, 1956, and carried him immediately to Orangeburg, S. C. to have a conference with Rev. McCollum, President of the Orangeburg Chapter of NAACP. Mr. Loescher spent approximately three (3) hours

or more with Rev. McCollum, getting first hand information relative to the tension, fears, reprisal, etc., in the city and county of Orangeburg. After the conference with Rev. McCollum, Mr. Loescher interviewed Mr. Paul Webber, businessman and instructor at State College.

We left Orangeburg and traveled through the counties of Orangeburg and Claredon observing the living conditions of the Negroes. In Summerton, South Carolina, Mr. Loescher had the opportunity to meet and talk with Rev. Richburg, Pastor of Liberty Hill A.M.E. Church, who brought him up-to-date on the suffering of the Negro farmers in and around Summerton. Many of these farmers are suffering because they refused to take their names off the school petition. Other farmers are suffering because they are members of the NAACP. All kinds of reprisals and economic pressure are being brought against these people. Rev. Richburg is the secretary of the local branch of NAACP.

Sumter, South Carolina - - January 13, 1956

Several Negro farmers, who have been ejected from the farms in which they have been farming, met at Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. Church in Sumter to give Mr. Frank Loescher a first hand report of the hardships they have undergone and are now undergoing because they signed the school petition themselves or some one in their family signed it. If these people are to break the back of these economic reprisals, they will have to get help from some source. Their urgent needs are fertiliser and seeds.

Spartanburg, South Carolina - - January 14, 1956

At the fourth Congressional District Meeting of Teachers of the Palmetto Education Association, which met in Spartanburg, S. C., at the Carver High School, January 14, 1956, the purposes of the S. C. Council on Human Relations

were brought before them. It was reported by Mrs. Lelia Bradby of Aiken, South Carolina, who is a member of the Nominating Committee for the Y.W.C.A., that quite a commotion has been started in Aiken because of a statewide meeting of Y.W.C.A. representatives meeting in a bi-racial group and later eating together. Mrs. Bradby stated that the Chief of Police was called to break up the luncheon, but the Chief refused after he found out the luncheon was private and not public. The local newspaper has criticized this luncheon severely. What effect this will have on the future planning of the Y.W.C.A. in Aiken cannot be determined at the moment.

Mullins, South Carolina - - January 19, 1956

A group of Negroes met together Thursday night to discuss conditions in Mullins that have been brought on by the signing of the school petition for desegregation. Feeling in this small community is very much strained. It was the opinion of the group that the first thing to do was to educate themselves on the two rulings of the Supreme Court Decision and then discuss these rulings with the local Negro PTA organization. After thoroughly going over the rulings, the next issue would be to study the courses that are being offered in the Negro school and compare them with the courses of study being offered in the white school.

It is hoped that through a study of this kind the Board of Education of Mullins will give them a hearing to present their findings. They feel that for the present they could get no where fast if they would attempt to bring up the subject of desegregating the schools.

From the views expressed by the Negroes present, I don't think that a bi-racial group will meet together in Mullins at this time, therefore, the Negroes are willing to meet separately to discuss and acquaint themselves

with every aspect of the community life.

Columbia, South Carolina - - January 20, 1956

Buck shot pellets fired by an unidentified party blasted the Columbia home of Negro Leader James M. Hinton late Monday night, Columbia police revealed last night.

Mrs. Hinton, wife of the state's president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reported no one was injured.

She was the only one home when the dozen lead pellets pierced the front of the house and smashed a mirror and plowed into pot plants, walls and stairs inside the house.

Police said last night they had no leads in the investigation.

Mrs. Hinton reported that about 11:50 Monday night as she was upstairs in her home, 1222 Heidt Street, she heard a noise sounding like someone had "thrown something up against the house."

She said she rushed to an upstairs window and saw "an old model car" driving off at a high speed. She said she was unable to get the license number of the vehicle.

Richmond, Virginia - - January 20, 1956

Feeling on segregation in the South is running so high that 'men in the church and even in the press are afraid to speak their convictions,' a Southern Presbyterian leader said tonight.

Dr. James McDowell Richards, moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S. told a mass meeting of the denomination here that freedom of speech in the United States is endangered 'more than we think possible.'

Those who 'speak out' on segregation are subjected to 'punishment and reprisals,' Dr. Richards, president of Columbia Theological Seminary in

Decatur, Ga., declared.

He called this "one of the menacing things" in the nation today.

Freedom of speech and religion are unknown in Soviet Russia, Dr. Richards told the meeting of about 1,000 Presbyterians at Grace Covenant Church, where he was elected last year as moderator of the General Assembly of the Southern church.

"But freedom of speech also is in danger in our own country more than we think possible," he said, adding:

"The history of recent years has brought about a great disillusionment in men ," who realize human wisdom and character are not sufficient to cope with the great problems of the age.

"I believe it is partly out of this disillusionment and partly out of great fear that has come an awakening of religious interest," Dr. Richards said. "Christianity is face to face with the threat of world communism . . . the only chance for Christianity to prevail and for those nations that cherish Christianity to be strong is for us to outperform communism, for us to show the world the things that we preach are more than ideals."

Kingstree, South Carolina - - January 21, 1956

The sixth Congressional District of Negro Teachers held its annual meeting at Tomlingson High School, Kingstree, S. C., Saturday, January 21, 1956. The theme for this district meeting was, "How Can We Improve the Effectiveness of Our Teaching." I was given the opportunity to meet with the principals during their discussion of this problem and was given a chance to discuss the policies of the S. C. Council with them and what the Council was attempting to accomplish. Many questions were asked by the principals and after answering them to their satisfaction, the principals

agreed to ask their teachers to join the Council. Many of the blue leaflets explaining the functions of the Council were given out to key principals.

Columbia, South Carolina - - January 21, 1956

A ruling by Judge William H. Grimball setting aside a demurrer to a case against 12 officials of the local National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has been appealed to the South Carolina Supreme Court.

Lincoln C. Jenkins Jr., Columbia, attorney for the defendants, has filed notice of intention to appeal with attorneys for Shepard K. Nash, the plaintiff. The case which the defendants will present before the Supreme Court must be filed with the plaintiff's attorneys within 30 days after notice.

Judge Grimball issued the order denying and overruling the demurrer in Common Pleas Court here January 3.

The suit, which asks for $120,000 actual and punitive damages plus the amount and cost of action, was filed by Mr. Nash, who is attorney for the two school boards in Sumter County, last October 14.

The case arose from a September 13 statement signed by the 12 defendants, which the complaint termed "false and maliciously caused to be published with intent to injure the reputation of the plaintiff as an attorney at law."

The demurrer which Judge Grimball overruled listed five grounds which alleged that the complaint failed to set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

If the Supreme Court reverses Judge Grimball the case will be ended. However, if the high court upholds the order, the case will be returned to Common Pleas for trial here, probably next fall.

Attorneys for Mr. Nash are Weinberg & Weinberg, C. M. Edmunds and R. O. Purdy.

St. Paul, South Carolina - - January 22, 1956

The officers of the Palmetto State Voters Association met with several hundred Negroes of Clarendon County at Liberty Hill A.M.E. Church, Sunday, January 22,1956 for the sole purpose of educating the Negroes in the methods and qualifications of securing registration certificates.

The Rev. E. E. Richburg, Pastor of Liberty Hill A.M.E. Church, spoke of the trouble that Negroes were having in Clarendon County in securing registration certificates. Many Negroes have been turned down by the registration officer even when Negroes have qualified. One Negro was refused a registration certificate even when he presented a tax receipt showing that he had paid taxes on at least five hundred dollars ($500.00) worth of property. The State law only requires payment of taxes on three hundred dollars ($300.00) worth of property or a person must be able to read and write and part of the Constitution.

Mr. Leon Nelson of Manning, S. C., stated that Senator McFadden of Clarendon County told him that unless he takes his name off the school petition, neither his wife nor his son would ever teach in Clarendon County. Senator McFadden also told Mr. Nelson that this was only the beginning of reprisals brought against the Negroes in this County, next year the reprisals would get worse unless the petition was withdrawn. Mr. Nelson further stated that the Senator told him that from now on Negroes who signed the petition would have to look to the North for help.

Negroes cannot get any credit at all in Clarendon County even though they own their home and farms. Everything is being done to squeeze them out of making a living. From the conversations I have had with many Negroes in this community, they are determined to see this fight through even though

things are like they are.

Columbia, South Carolina - - January 23, 1956

The hoodlums of whatever race or color who fired a buckshot blast into the home of James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, did not do too much harm to the Hinton residence, struck by nine buckshots.

The NAACP president was not even in the house when the blast was fired. His wife was on the second floor and escaped injury.

Real harm, however, was done South Carolina's effort to maintain its position against compulsory integration by the attack and even more harm would have been done had anyone been killed or injured. What an attack upon Hinton could be expected to accomplish is to give the NAACP a martyr, firing critics of the South to an all-out fight to bring the state to its knees on the segregation issue.

It is to escape racial disorder and violence which it fears may result from integration of the races in the schools that South Carolina is undertaking to find ways legally to evade the Supreme Court's decision. South Carolina's schools have not been integrated. They do the state a great disservice, therefore, those who resort to violence, which solves nothing.

Columbia police are undertaking to investigate the incident. But they have a hopeless job. There were no known witnesses and there are no clues to the identity of the futile assailants.

Sumter, South Carolina - January 25, 1956

The agenda of a Citizens meeting held in Sumter, S. C., January 25, 1956, reads as follows: (1) Organization of a Mayor's Committee on community problems and neighborhood rehabilitation. (2) Continuation of informal, bi-

racial groups to deal directly with problems and issues of the Supreme Court's decision on segregation in public schools. (3) Appointment of a committee to study and work on plans or methods by which the Sumter community can comply with the decision of the Supreme Court. (4) Ways of expanding memberships in this bi-racial group and building better community attitudes.

Persons present at the Committee meeting were: Mayor M. Priscilla Shaw, Anna D. Reuben, Earle Kirby, James M. Dabbs, Atty. Ira Kaye, Rev. J. Herbert Nelson, James T. McCain and B. T. Williams.

For the second time a group of persons met at Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. Church in Sumter, S. C., in a bi-racial body to continue discussion of methods to relieve the tension that has existed in Sumter. Mayor Shaw stated to the group that a bi-racial group of persons were appointed four years ago when she first took office, but the group did not function. It seemed as if Sumter was not ready for a venture of that kind when it was appointed.

Although the first bi-racial group that the Mayor appointed flopped, it was the consensus of opinion of the persons at the meeting that another committee be appointed by the Mayor to work on problems that were pertinent to the community. This recommendation was taken under advisement by the Mayor. At this meeting there were 19 persons present.

Orangeburg and Clarendon Counties - - January 26, 1956

I learned from reliable sources that the amount of $2,331.63, food and clothing have been distributed to families in Orangeburg and Clarendon Counties where economic pressure has been brought against them because they refused to withdraw their names from the school petitions. Although some of the families have received financial aid, there are others in these communities who are in dire need of help. The farmers still need fertilizer and seeds

for their farms if they are to successfully counter this economic squeeze in which they find themselves.

St. Paul, South Carolina - - January 26, 1956

Mr. Alfred S. Kramer, Associate Executive Director, Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, Division of Christian Life and Work, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America, met with several Negroes in the home of the Rev. E. E. Richburg to get a clear picture and to learn at first hand the conditions that existed among the Negroes in this community. This group of Negroes who were interviewed by Mr. Kramer represent a small portion of the Negroes who need help because of economic pressure brought against them.

At this meeting it was reported by Mr. Joseph E. Wheeler that the Sumter Production Credit Association refused to grant him a loan after having done business with them for the past 12 years. Mr. Wheeler further stated that each year that he borrowed money, the money was repaid on time with interest. Below is a copy of the letter that Mr. Wheeler received after making his last application for a loan:

Dear Member:

We regret that your application of December 20, 1955 for a loan of $1,350.00 does not meet the requirements of this association, and therefore has been rejected by our Loan Committee at their meeting today.

Attached are your papers of financial value given to us in connection with that application.

Trusting that you will be able to make other satisfactory arrangements, we are

Yours very truly,

Jas. H. Wilson
Secretary-Treasurer

Although the application for the last loan was for $1,350.00, Mr. Wheeler reported that at the end of last season's crop year, he paid in full the sum of $2,426.00 that he had borrowed previously.

Sumter, South Carolina - - January 27, 1956

Mr. Alfred S. Kramer met with several Negro farmers of Sumter County at Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. Church. These farmers gave Mr. Kramer an accurate account of the economic reprisals that they are encountering in Sumter and Sumter County because they signed the school petition. Mr. Kramer assured these farmers that he and his organization would do whatever they could to help them.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
DECEMBER, 1955 REPORT
(MRS.) ALICE N. SPEARMAN
COLUMBIA, S. C.

Acid Test of Religious Teachings - Dr. Carl R. Pritchett has frequently said that the Supreme Court's decisions are not only a test of American democracy but also are an acid test of religious teachings about the brotherhood of man. Dr. Pritchett's syllabus on The Teaching of the Bible on Race and Race Relations has been very popular and is being widely distributed through the South Carolina Council on Human Relation's office.

Previous reports have dealt with reprisals upon numerous ministers known to believe that legalized segregation is out of harmony with religious teachings; such ministers as, the Rev. John Murray, Methodist, now at Gilbert; the Rev. G. Jackson Stafford, Baptist, still at Batesburg and still without another pastorate; the Rev. James Doom, Presbyterian, formerly at Hartsville, now at Hamlet, N. C.; the Rev. Francis B. Mayes, Presbyterian, formerly of Charleston, now at the First Presbyterian Church, Columbia; other Presbyterian ministers in the Charleston area, et al.

Dr. Pritchett has informed us that he has accepted a call to Bethesda, Maryland, where he will report Feb. 1.

There has recently been a change of rectors at the Episcopal Church in Sumter. Miss Rebecca Reid states that this change involved disapproval of expressed views on race and race relations. Mrs. Martha W. Graham, president of the women's society of that church has status with the local political and economic power structure, according to Miss Reid. Recently she had published the following letter, in the local press: The Sumter Daily Item, Sumter, S. C.:

"Gentlemen: There was recently an article by George W. Cornell, Associated Press staff writer, in the papers on the activities of the

United Church Women.

"He lists the ten objectives of the organization and first on the list, Number 1, 'Strongely opposed racial segregation and laid out programs to help wipe out discrimination because of race or color.'

"The United Church Women is an arm of the National Council of Churches and claims to represent ten million women. This organization functions in South Carolina and other Southern States. One wonders if the women of South Carolina know what they are subscribing to when they have an affiliation of any kind with this organization. Respectfully, (Signed) Martha W. Graham."

Miss Reid answered Mrs. Graham in private correspondence by pointing out that other religious bodies and her own Episcopal church have taken mimilar action. The local and state presidents of United Church Women refused to make any public reply because of the intimidation and reprisals being practiced.

Mrs. W. A. Davis, president of United Church Women of S. C., had been involved in a situation described in the following article, which appeared in the News and Courier, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 27, 1955: "Anti-Integration Vote Declined At Meeting. - A proposed resolution condemning integration of the races failed to get action at a meeting of the United Church Women here. The resolution, proposed by Mrs. E. R. Mansfield of Mount Pleasant, was ruled out of order by Mrs. Walter Davis, state president of the UCW at a meeting Friday.

"When Mrs. Mansfield made her proposal, the meeting, at Grace Church, was being directed by Mrs. Fred Scott of Mount Pleasant, local UCW vice president. Mrs. Davis took the platform and ruled that Mrs. Mansfield's resolution was out of order because the meeting was a program meeting and not a legislative one.

"OPPOSED STATEMENT- The proposed resolution was directly opposed

to a statement issued by the UCW at a district meeting last June in Atlanta. At that time the group, representing 15 Southern States, went on record in a statement as being in accord with the U. S. Supreme Court's decision on segregation in the schools.

"That statement follows:' "Because of our high calling in Jesus Christ and our belief in human brotherhood. . . we feel impelled to promote a Christian society in which segregation is no longer a burden upon the human spirit. We accept with humility the Supreme Court decision as supporting the broad principle of the dignity and worth of human personality and affording the opportunity of translating into reality Christian and Democratic ideals."'

"RESOLUTION TEXT - Mrs. Mansfield's resolution, in part, follows:

'"We do hereby declare that we believe in the infinite wisdom of our God who did, himself, segregate and separate the various races and who declared that He loves all races equally and values all equally yet we know that He made them different and we know that God does not do things by accident. We believe that any scheme conductive to undoing differences which God created is contrary to His plan and His wish. We believe these differences should be cherished and preserved, not merged.

' "History shows, with absolutely no exception, that races which have merged have lost not only their identity but their integrity. We KNOW. . . that association of the races in the larger spheres of their activity does lead to mixture or merger. We believe, therefore, that the Supreme Court decision is contrary to God's plan, and therefore un-Christian.

OFFERS CHALLENGE '"We believe. . . it (the decision) offers a challenge to the Christian. Many people, not limited to these Southern states, have segregated and have separated with a feeling of inferiority and superiority. Knowing that God does not recognize this demarcation of

superiority and inferiority, we cannot then accept any doctrine or practice which sets one race above or below another. We believe in separating the races, not one above the other but one beside the other, each equal in its own sphere. We believe we can maintain separation with brotherhood, separation with equality and separation with justice.

'"As Christians, therefore, let us seek. . . to achieve a society in which color is a God-given distinction, not a mark of worth. Let us practice and preach together the doctrine of God's equal love for all mankind and let us accept His stern and loving mandate, the wisdom of which our history supports, not only to maintain and cherish our racial differences but moreover together to use these differences for the furthering of His Holy Kingdom." '

Mrs. Davis visited the S. C. Council on Human Relation's office in Columbia, in December. She reported experiences which involved the News and Courier. She believes that Mrs. Mansfield who is not a member of U. C. W. was sent to the meeting to disrupt it. The condition is so serious that Mrs. Davis has retained legal advice.

Another situation which illustrates the planned attack upon the clergy and religious bodies was one which arose in connection with the convention of the Episcopal church held in Honolulu. The article quoted below from the News and Courier gives the highlights of this story. Also, it may throw further light on the Grass Roots League, Inc., of Charleston. (Mr. Harold Fleming, Director of Information, S. R. C., has previously asked that S. C. Council on Human Relations send him such information as we could secure relative to this organization.)

<u>"Grass Rooters Drew Bishop's Anger"</u> A pamphlet published by the Grass Roots League, Inc., of Charleston has drawn angry criticism from the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina.

"The bulletin entitled "Red Infiltration of the National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church," was mailed to laymen and clergymen attending the church's general convention in Honolulu.

"The Right Rev. Thomas N. Carruthers, bishop of the diocese of South Carolina issued a statement yesterday calling the pamphlet a 'Smear' and a 'distortion of the worst kind.'

"The pamphlet discusses alleged Red activities of six members of the National Council of the church and their attitudes toward racial desegregation.

"Bishop Carruthers just back from the general convention, said the bulletin 'caused great embarrassment to the South Carolina people at the convention.'

"To brand the National Council as a communist front is ridiculous," he said.

"The National Council is elected by the representatives of the people of the church: the House of Bishops, the House of Deputies, the Woman's Auxiliary, the Provincial Synods. It is, therefore, fully representative of the whole church. Membership on it is considered a high honor."

"Not one of the 800 bishops of deputies, clergymen and laymen considered it of sufficient importance to bring it before either house of the convention." the bishop said.

"Members of the convention," he said, "came to us for explanations. "Who wrote this pamphlet?" 'What is the Grass Roots League?' 'What is its purpose?' 'Is it an organization of the church?' 'Is it a subversive organization intent upon destroying the Church?'"

Stanley F. Morse, president of the Grass Roots League, had this to say today about the pamphlet:

"It was written by a group of Grass Rooters, Information was from

the House un-American Activities Committee records. It was produced by a staff."

"I can't give any names of the staff. Some of the people who do research work are located in Washington," he said.

"The Grass Roots movement started in 1950 and it was originally started by the Charleston County Citizens' League. Purpose of the movement was to support States Rights and constitutional government and to oppose Communism and socialism."

"It is not an organization of the church. It is an organization of Southern patriots. There are Grass Roots League members in 14 states including churchmen of different denominations." Mr. Morse said.

"Is it a subversive organization intent upon destroying the church? "Silly isn't it," Mr. Morse said.

"We made very clear there is no attack on the church. It is merely a statement of fact. There are certain individuals in the National Council that have subversive records," Mr. Morse said.

"Mr. Morse said he could not say how many members the Grass Roots League now has. Membership fees are $2 to join: $25. for an active membership, and $100 for charter membership. He could not give the number of charter members.

"Bulletins, he said, are paid for through contributing members who are active members.

"Copies may be had through Robert E. Bradham, Jr., secretary of the Grass Roots League.

"The first bulletin, "Negroes Menaced by Red Plot" was published in March 1954 and the second, "Truth About Supreme Court's Segregation Ruling" was published Oct. 1, 1954.

"All information, Mr. Morse said, is from documented reports.

"The Rev. deWolf Perry, Charleston clergyman who attended the

General Convention said today, "A statement was made to me at the General Convention by a responsible member of the National Council that the Grass Roots document was based on unscreened files often containing hearsay and gossip."

"The individuals have long since been cleared. I might add, one of them is the author of a very fine pamphlet on how the church can fight communism. The word 'scurrilous' was often used by intelligent and responsible southern deputies to describe the bulletin. Southern deputies at the convention were all ashamed of this." Mr. Perry said.

"Mr. Perry added, "Communism poses many dangers and threats, but irresponsible methods such as this for combatting it have been discredited before the whole country as both un- American and futile. It is hoped that no damage has been done," he said.

"Another clergyman who did not attend the convention and could not report upon its reception there said, "It's too bad it was published. Anything which is not signed must be considered the work of a prankster."

No doubt the embarrassment to Bishop Carruthers and subsequent local controversy account for his failure to reply to several communications from us.

A responsible Episcopalian has told Mrs. Spearman that both Bishop Carruthers and Bishop Albert Cole of the Upper Diocese are "on the limb," with their constituency, on the race issue.

On Dec. 12, 1955, Mr. Arthur Levin, director of the southeastern regional office of the Anti-Defamation League, conducted a workshop in Columbia with the women in B'Nai B'Rith. He also spoke to a joint meeting of men and women at a local synagogue. Mrs. Spearman attended both meetings. She was surprised at the reluctance and/or fear of promoting intercultural education expressed by several women. Mr. Levin proved to be highly skilled and helpful in motivating the group. There emerged

at the workshop a recognition that many of the women present need to participate in more general community activities. In working to improve human relations, this group needs the support of other groups, it was felt.

Mrs. Warren Greene, S. C. Council on Human Relation's secretary, is a member of the Board of Directors of the Young Women's Christian Association of Columbia. Confidentially, she has reported concern and /or disapproval by many of the board members of the "stepped-up" efforts at integration in the "Y". Attitudes reflect the climate in the community and state. Due to financial cuts from the United Fund of Columbia, free use of the building is being restricted.

The meeting of the S. C. Council on Human Relations members living in Columbia planned for early December was postponed for several reasons. One reason was that no place could be found where such a meeting could be held. While there were some legitimate reasons, there was behind excuses tha ever present fear of criticism and/or reprisal.

In addition to the Women's Society for Christian Service of the Hemingway Methodist Church issuing a statement opposing the stand taken by the General Conference and the Women's Society for Christian Service (reported by Mr. McCain) there have been passed similar resolutions by the following groups:

Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Kingstree Methodist Church;
Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Marshall Methodist Church in the Sumter District at Springhill, S. C.;
Woman's Society of Christian Service of the Summerton Methodist Church, Summerton, S. C.;
Macedonia Methodist Church, Mullins, S. C.

Following a Fellowship of Reconciliation meeting held at Benedict College, Mr. Courtney Siceloff, Mr. James T. McCain and Mrs. Spearman were asked to work with a group of Orangeburg Negroes to see if communication could be established ~~to see if communication could be established~~ between whites and Negroes there. Even the president of the Ministerial Alliance, the Rev. Carl Caughman, refused to meet bi-racially. Mr. Coughman is a Lutheran minister who formerly served as state director of the social missions program of his denomination. Attacks have been made upon ministers by the local press. Situation unbelievably tense.

Program Focus Needed - Due to the official position in S. C., the pressures being exerted and the fear and intimidation resulting, S. C. Council on Human Relations needs help in re-thinking its program emphases. Dr. Allen Edwards, Sociology Department of Winthrop College, has been generous in giving help. The program workshop at Greenville, November 25, 1955, made beginnings. These were developed further in an informal meeting of Father Shean, Dr. Pritchett, and the staff.

The S. C. Council on Human Relations' staff attended the program workshop, at High Point, N. C., on Dec. 10, 1955.

Early in December, Mrs. Spearman received a letter from Dr. Mitchell, suggesting that the possibility of setting up an informal board of education be explored. Such a group would make public statements of a constructive nature - these to be timed effectively with statements made by the official educational body.

Contents of Dr. Mitchell's letter were discussed by Mrs. Spearman with the Rev. J. Claude Evans, Mr. J. M. Dabbs, Father Shean, Dr. Chester C. Travelstead, Mr. Robert Ackerman (reporter for the State - son of head of School of Journalism at Columbia University),

the S. C. Council on Human Relations' staff, and others. Concensus: idea approved, but thought not feasible in S. C. at present. Decision made to bring suggestion to quarterly meeting of Board of Directors for discussion, January 15, 1956.

The January report will discuss program efforts in greater detail.

Minutes of the regular monthly meeting of the S. C. C. H. R.' executive committee are attached. (Later)

A mailing list of key contacts in the S. C. Council on Human Relations' membership and in state-wide organizations was provided The Nation for distribution of the issue which carried the Travelstead story by Harry Golden. Mr. A. R. Suritz, second vice-chairman of the S. C. Council on Human Relations' Board of Directors, made possible this activity.

Heavy correspondence with members-at-large who reside in smaller communities in S. C. where there are few other sympathetic white persons has produced considerable response; which, we hope, will quicken interest. Also, we believe such correspondence will require follow-up with visits to these persons and others recommended to Mr. Dabbs, for participation in the finance campaign, set for February, 1956.

Mrs. Spearman is assisting the Rev. Z. Townsend, president of the Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, in planning the 1956 annual convention. She is also working informally with Mrs. Iola Jones, regional director of the National Council of Negro Women, in plans for that organization and for its annual convention to be held at Morris College, Sumter, S. C., in the spring of 1956.

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
REPORT
JANUARY - 1956
(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE

Ground work laid in December toward the realization of an immediate objective produced some results in January. This objective was to bring members-at-large into closer participation and to establish contacts with prospective members in "unoccupied" but promising areas.

Our purposes were three fold:

(1) To encourage members to find others who have similar viewpoints with whom they might form local councils;

(2) To increase their interest and financial contributions to the work of the Council - looking toward the finance efforts for 1956 (to be initiated in February through J. M. Dabbs, chairman of finance); and

(3) To secure members in communities not yet having any.

Mr. McCain and Mrs. Spearman had found it difficult and often impossible to contact local leaders who were willing to form local councils. In the smaller towns (few cities in S. C.) there is almost no bi-racial group experience upon which to build. Reluctantly, we had agreed to experiment with encouraging temporarily separate study groups, with the hope of bringing them together later.

WINNSBORO Miss Annie Doty, a former general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in Knoxville, Tenn., who is now living in her home town of Winnsboro, S. C., was approached as a prospective member and as a key contact with others known to have liberal views in Winnsboro. No success in scheduling a group meeting through her. Explanation was made in person by Miss Doty and a Mrs. Des Portes who came to Columbia rather than commit to writing. The atmosphere in Winnsboro has be-

come so tense that none of the 8-10 persons approached by Miss Doty, in the interest of the Council, were willing to attend any informal meeting to discuss what might be done to stem the tide of fear, intolerance and repression. Miss Doty explained that "every one in Winnsboro knows the business of every one else" and that a meeting attended by liberals (whites only) could not be held without creating a furor. No good can be accomplished at present, all agree. Surprisingly, Miss Doty said neither she nor any of the persons she contacted favor desegregation. She doesn't believe there are any persons in Winnsboro who do. The local newspaper editor and several ministers have consistently refused to join the Winnsboro Citizens' Council and are feeling already social pressures as a result.

AIKEN We have only three members in Aiken. Two of them are professional staff at the Y. W. C. A. They are alert to the local possibilities for moving from provincial to more cosmopolitan attitudes and practices. The Y. W. C. A. is functioning with a high degree of "inclusiveness" and there has been formed recently a local Council of United Church Women, which is one of the only two such councils in S. C., which are bi-racial. The other one is at Spartanburg.

The two relatively new experiments in bi-racial activity in Aiken are as much as "the traffic will bear," at present. Effort will be made to interpret the work of SCCHR locally and to enlist others as members but no effort to organize a local council will be attempted at present.

Unfortunately, there has been publicized in daily papers in S. C. repercussions to a luncheon meeting of "Y" personnel, held in a local Aiken restaurant. Police were requested to break up the meeting, but

discovered that permission had been granted for use of the restaurant by the owner with full knowledge that it would be bi-racial. At that time he promised that his restaurant would not be used bi-racially again.

CAMDEN The Rev. Stiles Lines, Episcopal rector of Camden, was active in the S. C. Division of S. R. C., in 1946 and 1947. As our best contact in Camden, we wrote him several letters, asking for an appointment. Early in January, we had our first reply. He stated that he has not written because he has not known what to say. We learned that former Kershaw County Senator R. M. Kennedy has attempted to force his resignation. Mr. Kennedy was an extremist in the 1948 Dixicrat movement. As a member of Mr. Lines' church, he has discontinued attending services. He succeeded in creating a hard situation through which Mr. Lines has suffered. Stiuation now in hand, but Mr. Lines seems to be, also! Other outstanding members of his church are members of the local Citizen's Council. Mr. Stanley Llewellyn, an influential person, who serves on the S. C. Research Planning and Development Board and has been considered "socially-minded" is one such person. Mayor Henry Savage, formerly a member of S. C. Div., S. R. C., is a fine, highly intelligent person who will no longer "speak out."

Mr. Llewellyn showed concern over trends in S. C. He will share source materials lent him with key persons in Camden. Hopes to find a way of extending lines of communication between the races - now cut off, he said. Expressed misgivings and regret at Supreme Court's decisions.

Mr. Harold Booker, editor of the local newspaper in Camden, is an active negative factor in the Camden situation.

CHARLESTON The Interracial Committee which had functioned almost continuously since the 1920's discontinued all activity several years

ago. Prior to its demise, its activity has declined to a single meeting. Once a year the group celebrated Race Relation's Sunday.

As previously reported, efforts to revive interest of former S. R. C. members have failed due to their resentment of the participation in the NAACP dinner, which honored Judge Waring (excuse, if not reason), etc.

At long last a new and vigorous interest is expressing itself through the two members of the SCCHR's Board, both Negroes - through Mrs. St. Julien Childs and two new members who are connected with the Citadel. Through the effort of these persons, our first memberships from Charleston are now coming in.

GREENVILLE Although Greenville has been widely publicized for its "Big Idea" - the self-survey - it has never had a bi-racial committee affiliated with the state organization throughout the long history of racial relations activity in S. C., we believe. The survey was initiated by the Y. W. C. A. and carried out under the auspices of the Community Council.

Sharp differences have occurred among the Greenville members of SCCHR, as to whether or not a local chapter was needed. In the fall, several regular monthly meetings were held under the temporary chairmanship of Richard J. Foster, Attorney. When he could no longer serve, Gil Rowland, an able reporter on the Greenville News, also chairman of the local Unitarian Fellowship, reluctantly took on Foster's mantle. Two months elapsed. Mrs. Spearman held a lengthy interview with Mr. Rowland who agreed to call members together again and to stick with his temporary chairmanship until a permanent chairman could be found. This he is doing.

Growing out of a discussion held as a part of our SCCHR's program workshop in Greenville, Nov. 25, 1955, members in Greenville have

undertaken to write letters to the local papers expressing their views on current race relations situations. They have gotten numerous others to do so. A lively local interest has developed.

ROCK HILL Negro Offers for School Board.

The Rev. J. H. Goudelock, president of Friendship College offered for election to the school board of District #3, York County the latter part of January. There were three places to be filled, and the voting was as follows:

Albert Hartsell	4,396
William Hull	4,214
Chas. A. Robinson	4,402
J. H. Goudelock	500

This is the first time a Negro has offered for office in Rock Hill, according to Mr. Goudelock.

SUMTER See report of Mr. J. T. McCain, associate director, for progress being made in the organization of a local council. Prospect is bright, as interest and regular meetings are continuing.

GREENWOOD, CLINTON, NEWBERRY AND SALUDE (R.F.D.) have discouraged attempts at present to form local councils.

A field trip was made to Pageland, to fill a speaking engagement; and to Cheraw, Mullins, and Florence, to lay the ground work for further activity in the Pee Dee district. Plans were set in motion through Jack O'Dowd, editor of the Florence Morning News, for a group meeting with Miss Irene Osborne during her visit in February. He agreed to make arrangements for a hand-picked local group to assemble and to invite to join them persons from surrounding towns who believe themselves to be alone in the points of view they hold. Findings growing out of field trip were as follows:

PAGELAND A small town near the N. C. line. Mrs. Spearman spoke to the Woman's Club, of approximately fifty members. Frank discussion by her of current trends, in S. C. failed to produce group discussion. Typical reaction. Individual contacts following the meeting seemed to indicate a reservoir of common sense, realism and good will which can be tapped when the timing is ripe. No contact emerged to "carry the ball" locally. Dean Travelstead's address, SCCHR's promotional folders, Program, Suggestions for Facing Current Issues (sample attached), etc., were distributed.

CHERAW Interviewed Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Secrest. Mr. Secrest is a young man who has recently bought and became editor of the Cheraw Chronical, a weekly newspaper. His wife is a librarian from the East and a real help mate. Mr. Secrest's editorials have been so outstanding that SCCHR has reproduced and distributed many of them. He agreed to reprint (at cost) for SCCHR copies of an article by Mr. W. D. Workman, Jr., about SCCHR, which will enable us to conduct an extensive promotional campaign in February in conjunction with a finance campaign led by Mr. J. M. Dabbs, SCCHR's finance chairman.

Mr. Secrest gets considerable "friendly disagreement" to his editorials and feels there is no present support for the objectives of the Council in Cheraw. One or two Protestant ministers agree with his position in a passive way.

Recently, Mr. Secrest became the Cheraw representative on the Board of the S. C. State Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Spearman gave him the back ground of interest in the economic development of Negroes on the part of the state professional organization of secretaries of Chambers of Commerce (see Report of Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, for Sept., 1955) in the hope he may be able to help at some time to bring this interest into the open again.

MULLINS Promotional materials shared with six white persons not previously contacted (identified in report of November, 1955). They are definitely interested but fearful.

Mrs. Derham Lewis, chairman of Mullins' School Board, had written she can not participate in helping to organize a local council - too heavy a work load. After contacting her in November, and being encouraged by her attitudes, we learned that the Women's Society of the local Macdeonia Methodist Church had repudiated official positions taken by other bodies of the Church, at higher levels. This action was reported as a unanimous one by the daily press and in The Methodist Advocate (The Rev. J. Claude Evans, editor). Mrs. Alice Lee wrote the editor of the Advocate saying that action had not been unanimous. From Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Spearman secured the following information:

Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb, wife of the Mayor of Mullins and long time, wealthy and influential resident is an enthusiastic officer at the state level of numerous patriotic organizations. She is embued with the idea that a program of Americanism must be aggressively promoted by all such groups. Americanism and witch hunting appear to be synonymous to Mrs. Lipscomb. She is president of the Women's Society of the local Macedonia Methodist Church, in which capacity she pursued her activity by proclaiming that communists have infiltrated the churches. On the strength of her persuasiveness and influence, no one dared differ about adopting the resolution referred to above, with her but Mrs. Lee who was promptly squelched. Mrs. Lipscomb has carried her obsession so far as to conduct Wednesday evening prayer services on the subject.

FLORENCE Worked with Mrs. Iola Jones on plans for the annual regional meeting of the National Council of Negro Women. Mrs. Jones is regional president. She reported deterioration in race relations in the local situation. A recent NAACP meeting and Citizen's Council meeting addressed by Sen. J. Strom Thurmond on the same evening within close

range, had served to widen the gap.

Jack O'Dowd reported little progress with efforts at coordinating citizen's interest in community planning. No immediate hope for Negro participation. No suggestions as to a person to spearhead the revival of a local Council on Human Relations.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

The regular quarterly meeting was held on Jan. 15, 1956. Minutes have been mailed the SRC central office and to each member of the Board.

STATE-WIDE CITIZEN'S COUNCIL MEETING

This meeting held in the Columbia Township Auditorium, on Jan. 26, which was addressed by Senator James P. Eastland, (D. of Miss.), has been so widely publicized that we shall record only omissions in newspaper reports, and personal impressions.

Senator Eastland's "build-up" as to the sinister forces organized to destroy the South's "way of life" attack the National Council of Churches, certain Foundations, and a nebulous group of great strength, determination and effectiveness. In spelling out the Foundations' participation, he named the Ford Foundation, the Fund for the Republic, the Field Foundation, and the Carnegie Foundation. He stated that the Fund for the Republic is financing work in twelve Southern states, of which South Carolina is one. "This program is going on right here in your own State," he said.

The composition of the audience was noteworthy. The preponderance of persons were men; tie-less, gum chewing and expression-seeking men. The sprinkling of women were rather better dressed and less explosive with their applause. In that tremendous audience, there were only two persons (with the exception of program participants and platform guests) whom Mrs. Spearman (who was in attendance) had ever seen before. (Mrs. Spearman has held several state-wide positions and has acquaintances in most sections of the State.)

OUT-OF-STATE VISITORS

Dr. Frank S. Loescher spent several days in S. C., during January. Besides a trip through Orangeburg, Elloree, Summerton and a meeting in Sumter arranged by Mr. James T. McCain, he held a brief conference with the professional staff and the Rev. J. Claude Evans, chairman of the Council. Mrs. Spearman took him to the S. C. General Assembly, when Gov. George Bell Timmerman addressed that body. Dr. Loescher held a lengthy conference with Council members in Rock Hill, with the Rev. Jackson Stafford, and with Mr. James M. Dabbs.

The Rev. J. Edwards Lantz, of the southeastern office of the National Council of Churches, visited the Council's office to exchange ideas and information.

Mr. Porter, from the New York Times, was also a visitor during January.

FURTHER RETREATS

The Council's staff works actively with numerous individuals and groups in order to develop support for positive programs. Unfortunately, much of this effort is defensive and succeeds to keeping a toe-hold only as far as bi-racial activity is concerned.

The Y. W. C. A. of Columbia has undergone some soul searching. Though pressures were brought within the Board, there has been only one resignation, according to Mrs. Warren Greene. (Confidential)

The annual meeting of the S. C. United Church Women was unpublicized for the first time in years. Also the number of Negroes in attendance was greatly reduced, none participated on the program, and the program content was greatly "watered down."

We have found white ministers more paralyzed with fear than ever. Regardless of their affiliations all we've contacted have known of the Stafford' affair in Batesburg, of the break-up of the Anderson Christian Council on Human Relations and of the plans for removal from S. C. of

Dr. Carl R. Pritchett, chairman of the Council. As a further indication of this fear, we quote from an editorial, "Christianity Can't Bow to Popularity," in the Florence Morning News, of January 22, 1956, as follows:

"Here in South Carolina some Methodist ministers expect that all Methodist ministers will be asked to state their views before the next annual conference --then a charge will know whether or not to accept the assigned pastor."

January, 1956, marked the exodus from its borders of the S. C. heroes of the 1955 integration struggle! On the 27th, Dr. C. C. Travelstead, first educator to speak for integration, left for Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he will begin his duties as dean of the college of education on Feb. 1.

Dr. Carl R. Pritchett, first organizer of a Christian Council on Human Relations, went on the 30th to Bethesda, Maryland, where he will become pastor of the Bethesda Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. G. Jackson Stafford, victim of restricted freedom of thought and conscience, departed on the 31st for Dublin, Georgia, where he will serve as Chaplain at the Veterans Administration Hospital.

PROPAGANDA

The media of mass communication functioning in S. C. carry a great deal of misinformation and partisan interpretation. However, we have discovered uses being made of that oldest of all such media; the grape vine!

Around Kingstree we were told by the man-in-the-street that the Rev. De Laine is a "fire-bug" and set fire to his own residence in Clarendon County and to his church in Lake City, S. C.

Further it has been said that De Laine's nephew, Mr. Fleming, of Manning, whose home has been shot into several times has done the

shooting himself.

These reports have tended to confirm popular ideas that such Negroes are dangerous and will go to any length to dramatize themselves to stir up strife on the one hand and sympathy on the other. Such reports tend to negate the tendency to arouse sympathy for the under-dog, by making a villian of him.

SHIFT TOWARD MODERATION?

Perhaps it represents wishful thinking but we raise the above question in the hope that the answer may be a mild, "Yes."

We have been told of "grass-root" expressions made to the Governor, criticizing his extremism.

His position changed about "demanding" the return to S. C. of De Laine. He publicly admitted the possibility of "ridicule from the outside."

The Governor's first message to the General Assembly advised moderation and careful consideration.

Efforts by extremists to introduce a nullification measure into the General Assembly failed.

From a reliable source we have been told that a legislator has predicted the death in the Senate Judiciary Committee of much repressive legislation before the General Assembly.

A responsible person in the employ of the State told Mrs. Spearman that he has heard the Governor admit that his policies and pronouncements can only hope to produce delay.

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 LADY STREET COLUMBIA, S. C.

An organization of Southerners of both races working together in the interest of all the people of South Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA IS TRADITIONALLY A state the blandness of whose climate is matched by the courtesy and neighborliness of its people. In recent years, however, the summers have been growing hotter and the tempers of the people shorter. Why?

We can omit the weather since we're not going to do anything about it; but we are the people, and we can profitably ask, what is happening to us?

Courtesy and neighborliness, though fundamental things, are fragile. Civilized, not barbaric virtues. They grow in a certain climate of opinion. They are the fruit of peace, not conflict.

TODAY THERE ARE SHARP DIFFERENCES of opinion among the citizens of South Carolina. The decision of the Supreme Court in regard to segregation has challenged an established custom, and citizens differ as to the course of action to pursue. The threatened breakdown of any custom disturbs a traditional society, and in the disturbance other customs are endangered. Especially such civilized customs as courtesy and neighborliness.

YET ALL THOUGHTFUL SOUTH CAROLINIANS, white and Negroes, agree that regardless of our differences on the issue of segregation, we must preserve our traditional and civilized virtues of courtesy and neighborliness. But how preserve them? How defend such fragile things?

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS IS THE BEST ANSWER.

WHAT IS THE COUNCIL? Its history is long and honorable. It originated in the troubled days of 1919 as the South Carolina Committee of the Commission on Interracial cooperation. It became, in 1943, the South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council, and, in 1954, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. It is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, of Atlanta. Its membership is unrestricted as to race or creed. It aims at a better life for all South Carolinians. If the racial issue concerns it most at present, that is because the racial issue concerns South Carolinians most at present.

WHAT DOES THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS PROPOSE TO DO ABOUT THIS PROBLEM? In the first place, it has no final answer. That answer lies with the people, and with time, and will change as people change and time passes. The South Carolina Council on Human Relations proposes merely to make the problem easier of solution by calling into full play the traditional virtues of courtesy and neighborliness. Relying upon these accepted values, South Carolinians will cooperate to solve the problem which now seems so difficult.

HOW DOES THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS PROPOSE TO DO THIS? By using its influence, through its paid staff and through its membership, to persuade the leading citizens, white and Negro, of individual South Carolina Communities to confer and consider their problems; to give authoritative information and professional service when requested; and to keep such groups, and all others which may be interested, informed as to the progress of interracial understanding and cooperation in the South.

WHAT ARE THE RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS? First, and most important, the respect and trust which this organization and its affiliate, the Southern Regional Council, composed of Southerners working for the South, have won in the South through years of service. Second, a paid professional staff, composed of an executive director, an associate executive director, and an office secretary; third, professional studies on the problems of the South, financed and guided by the Southern Regional Council, and available from that organization.

WHAT DOES THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS NEED? The support, both financial and moral, of all South Carolinians who believe that we have, within our hearts and customs, the resources for solving even the difficult problems of today. The Council can serve only as the instrument for clarifying and organizing this strength. **The strength is in South Carolinians,** native to us, as much a part of us as the landscape through which we move.

But the organization of these resources takes money. Fortunately, this year the salaries of the South Carolina Council's staff will be paid through the Southern Regional Council. However, all operating expenses must be raised by the South Carolina Council. These funds will come from both memberships and contributions. All contributions are tax-exempt. The several types of membership are listed below.

FINALLY. No matter how problems arise, they are settled at last only by the people involved; our school problems by all the citizens of the many communities of South Carolina. In a democratic society like ours, this means through the representative citizens, white and Negro, of each community. All-white groups and all-Negro groups may have their part to play; but the matter will be finally settled only by white and Negroes conferring together in the give-and-take of the democratic process.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS IS THE ONE ORGANIZATION in the State today whose purpose it is to exemplify the method which will be used. It therefore unhesitatingly asks the support of all South Carolinians who cherish for their State a future even more splendid than its past.

OFFICERS

Chairman

The Rev. J. Claude Evans, Columbia, S. C.

First Vice-Chairman

Mr. John F. Potts, Denmark, S. C.

Second Vice-Chairman

Mr. A. R. Suritz, Rock Hill, S. C.

Secretary

Miss Rebecca Reid, Sumter, S. C.

Treasurer

The Rev. Howard G. McClain, Columbia, S. C.

Executive Director

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman

Associate Director

Mr. James T. McCain

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, S. C.

I want to be enrolled as checked below:

☐ Member ☐ Donor

Individual member _____ $3.50
Joint members (at same address) _____ $5.00
Student member _____ $1.00
Contributing member _____ $10.00
Sustaining member _____ $25.00
Supporting member _____ $50.00
Patron _____ $100. and over

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

NEW SOUTH and other publications of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., will be sent members and donors.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

★

Affiliated with the
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

★

Office:
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

(We are watahing with keen interest the role of the private Negro colleges in this controversy.)

AROUND THE STATE HOUSE, By R. E. Grier

(Printed in The State, Columbia, S. C., April 16, 1956)

"COUNCILS ..... Candidates for the House of Representatives and for the Senate of South Carolina will be abroad in the land this week and for several weeks following, and, in many counties will find themselves facing a new factor.

"That is the Citizens Councils, which have been organized in many counties and which generally are composed of solid and substantial citizens, with a good deal of influence should they care to use it.

"The Council membership will be wanting to know how the candidate stands on the matter of integration--that is, mixing white and Negro pupils in the public schools.

"Over in Darlington County, a speaker addressing the Hartsville Citizen's Council said all candidates for public office in that county would be invited to speak before the council stating their views on segregation.

"INFORMATION .. These councils, it has been claimed, are not political organizations, but are groups seeking information on racial problems over the nation. Their job is to show people generally the dangers of integration as well as the advantages of segregation." ..(Etc.)

S. C. EPISCOPAL DIOCESE
NOTES RACIAL DIFFERENCES
Says Voluntary Alighments Can Be Natural, Christian.

The State, Columbia, S. C., April 19, 1956.

(A SCCHR member has given a disturbing first hand report of the 166th annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese action in its closing session.)

LAKE CITY COUNCIL
URGED NOT TO YIELD

By Frank Bigger, (Florence) Morning News Staff Writer, April 28, 1956.

Lake City, April 27 - Henry E. Davis -----here (said among many things)

"The NAACP is a communist front organ," he charged. "It is in reality a Jewish organization with financial backing from the communists which purports to aid the advancement of the Negro while stirring up disorder."

"Close your schools if it comes to that," he recommended.

#6 April, 1956, Report

CLARK WAS AGAINST AF INTEGRATION

CHARLESTON, April 28 (AP) Reprinted The State, Columbia, Apr. 28.

"I did not feel that we should integrate then (in 1950 when the order was placed in effectL," Gen. Mark W. Clark told the Southern Regional Conference of the Council of State Governments, "and I do not think so now."

NEGROES FAIL IN SECOND TRY
TO GET EDISTO PARK OPENED

Charleston, April 19 (AP) Reprinted Florence Morning News, Apr. 20,

"A Negro suit to open Edisto Beach State Park was dismissed by Judge Ashton H. Williams today. The matter had been in and out of U. S. District Court here for about a year." ..etc.

MAY APPEAL RULING IN S. C. PARK CASE

Charleston, S. C. article, appeared in Afro-American, April 28, 1956

GOV. TIMMERMAN 'INDICTS'
U. S. SUPREME COURT

Charleston, April 26 (AP) Reprinted Florence Morning News, Apr. 27.

LAWYERS DIVIDED ON COURT INTENT IN
BUS CASE

Washington, April 25 (AP) - Reprinted Florence Morning News, Apr. 26.

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

ANS/ig

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
REPORT FOR APRIL, 1956
(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman,
Executive Director

For the sake of the record, a few March activities omitted from the Report of that month should be mentioned.

BUILDING COMMUNITY UNDERSTANDING

On March 6, 1956, church women of South Carolina held an all day meeting in Columbia under the leadership of Mrs. M. E. Tilly, of The Fellowship of the Concerned. A summary of the workshop, including the devotional message by Mr. J. M. Dabbs, and an address by Mr. Marion A. Wright, The Supreme Court Decision - "The disease which affects us is intolerance," is filed at the S. C. Council on Human Relation's office.

MULLINS P-TA MEETING

Mrs. Spearman addressed the monthly meeting of the Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, in Mullins, S. C., on the evening of March 13. This was shortly after Mr. Jay Clark had resigned from the white public school. (See The Mullins' Story, March Report of Executive Director.) The chairman of the school board, Mrs. Derham Lewis, had been widely advertized as speaker for the P-TA meeting. She withdrew the last minute and no other white person in Mullins or in nearby towns could be persuaded to speak. In "pinch-hitting" Mrs. Spearman was aware of tensions within the Negro group. According to Mr. McCain's report these tensions were so acute as to have involved the city policy department at the time of his next visit to Mullins.

STUDENT Y. W. C. A. CONFERENCE

On March 17, Mrs. Spearman assisted with the annual college student Y. W. C. A. leadership training conference, by conducting a workshop on Effective Leadership. Instructions to her from the planning committee were to encourage discussion and planning for receiving Negro students at hitherto white colleges and universities. Unfortunately of the white students who attended any part of the total conference few remained for programs other than those on which they had definite assignments. Confidentially, the only campus on which planning for desegregation is beginning, about which we know, is the University of South Carolina. The leadership is wise and has counted the probable cost.

EDGEFIELD COUNTY MEETING

On March 18, an evening meeting was held at a Negro church in Edgefield County. Mrs. Spearman was guest speaker. A responsive group engaged in fine question and answer period later.

S. C. CONGRESS OF COLORED P-TA CONVENTION, COLUMBIA, S. C.

Theme of this convention was "From This Day Forward." Both Mrs. W. F. Greene, S. C. C. H. R. secretary, and Mrs. Spearman participated; Mrs. Greene on the registration committee, and Mrs. Spearman as leader of a workshop on "The Community. Fine old and new contacts made.

#2 April, 1956, Report

WORKSHOP AT ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

On March 23 and 24, Mr. J. M. Dabbs, Mr. James T. McCain, and Mrs. Spearman from SCCHR participated in a program workshop under the direction of Mr. John Hope, II, associate director in charge of program. Sharing experiences with board and staff members from other deep South states and gaining insights from consultants was heartening and helpful.

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC.

The annual board meeting of this agency, located on St. Helena Island, Beaufort, S. C., reflected to some extent present fears and tensions as a result of which Mr. J. B. Felton, director of the division of Negro Education, S. C. State Department of Education resigned. (Confidential) It was determined that a bi-racial conference center will be maintained at Penn, as a low pressure project for the present and that no change of policy will be made.

ORANGEBURG, S. C.

At the request of Mr. Paul Webber, economics professor at S. C. State College, in Orangeburg, Mrs. Spearman visited Orangeburg where she held joint conferences with Mr. Webber and the chaplain at State College, with Mr. Webber and Mr. H. D. Smith, former acting president at Claflin College; and private interviews with the Rev. E. S. Jones, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church, and with Mr. James Moss, attorney.

General purpose of visit was to keep abreast developments in that very sensitive community and especially to try to find some way to help Orangeburg help itself. Specific purpose was to secure first hand information about an incident which involved six Claflin College students and a white man, Mr. S. M. Rogers who charged the students with assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature. The only male student, Mr. Willie L. Osborne is also charged with robbery. Mr. Smith, of Claflin, stated that the robbery charge was added the day after the assault and battery charge was made. The students have been bound over to May term of General Court. Efforts to secure a local white attorney to defend the students have failed.

The Rev. E. S. Jones corroborated information previously given as to the deterioration in race relations and complete break down of communication. He stated that no white lawyer in Orangeburg could meet the social pressures to which the community would subject him if he dared take the case - "Outside interference" is greatly resented, he said.

Orangeburg was already seething because of a resolution signed by the S. C. State College faculty in response to the acts of the General Assembly directed at Negro teachers and at the college. A student strike was in progress, supposedly in protest to Gov. Timmerman's announcement of sending state law enforcement officers to keep the college under surveillance. Also, Bishop T. N. Carruthers of the S. C. diocese (lower) of the Episcopal Church, had been reported as having asked the Rev. Henry L. Parker, vicar of St. Paul's Protestant Church in Orangeburg "to make arrangements to move from his present work." Bishop Carruthers offered the prayer at the in-

auguration of Gov. Geo. Bell Timmerman. (Mr. James T. McCain will cover situations referred to above in detail in his Report.)

Continuing efforts are being made by the staff, Mr. Webber, and others, to find ways of being helpful.

CHESTER, S. C.

Gift memberships in SCCHR were given the Rev. and Mrs. Releigh Engel in the hope that they might "spark a biracial group" in Chester. Mr. Engel is pastor of Purity Presbyterian Church. In that capacity he is associated with Presbyterian ministers in nearby mission out posts. One such minister became involved in a disagreement with his congregation because of his racial views. Mr. Engel supported him and has suffered a long period of criticism and uncertainty of his own position because of the support he gave, which unfortunately did not succeed in keeping the mission pastor in his job. The Engels are "doing for" Negroes. They wish to retain membership in the SCCHR, but at present feel that they can not promote any biracial activity in Chester.

Chester's mayor and newspaper editor were suggested as good contacts. Neither could be contacted on this visit. In correspondence with the newspaper editor later, he has given SCCHR permission to reproduce some of his editorials for distribution.

ROCK HILL, S. C.

An account in the April 6, 1956, Evening Herald, Rock Hill reported that the Council on Human Relations had requested the Social Service Worker's club to take steps toward the formation of a community council for Rock Hill. Dr. Allen Edwards, head of the Sociology Department at Winthrop College, who is keenly interested in human relations is chairman of the committee to present the matter to the United Fund.

ROCK HILL, S. C.

Father Maurice Shean, Mr. A. R. Suritz, Mr. Harry S. Jones, (executive director of the N. C. Council on Human Relations), and Mrs. Spearman held an informal conference in which Father Shean presented tentative drafts of leaflets which he hopes may be distributed by the NCCHR and the SCCHR. Response of appropriate bodies will be sought. These leaflets are being prepared in line with a plan discussed during Dr. Frank Loescher's visit, and presented to the Board of Directors, on Jan. 15, 1956.

Interviewed and sought assistance of Dr. Allen Edwards concerning plans for the SCCHR's annual meeting, scheduled for May 23.

Contacted program chairman of Rock Hill Woman's Club, who had over a year ago invited Mrs. Spearman to speak on human relations at May, 1956, meeting of the club. She had asked for the interview because of the "drastically changed" situation. Her committee is afraid that any mention of the Supreme Court's ruling or the present situation would "break up" this fifty year old club! A none too happy adjustment was agreed upon --principles may be discussed but illustrations will be drawn from the international scene. A cancellation might have been preferable but did not seem possible due to the year-book announcement, etc.

#4 April, 1956, Report

SUMTER, S. C.

Progress being made by the newly formed bi-racial group is most encouraging. The chairman, Mr. Earl L. Kirby is a real find. Mr. Dabbs, Miss Rebecca Reid, Mr. McCain, Pres. and Mrs. Reuben of Morris College, Mayor Priscilla Shaw, Dr. Edward C. Jones (another SCCHR board member) and others, give the group vital, committed leadership.

PROGRAM WORKSHOP, COLUMBIA

Both before and after the program workshop held at Benedict College, April 25, under the direction of Mr. John Hope, II, and consultants, Mrs. Spearman spent much time in interviewing board members, prospective board and/or advisory committee members in an effort to involve more people in developing and carrying out SCCHR's program. Report of these contacts and of the workshop will be sent to the Atlanta office and to SCCHR Board members.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

Since significant newspaper clippings are being sent Mr. Harold Fleming, SRC associate director in charge of information, throughout the month and because W. D. Workman, Jr., does such a fine job of reporting on South Carolina, in The Southern School News, we shall limit our references.

A few headlines which have stories behind them:

S. C. LABOR FEDERATION MOVES TOWARD S. C. UNION WITH CIO

Charleston, Mar. 30. ....
"The convention, completely unsegregated since it opened ..... held segregated banquets tonight for white (200 delegated) and Negro delegates (30 in number)."

EPISCOPAL BISHOP ASKS VICAR TO MOVE FROM ORANGEBURG

Charleston.
(Parts of this story later denied by Bishop Carruthers in letter to The Orangeburg Times and Democrat. No public correction ever made, we believe). Reported in The Columbia Record, April 7, 1956.

CITIZEN GROUP FORMED FOR GAFFNEY AREA

Gaffney (AP)
"About 80 farmers, business and professional men and mill workers last night organized the Cherokee County Citizens Committee.
"A membership card said the objectives of the organization are "to develop good citizenship, to encourage friendly relations between management and labor, to oppose communism, socialism and all other subversive influences in our city, state, and nation."
(Reported in The Columbia Record, April 12, 1956.)

<u>Sends Telegram</u>

ALLEN STUDENT LEADER SUPPORTS STRIKE AT ORANGEBURG COLLEGE

The Columbia Record, April 13, 1956.

ERC

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
DECEMBER, 1956

FILE COPY

Lake City, South Carolina----November 27, 1956

U. S. Representative L. Mendal Rivers of Charleston, South Carolina and the First Congressional District, will be the guest speaker at a rally of the Lake City Citizens Council, November 27, 1956.

White Council members from Olanta, Lamar, Florence, Johnsonville, Hemingway, Coward, Sumter, Kingstree and other places where there are Citizens Councils, have been invited to attend.

Sumter, South Carolina----November 28, 1956

Citizens Council Elect New Officers

Robert O. Purdy, well known Sumter attorney, was elected chairman of the Citizens' Council of Sumter County for 1956-57, at their annual meeting of the council held at Edmunds High School Auditorium. Other officers elected for the new term recommended by the nominating committee were, T. D. Keels, first vice chairman; John S. Wilson, recording secretary: J. D. Dinkins, treasurer; J. A. Stubbs, Lai officer; steering committee, Mrs. R. D. Graham, Mrs. Julian Sanders, Mrs. W. A. McElveen, Mrs. Vernon Dinkins, Robert Dinkins, Craig Reynolds, W. Hazel McCoy, T. D. Youngblood, R. T. Brown, Jr., Hubert Davis, John M. Bradham, L. F. Cuttino, W. T. Murray, R. C. Johnson, H. E. Kirven, Jr., W. G. Spencer, Carlisle W. Goodman, Joe E. Wertz and O. G. Dorn.

The report of the nominating committee was submitted by Ed Atkinson in the absence of I. Byrd Parnell, chairman and sheriff of Sumter County.

The oath of office was administered to the above group by Hugh Witherspoon.

J. D. Dinkins submitted the annual report of the finance committee, while the membership committee report was made by F. E. Gibson to the effect that the local organization is the largest single Citizens Council unit in any county in the nation.

Mr. Keels submitted a special report on his trip last October to Jackson, Mississippi, for the organization meeting of the Citizens Council of America. Headquarters of the organization will be in Greenwood, Mississippi.

Mr. Keels opened the meeting with a short speech of welcome and the invocation was pronounced by R. T. Brown. S. P. Holladay closed the meeting with prayer.

Clarendon County----December 4, 1956

The farmers, who have been the victims of reprisals and economic boycotts around Summerton and St. Paul in Clarendon County, are gradually winning the fight for economic independence, states the Rev. Richburg. He has been their advisor and counselor during the economic squeeze placed upon the Negroes by the whites in this county. If the next year will be as good to them as this year has been in the way of raising crops, the Negro farmers will be able to stand up against any reprisals without seeking outside help. Of course this coming spring, the farmers will need financial assistance to help them get fertilizer and seeds for their crops.

Ellorree, South Carolina----December 4, 1956

Mr. L. A. Blackman, militant leader of the Negroes in this community, says that he has not been able to secure work in and around Elloree and Orangeburg County since January 5, 1956. He is denied

(over)

material to work for others, even if he has the cash. Every kind of conceivable reprisal has been used against him and his followers since the fight for school desegregation started. The only income Mr. Blackman has been able to get, comes from the sale of about 100 Jets magazines and 200 Afro-American newspapers that he sells each week in and around Elloree. Although his part of the income from these sales is very small, Mr. Blackman shares his income with others in the community whose economic conditions are very much more acute than his. Mr. Blackman states that his sons have asked him to leave Elloree and come live with them, but the people in this community who look to him for help have asked him not to leave, therefore, he stays, suffering all kinds of threats, in order to be of service to his people. These people look to Mr. Blackman for leadership that is so badly needed in this community. There is not a day that passes, unless someone comes to him for help.

Negroes in this community are denied jobs of all descriptions. If a Negro is known to be a friend of Mr. Blackman, he cannot get a job or credit from any white person in this community.

In December, 1955, a Negro farmer borrowed $100.00 from the bank of Elloree and promise to repay this loan in December, 1956. The bank notified the farmer in November of this year that the note was due. The Negro farmer carried $67.00 to the bank on the loan and asked for an extention of about three more months, which was granted by the bank officials, but the first of December, the bank instructed the farmer that the rest of the money would have to be paid or forecloure would be brought against him at once. The only person that the farmer could turn to was Mr. Blackman. In order that this farmer would not lose his place and farm, Mr. Blackman was able to get the balance of the money to save this farmer's home and farm. This is only one of the many good things that Mr. Blackman is doing in this community to help his people.

Mr. Blackman and other Negroes in the community stated that there are over 50 Negro children in and around the school who cannot attend school, because these children do not have the necessary clothing to go to school. These children need shoes, dungarees and sweaters before they can present themselves at school again. The parents of these children cannot find jobs to help themselves or their children. The economic squeeze in this community is becoming tighter and tighter.

It was also reported that over half of the Negro teachers who have been hired in the Elloree Training School for Negroes since the last group resigned, are not qualified to teach or have not finished college. Notwithstanding this, the newspapers have claimed that the school board has had over 250 applicants. No contract is given a Negro teacher. Any teacher can leave at the end of any month without breaking any contract. It is said that teachers have come to work at the beginning of this school term and have left after staying one month on the job. It was further stated, that the school does not have enough teachers now.

Orangeburg, South Carolina----December 4, 1956

Things in and around Orangeburg are very quiet at the moment. No one is doing any talking. Things are at a standstill. Negroes are still not trading in certain stores and are boycotting certain products. The Citizens Council in Orangeburg is still without a President as far as the Negroes know. State College campus has quieted down.

Bamberg, South Carolina----December 5, 1956

Some election sidelights taken from the Bamberg Herald.

This is one of the interesting angles that has come out of the November General election.

At one county box, South Bamberg, approximately 125 Negroes voted. There was a total of 323 votes cast, of which the Republicans received 54, the Democrats 57, and the Independents 212. The combined

vote other than the Independent was 111, consequently a considerable number of Negroes voted with the Independents, as it is known that quite a number of white persons voted for both the Republicans and Democrats.

But the whites in Bamberg say that this is no surprise to them, because Bamberg County can pride itself upon the fact that it has an intelligent and thinking colored population. It is good to know that they do not vote as a bloc and that the empty promises dangled before their eyes by both parties did not impress them to blindly follow the advice of party leaders who were more interested in their votes than their welfare.

Sumter, South Carolina----December 5, 1956.

Below is a letter to the editor of the Sumter Daily Item. (Editor's Note: The following letter to the Hon. James F. Byrnes concerning the dangers of invasion of States' Rights, is reprinted by request.)

Hubtington, Utah
10-12-56

Ex-Governor James Byrnes
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Byrnes:

Enclosed please find check for $5.00 for membership in the White Citizens Council. It is to help to "hold the fort" for the preservation of our Constitution. The Fourteenth Amendment as I understand it, has never been ratified by all the states and made a part of our constitution as they see fit.

The color question, as I see it, is only a smoke screen to blind our intellect as to what they, the judges, are doing. Once they succeed, we will definitely be under the dictatorship of these elderly men.

The calling out of the army to force desegration reminds me of hitlerism and had such an event occurred in West Germany it would have alarmed the world. Here in free America it goes under the name of "freedom and equality," the principle is just the same no matter what they call it.

On your noble sons of the south now hangs our constitution of U.S.A. Hold the fort until we can rally the world around our struggling freedom.

Many people in the North are in sympathy with their Southern brothers, but they feel that their hands are tied; they cannot or do not, know of a way to help.

Your kind of an organization is what I have been waiting for, while I have waged a single-handed battle for our constitution.

It is an appalling situation when one stops to think about it.

Prayerfully and sincerely yours,
L. F. Schreir

Columbia, South Carolina----December 6, 1956

Several days ago a group of students from Allen University of Columbia, South Carolina, led by Fred Moore, former student at State A. M. College, Orangeburg, South Carolina, decided to test the city's segregation law on buses. These students rode in the buses all over Columbia, sitting wherever they could find seats and nothing happened. Some of the students were seated with white passengers on the buses. This testing of the S. C. segregation laws on public transportation, was carred on independently by the students of Allen University without sanction of the college itself.

(over)

It was reported that no white passengers moved their seats or got off the buses because Negroes sat where they wanted. The bus drivers did not asked the Negroes to move to the rear of the bus which has been the custom.

The money for the students to carry out this project was collected during the chapel exercises after Moore had addressed the assembly. A $25,000 damage and integration case affecting the city of Columbia bus franchise is pending. The case was brought be Sarah Mae Flemming.

Manning, South Carolina----December 8, 1956

Manning Folk Flay Letter

Branding a form letter received here on the letterhead of the Nationad Committee for Rural Schools, Inc., signed by the former Federal Judge J. Waites Waring of Charleston, South Carolina, as president, "A pure fabrication and absolutely false". Dr. Thomas M. Davis, Chief Surgeon at the Clarendon Memorial Hospital and chairman of the Clarendon White Citizens Council, led a general oral blast be Manning business interests against this attempt to fan anew the fires of racial strife in the county.

The letter, apparently seeking to raise funds, sets forth that an organization has been established to offer farm assistance to 36,000 people in Clarendon County, and that land has been acquired for a cooperative store to provide food, clothing, seed, fertilizer for farm families, and that a credit union will be set up to lend money for taxes on farms and homes for those who have lost jobs in the struggle for freedom.

In condemning the letter as pure fabrication, Dr. Davis said that it was evidently written "with malicious intent by a person obviously emotionally upset and with an utter disregard for truth".

A number of leading merchants and town officials voiced the opinion that they saw no need for any special assistance to farmers of this area, white of Negro. They termed the charges of "boycotts" against Negro farmers just a "pack of lies", and backed up their contention with statements setting forth that Negroes of the area are trading in the stores, paying tax and without red tape or restriction. Credit as usual is extended to everyone worthy of credit, white and Negro alike.

Concerning the information in the letter, that land had been acquired for a cooperative store, Mrs. Celeste Jones, city clerk, laid no permit for such a building has yet been applied for, while P. T. Bradham, Clarendon County Clerk of Court, asid that there was no record on the books of the county of any land conveyance to the National Committee for Rurals Schools, Inc.

There was no available information as to whether the form letter was being widely circulated in Clarendon County area or not.

The above statement appeared in the Sumter Daily Item, December 6, 1956. After going to Manning checking the Story, I learned that no Negro in Manning knows anything about the letter or how it was circulated. As to the statements made by Dr. Davis and the merchants, that no boycotts are used against Negroes in Clarendon County, can only be construed that Dr. Davis and the merchants are ignorant of what is happening in Clarendon County or they don't want the facts known. Negro merchants in Clarendon County are still unable to get commodities for their stores and farmers are still moving and being relocated on other farms. Negroes are still being denied loans and are unable to secure funds to purchase seed and fertilizer for their crops. The Negroes in Clarendon County have organized themselves into the Clarendon County Farmers Co-op., which is to be located in Summerton, South Carolina. I was told that the land for the business, if it has not already been purchased, will be in a few days. The whites in Clarendon County are hoping that the co-op., will not materialize because they know that, this business will cut into their (the whites) income from the Negroes in this community.

Sumter, South Carolina----December 11, 1956

The Sumter bi-racial group met at Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. Chruch, Tuesday afternoon at 6:30 p.m., for its regular monthly meeting. The Meeting was presided over by it's chirman, Mr. Kirby. The program for this meeting consisted of reports from it's members. The Rev. Mr. James, pastor of Mt. Pisgah and a member of the executive committee of the Sumter Branch of NAACP, gave the group first hand information on the trial of Nash vs Sumter Branch of NAACP. Mr. Kirby gave the status of the business community. Comments of voting in South Carolina, were diferred until the next meeting. Suggestions and evaluations of the past year's activities were discussed.

Florence, South Carolina----December 13, 1956

Approximately 300 Negro young ladies are hired by the Wentworth Manufacturing Company, the producers of ladies cotton dresses in Florence. It was reported, that when the plant first opened, many whites objected to the hiring and giving of jobs to such a large group of Negroes. But the objections were not carried out by the management of the plant. The plant is run almost exclusively by Negro personnel. There is a Negro supervisor of the plant with lady supervisors over the machines. Many of the young ladies working in the plant are high school graduates.

Cayce, South Carolina----December 17, 1956

William C. Earle, 31 year-old Negro who is being held in the Cayce jail, said he stole the car whice he was driving and that the NAACP sent him south from Baltimore, Md. to "stir up trouble". The local police said they were having nothing to do with the NAACP angle to the case.

Earle claims to have left Cayce about a year ago and went to Baltimore to live with relatives and friends. While in Baltimore his friends in the NAACP got him a job in the boatyard and steel company plant.

He was persuaded to join the NAACP and recently was assigned a "mission" of returning to South Carolina for a few weeks to "stir up trouble" by creating segregation scenes on busses and in white restaurants. Earle said he got worried because he did not want to stir up trouble "among the good white people of the South", and fled Baltimore in a late model, expensive car he picked up on a Baltimore street.

It was learned that Earle has served two terms in the state penitentiary, for auto theft and breaking and entering. Earle said he was formerly a preacher at Mount Olive Baptist Church in Cayce. The police in Cayce said an effort was being made to locate the owner of the car, which carried Maryland tags.

Columbia, South Carolina---December 18, 1956

ABOUT AGITATORS, CARRIED IN THE STATE PAPER DECEMBER 18, 1956

Newspapers yesterday told of a Negro man held in the Cayce (Laxington County) jail for investigation concerning a Chrysler auto he was driving, who said he had been sent South to instruct Negroes to seek service in white restaurants--also to refuse to sit in the rear seat of buses.

"If such a thing is on foot--Negroes being sent here as agitators--I would say we have no place in South Carolina for agitators. We are getting along all right", declared T. C. Callison, Attorney General of South Carolina yesterday.

"We want no outsiders--withe or black, Jew of gentile--coming into our state with intent to stir up trouble," he added.

"The advice I would give to any who are contemplating such activities is to stay out of South Carolina" and the state official

(over)

spoke emphatically.

It was pointed out in the newspaper articles that the Negro man had served two penitentiary terms for auto theft and for breaking and entering.

Balitmore's President of NAACP Responds

Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore chapter of NAACP has denied that Earle was sent to South Carolina by the Baltimorechapter to stir up trouble. Mrs. Jackson had this to say; "The NAACP is an association of honorable, worthwhile people, both Negro and white, who believe in democracy. We do not encourage crime and delinquency; we oppose crime and delinquency."

"We want our people to be educated so that they won't be prone to crime. We are law abiding citizens. We have organizations in each state and each state takes care of its own problems. I don't even know this man. I think that is the most fantastic tale I have ever heard."

Columbia, South Carolina----December 19, 1956

Taken From The Article, Around The State House

Suzanna Blackwell of Hodges, South Carolina, second Negro woman to be admitted to the bar of South Carolina, was at the office of J. B. Westbrook, clerk of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, earlier this week, and was sworn in as a member of the bar. She then signed the roll of bar members in South Carolina. The first Negro woman to pass the bar in South Carolina, was Cassandra E. Maxwell of Orangeburg, South Carolina who later moved to Georgia.

Clerk Westbrook said, while few Negro women apply for admission to the bar, hardly an "examination day" passes but that Negro men take the tests, and there are quite a number of Negro attorneys who practice law in South Carolina.

James T. McCain

Fleming

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JANUARY, 1957

SPOTLIGHTED IN THE NEWS

South Carolina General Assembly Convened January 8th--On January 9th, Governor Timmerman addressed this body. In a brief statement on segregation, he said, "I have no further recommendation at this time for changing our segregation laws. We are among the first to put our house in order. It is to the credit of all our citizens that we have not been disturbed by serious outbreaks of violence. I know that you share with me the hope of continued peace and good order."

A similar position was taken by the Gressette Committee, set up originally to handle matters relating to school segregation and later designated to handle matters of segregation in all areas.

South Carolina Judicial Council Proposed--On January 30th, the Senate passed a measure creating a South Carolina Judicial Council. Purpose of the council would be to make a "continuous study and survey of the administration of justice in this state...." Among its duties would be to receive and consider criticisms and suggestions, collect and analyze statistics and recommend changes in law found needed.

Registration of Firearms Sought--On January 29th, a bill was introduced in the Senate to require registration of all firearms in South Carolina.

Segregation Laws In The Hopper--On January 15th, Rep. Harrell of Florence introduced a measure similar to North Carolina's uncontested Pearsall Plan. The measure would automatically under state police powers close any school in which integration occurred. The governor would have authority to re-open such a school after an investigation if he felt "the peace and tranquility of the community would not be disturbed" and that no pupils would be assigned contrary to parents wishes. If the governor thought otherwise, he could re-organize the school district and re-assign pupils. In the event the school remained closed, the governor could make grants of tuition money to the pupils, from funds of the closed school, to be used to attend private schools. The state would assume any contractual obligations of a closed school, such as teacher pay. State law already cuts state funds from any school at which pupils are assigned by court order.

Harrell introduced two more segregation maintenance bills in the house. One would require public carriers to maintain separate waiting and rest rooms. This is aimed at an Interstate Commerce Commission ruling that bars segregation at passenger terminals. General state law, however, requires it. The other bill would bar state, county or local police officers from assisting federal officers in making integration arrests or enforcing integration. It further would bar jails in the state from taking persons arrested on charges stemming from segregation activity.

On January 22nd, the Senate sent the House an anti-barratry bill, establishing stiff fines for officials of organizations inciting litigation. The maximum penalty would be a fine of $5,000 and/or two years in jail. The measure, by Senator West of Kershaw, strikes at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its school integration suits. The House gave this bill against inciting lawsuits, its key second reading on January 31st.

On January 24th, a new bill was introduced to the General Assembly which would expose NAACP's rolls to the public. Rep. Holland of Kershaw was the author of the measure that would slap on a $100-a-day fine for failure to file member rolls in the office of the secretary of state. The NAACP further would be required to file supplementary lists each January 1st.

"New Anti-Integration Measure Plugs a Loophole in School Laws of S. C."- On January 17, 1957 the Charleston News and Courier published an

(over)

editorial under the above given heading. After setting forth the provisions of the bill, several significant statements are made; we quote: "the chief advantage of a bill along these lines is as a deterrent force...we don't argue that it will meet with the approval of the U. S. Supreme Court." Quoting again, "In adopting legislation that seeks to preserve segregation, Southern states today must look on law as a function of resistance, as a means of delay and instrument of propaganda. The law, as the LAW, has been undermined by the Supreme Court."

South Carolina Plans to Carry 'Fight' to the Nation--A proposed resolution was introduced in the South Carolina House of Representatives by Rep. F. Mitchell Ott of Orangeburg late in January and sent to the Ways and Means Committee which says in part "all of the states of the United States should be alarmed over the determined encroachment by the Federal Government and more particularly the Supreme Court on the sovereign rights of the states."

The resolution calls for a committee of legislators and prominent citizens to visit other states to interest them in forming a committee to visit the legislatures of the states of the north and west.

This proposed committee would merely start the machinery for an effort which would extend over the years, according to a report published in The State, Columbia, South Carolina.

South Carolina Group To Protest U. S. House of Representatives' Civil Rights Bills--Governor George Bell Timmerman has announced that one or two representatives from each branch of the S. C. General Assembly would probably be chosen to help represent the state in hearings scheduled before Congressional committees on proposed Civil Rights legislation.

Clint T. Graydon, Columbia attorney, will accompany South Carolina's Attorney General T. C. Callison to Washington for these hearings, it is reported.

Broadly Based Citizen Support for 20% Teacher Salary Raises--The perennial issue of raising teachers' salaries has gained so much momentum this year that some are prophesying a victory for the teachers despite opposition by the powerful financial forces in the General Assembly.

Attention is called to a few significant facts which have grown out of wide discussion of the "Moore Report" which recommended that a 20% increase in teachers' salaries be provided for by the 1957 General Assembly. The report discussed ways in which necessary funds might be raised.

Citizen Interest in the Public Schools, Their Problems and Needs is at an All-time High--Discussion of needs for qualified adequately paid teachers has not been divorced from other school problems.

Accompanying the public discussion has come a number of editorials, letters to editors, etc., urging that U. S. School 'Aid' be resisted.

A large group of Negro organizations were represented at a meeting held at Benedict College on January 25th and voted to support the Moore Report in toto. Significantly, the group also called for the consolidation of the three divisions now handling education on the state level; namely, the State Department of Education, Educational Finance Commission and the State Schoolbook Commission.

Rep. Albert W. Watson of Richland County addressing a Columbia mass meeting on teacher salaries said, "We are opposed by powerful figures in the general assembly....But, I console myself with the thought that the day is gone when just a handful of people can control affairs in the general assembly."

The Moore Report which Mr. Watson favors, recommended a 20% increase in teachers' salaries. The budget and control board, headed by Governor Timmerman has recommended a 10% raise only. Two powerful

members of that board are Senator Edgar Brown of Barnwell (low country) and Representative W. L. Rhodes of Hampton (also low country), chairmen of the finance committee and the ways and means committee, respectively.

Coincidence or Incipient Revolt?--On January 31, a resolution was offered in the House of Representatives by the ways and means committee which would set-up a House committee to study the operations and functions of the State Department of Education and the Educational Finance Commission.

The teacher certification program and budgeting state aid for teachers' salaries are functions of the State Department of Education.

The Educational Finance Commission handles the allotments for school construction under the program financed by the state sales tax.

A joint resolution was introduced in the South Carolina General Assembly on January 29th making Governor Timmerman an ex-officio member of the South Carolina Tricentennial commission instead of one of the 14 members as provided in the original act creating the commission, adopted in 1956. But, the governor pointed out to the commission that due to the dual-office holding provisions of state law, he could not serve in that capacity; hence the joint resolution making him an ex-officio member.

"The recurring effort to bar legislators from serving as Santee-Cooper officials was renewed on January 29th in the House of Representatives by Reps. H. Curtis Edens and John D. Lee, Jr., of Sumter County, and Arthur Ravenel, Jr., and John M. Horlbeck of Charleston.

The act which created the South Carolina Public Service (Santee-Cooper) Authority specifies that no member of the General Assembly shall be appointed a director of the authority. The four representatives today proposed that the ban against legislators be extended to include the office of general manager as well. That post is held by state Sen. R. M. Jefferies of Colleton County.

Senator Jefferies' dual capacity has been repeatedly challenged by legislators and others who contend that it violates the constitutional ban against dual officeholding." Exerpts from the Greenville News, January 30th by W. D. Workman, Jr.

Senator Jeffries of Colleton County (low country) once served as governor of South Carolina. This fact, his longevity in the Senate, and his position as general manager of the Santee-Cooper project make him a powerful political figure. His son married Senator Edgar Brown's daughter. Because of this and impersonal relationships as well, Senator Jeffries is popularly associated with the 'Barnwell Ring'.

It was Senator Edgar Brown whom U. S. Senator Strom Thurmond defeated by a write-in vote in the compaign for the senate seat left vacant by the death of former U. S. Senator Burnett R. Maybank.

Governor's Squabble With Thurmond hit the South Carolina Senate floor early in January as a 'states rights' issue. A resolution was passed re-stating the "right of appointment" by the states of interim U. S. senators.

Governor Timmerman had insisted that Thurmond had to be appointed to the Senate for the time between the November general election and the date Congress convened.

Thurmond first refused then accepted the appointment when Timmerman issued publicly a threat indicating he would appoint someone else if Thurmond persisted in the refusal.

When the U. S. Senate met in January, it passed a resolution reaffirming the Senate policy that federal law take precedent over state laws regarding election and appointment of senators.

Following the U. S. Senate action, Timmerman hurled a "Federalism" label at Thurmond, South Carolina's one time "States' Rights" presidential condidate. Thrumond made a defensive reply and accused

(over)

Timmerman of being misinformed.

According to R. E. Grier in his "Around The State House" column in The State, Columbia, South Carolina, January 11, 1957, "...the difference in viewpoint of the governor and the senator could have a part in a political race four years hence--the race to take or to keep the United States senatorship now held by Thurmond.

States Rights Bill Sponsored By Thurmond and by John L. McClellan of Arkansas, authored by them last year, has been re-introduced into the U. S. Senate. It provides that "no act of Congress shall be construed as indicating intent on the part of Congress to occupy the field in which such acts operate, to the exclusion of all State laws on the same subject matter, unless such action contains an express provision to that effect."

Elloree Ex-Teachers Can Appeal To Supreme Court or S. C. Tribunals--"Seventeen Negro teachers who were not re-employed by a public school at Elloree have two avenues open to them in their attempt to get a ruling on the constitutionality of the South Carolina law prohibiting employment of NAACP members as teachers.

They may appeal to the United States Supreme Court, or they can take their case into the state courts as the order of a special three-judge federal court designates.

The order was signed after a three-way division of opinion among the judges, John J. Parker of the Fourth U. S. District Court of Appeals; George Bell Timmerman, South Carolina Eastern and Western District judge, and Ashton H. Williams, S. C. Eastern District judge." --taken from an article published in The State, Columbia, South Carolina January 27, 1957 over a Charleston date line.

This case was argued before the court on October 22nd. The hearing was attended by both Mr. McCain and by Mrs. Spearman. See October SCCHR Reports.

Feature article from Charleston News & Courier by W. G. Barner, January 19, 1957 entitled "Elloree Race Relations Found Improved", may be borrowed upon request.

Developments in the Camden Flogging Case--A reward of $1,000 was started by the Kershaw County legislature delegation, the county board of directors and the Camden City Council for the arrest and conviction of five hooded men accused of beating Camden High School band director, Guy Hutchins, on December 27th. On January 2nd, six Kershaw County men were arrested in connection with the masked beating incident. Solicitor T. Pou Taylor has expressed the hope that the case might be ready for the term of court beginning in Camden February 17th. Governor Timmerman publicly praised the law enforcement agencies for their work on the Camden case; these agencies were the S. C. Law Enforcement Division, Kershaw County Police Department and the Camden City Police Department.

Julian Scheer, a Charlotte News staff writer did two articles on the Hutchins' beating. Titles of these articles were, "Was Teacher's Flogging Part of Chain Reaction?" and "Does 'Fear' Grip Camden?".

W. D. Workman, Jr., capital correspondent for the Charleston News & Courier was sent to Camden to find out how Camden feels about the widespread publicity it has received. He found the assignment "difficult and touchy". In a feature article entitled "Camden Citizens Deplore Black Eye Given Their Town", he attempted to appraise Camden and Kershaw county reactions.

(Three articles referred to above may be borrowed from SCCHR upon request.)

The Camden city council instructed its attorney to draw up an ordinance under which all members of the police department and fire department will take oath that they are not members of the Klan and that, so long as they are on the payroll of the city, will not become

members of the Klan.

According to R. E. Grier in his column, "Around the State House" in The State on January 22nd, "...generally speaking the Klan was not blamed for this attack (upon Guy Hutchins on December 27th)."

Grand Dragon J. H. Bickley Hits Anti-Klan Camden Move--At the time of th incident, he said that the S. C. KKK was not concerned. He said rival faction had sprund up, however, in the Camden area. About the time of the Hutchins beating, an elderly man whom police declined to name was shot twice by several hooded men who critized his personal conduct.

On January 30th, a Kershaw County police bill took the spotlight in the House of Representatives where it got a second reading, practically assuring the measure of passage by the House. The bill provides for the creation of the Kershaw County Police Department under the direction and supervision of the sheriff of the county and abolishes the office of chief. The rural police now operate under a commission.

Late in January, a Negro ex-convict wanted for at least 17 breakins and 3 robberies of the Seaboard Station in Camden was arrested after a search for 3 months. As the hold-up man in the 3 robberies, he was said to be masked each time. The arresting officers said the mysterious masked bandit surrendered without resistance.

The Association of Citizens' Councils of South Carolina have a new set of state officers; Micah Jenkins of Charleston has been replaced by Thomas D. Keels of Sumter as state chairman.

The state association has cooperated with organizations in other Southern states in forming the Citizens' Councils of America. It also has established a speakers' bureau for the benefit of local councils and a legal advisory committee of outstanding lawyers.

Marion Mayor Corrects Error----------An article published in The State, Columbia, S. C., January 17, 1957, stated that every low country county in South Carolina except Horry and Marlboro have ditizens' councils. In reply to an inquiry from Mrs. Spearman, Mr. Carroll Atkinson, Mayor of Marion, South Carolina stated, "I would like to state that the State paper was in error in publishing the fact that Marion County had a citizens council. We do not have one, and futhermore, do not intend to organize one unless the necessity presents itself."

Citizens Councils to Assist Defendants in Clinton, Tennessee Trial--Newspaper accounts have indicated that funds were to be collected to help hire lawyers for defendants in the Clinton, Tennessee trial by the county-wide citizens councils of Charleston, and by local councils in Hemingway, Lamar, Sumter, and elsewhere. The state association approves of council support for the Clinton case defendants, Mr. Keels is quoted as saying.

'Independents' Urged to Play Down Race Issue in Politics according to newspaper reports given of an organization meeting of the Independent Democrats of South Carolina held in Columbia in mid-January.

Most of the discussion at this meeting centered around ways to build a political organization from the precenct level up so that the group could wrest control of the South Carolina Democratic Party in the 1958 election.

At the close of the meeting, a petition was circulated asking for the South Carolina delegation in Congress to oppose federal aid to education.

A group of five South Carolina labor leaders also attended the meeting of the Independent Democrats of South Carolina.

United Southern Employee's Association, a labor organization, whose sole purpose, its officials say, is "to run the AFofL and CIO out of the South," is being set up with offices in Rock Hill. The organizer, Odell Somersett is reported as having said that in South Carolina, locals are in the formative stage at Columbia, Greenville and Darlington, as well as at Rock Hill.

(over)

"Why should Southern workers pay dues to groups which have gone on record publicly as being against racial segregation, and have stated they would do all in their power to force all members to adopt an educational and social way of living which is based on integrated races?" Somersett is quoted as asking.

Another First in Rock Hill--According to the Rock Hill Evening Herald of January 26, 1957, "A group of about 35 white and Negro draftees on their way to military assignment in Atlanta ate together at a white grill in Rock Hill this morning and the incident stirred considerable comment among N. Trade Street bystanders who observed it.

"Because of weather conditions, a Southern Railway passenger train arrived in Rock Hill about three hours late just before 8 a.m. today. Ordinarily it makes a stop to Batesburg to allow passengers to get breakfast. The train carries no diner.

"According to the cafe manager, a call came from the railroad requesting breakfast service for a group of inductees. It was only when the passengers--not wearing Army clothing--arrived that about eight Negro draftees and two porters were noticed among the diners.

"No other patrons were in the grill at the time and the meal passed without incident, other than the comment.

"Chief of Police W. S. Rhodes said a call was received at headquarters concerning the incident and uniformed officers were sent to the area.

"The cafe manager said one police officer warned, "You are going to have trouble because of this."

South Carolina Negro Elected Connecticut Chaplain--The Rev. Simon Peter Montgomery, 35, a native of South Carolina and pastor of the Old Mystic Methodist Church, Mystic, Connecticut, was elected chaplain of the Connecticut House of Representatives on January 9th.

Presbyterian USA Funds Were Made Available in South Carolina Case--The January 14, 1957 issue of The Presbyterian Outlook carried a story of the contribution made by the Presbyterian Church, USA to the Negro group which was sued by Shepard K. Nash, Sumter attorney. For background, see Mr. McCain's report for October, page 1, Nash Case vs NAACP Is Docketed and page 2, Sumter, South Carolina----October 5, 1956, "The suit of Shepard K. Nash against the Sumter Branch of the NAACP was unexpectedly settled today after a day and a half of argument...."

Article from the Presbyterian Outlook may be borrowed from SCCHR upon request.

'Climate' Finds Expression In Violence--Newspaper editors and columnists, government officials, leaders of political groups and pro-segregation forces continue to take public positions and to make public statements predicated upon the theory that there are, as Dean John T. Fey has refuted so aptly,"legal ways of being illegal." The viewpoint is succinctly expressed thusly, "Within the letter and intent of the law are hundreds of moves and devices against the Courts' usurpations." Verbal attacks continue on the encroachments of the federal government upon 'states rights', on "the arbitrary actions of Judge Taylor and Attorney General Brownell" in the Clinton, Tennessee, desegregation disturbances, on the unconstitutionality of the Supreme Court's decision on public school segregation, etc. Threats of violence and of 'mob justice' are finding expression in acts of violence and the growth of organization which has historically 'taken the law into its own hands'.

SCCHR BOARD OF DIRECTORS DETERMINE IMMEDIATE PROGRAM FOCUS

As soon as the minutes of the regular quarterly Board of Directors meeting of SCCHR are available, a copy will be sent to SRC and to each member of the Board.

South Carolinians Challenged to Preserve Law and Order--The South Carolina Council on Human Relations, will endeavor to increase what so far has been a slight ground swell for law andorder. The Cheraw

Chronicle, January 3, 1957, carried an editorial, Camden Terror-Epidemic To Fear. On January 14, 1957 and on January 15, 1957, the Greenville News published editorials, Brushfires Threaten Law and Order and Violence Only Makes Problems Worse. Feature writers and others have sounded a warning. Of interest in this connection is a letter to newspaper editor from John H. Wrighten, Negro attorney of Charleston which appeared in the Charleston News & Courier, and in the Greenville News. Mr. Wrighten was the plaintiff in the law school case which led to the establishment of the law school at State College in Orangeburg, South Carolina. The Greenville News heads this letter, Mobs a Threat to Both Races--Attorney Makes Plea for Improved Relations and Correction of Mistakes.

The January-February letter of the SCCHR issued to members and friends in opinion-forming organizations attempts to create a fuller awareness of the growing trend in South Carolina toward violence and thought control.

Plans for Fund Raising Effort Approved By Board--A trip to the Washington, Philadelphia and New York City areas being planned with the help of friends in those areas was approved by the Board. Plans are progressing slowly.

Religious Pioneers and Frontiers--Violence in Camden which reached a new high in the late fall and early winter has been met courageously by the the Mayor, the young editor of the Camden Chronicle, state and local law enforcement officials and especially by the Rev. Stiles Lines, rector of Grace Church, Camden.

Approximately 1,000 copies of Mr. Lines sermon have been distributed by the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. Ministers and religious leaders have been called upon to rally in support of law and order.

Rock Hill Pastors Have Challenged Racial Supremacy Views in a statement published in the Rock Hill Evening Herald. Doubtless the Rock Hill Ministerial Association felt that there was a need to make this statement because of a letter to the editor, On White Supremacy which had been published in the Herald; also because of further cross burnings. Dr. Dewey Duckett, M.D., chairman of the Rock Hill chapter of SCCHR, writes that the courageous action of the Ministerial Association in issuing this statement and a previous one condemning cross burnings, has drawn some unfavorable comment locally.

A cross was burned in January in front of St. Anne's Parochial School, the only integrated school in South Carolina, we believe. It is reported that an unidentified official of the Ku Klux Klan said the Klan had nothing to do with the burning and that it was investigating the incident.

United Church Women of South Carolina is active and growing. A visit to South Carolina of Mrs. David D. Baker editor of The Church Woman, official publication of the General Department of United Church Women, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., was sponsored by UCW of South Carolina in January. Mrs. Baker was a member of a bi-racial, international team of church women who last year made a goodwill trip around the world. Mrs. Baker spoke in Spartanburg, Aiken, Sumter, Charleston and Columbia. Mrs. Spearman was privileged to attend the Columbia meeting and on the previous evening, an informal meeting of officers and members of U.C.W. of Columbia for discussion of a community project for Columbia, and of the present situation in race relations.

At the annual meeting of United Church Women of South Carolina held in Columbia in late January measurable progress was evident. (Several new local units have been added and organizational strengthening effected.) Unfortunately only two of the local units are bi-racial, Aiken and Spartanburg. The state group has been bi-racial from its inception and much impetus to the inclusive fellowship was given under the presidency of Mrs. J. M. Dabbs. Membership in the South Carolina Council of Churches was voted by the U.C.W. of S. C. at the annual meeting.

(over)

The South Carolina Council of Churches has a provisional organization of which the Rev. McKay Brabham of Aiken is president. Fostered by the S. C. Fellowship of Churchmen and the Southern office of the National Council of Churches, a slow and often discouraging beginning has been made. By special invitation, Mr. Brabham attended the regular quarterly meeting of the SCCHR Board of Directors. He reported that there has been some discussion of promoting a state-wide conference of educators and religious leaders on Education and Religion.

Christian Action Council will hold at Wofford College on February 1-3, 1957, the fourth annual inter-collegiate seminar on current problems, awaiting Christian solutions. Registrations are the highest ever; approximately 75-80 students are expected.

A legislative briefing is planned for early February in which church groups and interested persons are invited to participate. Morning session will be a sit-in, listen-in at the South Carolina General Assembly and afternoon session will be held at the YWCA where presentations will be made and questions answered.

An information service on legislative action is being developed by the Christian Action Council.

These new and/or expanding services are designed to fill hitherto un-met needs.

OTHER HUMAN RELATIONS PROGRAMS

The Columbia Citizens Education Center is an evening school for adults which meets for six consecutive Monday evenings, January 16th through February 18th, at Columbia High School. This year a course is being offered in "Human Relations" which is taught by Dr. Carl Bramlett, Coordinator of mental health education of the South Carolina Mental Health Commission. "The purpose of this course is to provide an opportunity for discovering, exploring and practicing some basic skills in human relations. The method used will be a laboratory technique of group experiances, lectures, role playing, observation and group diagnosis."

The South Carolina Mental Health Commission lists "Human Relations" as a part of its program.

The Christian Action Council of which the Rev. Howard McClain is director lists as a program objective for 1956-1957, "To encourage and assist in the development of Human Relations programs in communities."

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman

(Not for publication or quotation)

MONTHLY REPORT
of the
SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
March 1957

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

A. PUBLIC RELATIONS

By way of follow-up of the February 19th meeting of the program committee which made tentative plans for the annual meeting to be held March 27, Mrs. Spearman held lengthy interviews with Irving McNayr, Columbia City Manager; Dr. Robert W. Paterson, director of economic research, University of South Carolina; Robert Cooper, director of the South Carolina Planning and Development Board; Traugott Kern, secretary of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Nicholas Mitchell, director of the extension division, University of South Carolina; Gren Seibels, news director of WIS-TV and others.

Preparation for the annual business meeting of the membership and accompanying educational meetings, open to the interested public, included wide public relations contacts. Announcements of the meetings were mailed to key people and to persons on lists provided by them. These mailings included promotional material on the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and invitations to membership.

Those contacted included mayors and city managers, chamber of commerce executives, state officers and committee chairmen as well as local presidents of the Jaycees, state and local officers of the League of Women Voters and of the American Association of University Women, selected lists of school administrators and members of school boards, and others.

As a result of these contacts participants were secured for a discussion on Developing the Human Resources of South Carolina. (See below Program Activities A. Annual meeting--minutes of)

Further contacts were needed to line up the following persons for the task of Recorder-Reporter of the small group discussions which reported to the closing assembly at the afternoon session of the annual meeting: Jack Sholar, advertising manager of WNOK-TV; Mrs. Anna D. Reuben, professor of social studies at Morris College, Sumter, S. C.; Mrs. J. M. Dabbs, former president of the United Church Women of S. C.; A. M. Secrest, editor of the Cheraw Chronicle; Matthew Perry, attorney of Spartanburg, S. C.; James Hodge, president of the Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers of Mullins, et al.

B. PUBLICITY

W. D. Workman, Jr., special correspondent for South Carolina to the Southern School News sent special announcements concerning the SCCHR annual meeting to the News & Courier in Charleston and to the Greenville News. In these releases, he went considerably beyond reporting on the proposed programs. He commented upon public statements favoring integration made by James M. Dabbs, who was scheduled for the principal address. He told of the affiliation of SCCHR with Southern Regional Council and stated that Dr. George S. Mitchell recently resigned director of SRC had been a member of the board of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare. He added that the term of office of the SCCHR chairman, the Rev. J. Claude Evans expires and that he was not a candidate for reelection! The Workman account was picked up by the Associated Press. Mrs. Spearman was able to make two contacts which resulted in the publication of a much more favorable announcement of the annual meeting in The State, Columbia, S. C.

The news directors of radio stations WIS and WNOK respectively made spot announcements publicizing the annual meeting for March 27th. The former tape recorded an interview with Mr. Evans at

(over)

the meeting which was given on the evening news period on March 27th. The entire proceedings were taped and plans made for releasing to radio stations over South Carolina. John McCray of the Afro-American took pictures of the meetings. A write-up pf the meeting appeared in the Sunday edition of The State on March 31st.

C. NOMINATING COMMITTEE MEETING, MARCH 14, 1957

The following persons served on the committee to nominate persons for membership on the SCCHR Board of Directors for the three year term, 1957-60: The Rev. T. B. McEachern, chairman, Miss Rebecca Reid and Dr. J. A. Bacoats. Of those proposed, the following persons accepted the nomination and were elected at the annual meeting: The Rev. Howard McClain, A. R. Suritz, J. E. Blanton, Paul Webber, and Dr. Dewey Duckett, who have already served one two year term; and J. J. Abney and J. C. Parler, who were elected for the first time.

D. FINANCE

Total receipts for March were $623.00, total disbursements were $475.97, which left a monthly favorable balance of $147.03

Receipts of $623.00 were derived from contributions of $218.00 and memberships of $405.00 (which includes $111.00 for 55 adult and one student subscription to New South).

Disbursements of $475.97 include $111.00 paid to SRC for New South subscriptions and $159.10 paid for clerical work during March. Operational costs for maintaining the office, for communications by mail, telephone and telegraph, for travel (staff and non-staff), etc., amounted to $205.87.

E. MEMBERSHIP

As of March 26, the total number of members was 576. During March, 46 persons made payments to SCCHR, 41 as members and 5 as contributors. Of the 41 paying membership dues, 27 were renewals and 14 were new members.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

A. ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 27, 1957

Minutes of the annual meeting will be mailed to all persons who receive the monthly report.

Suffice to say, the meeting was marked by evidences of growth in participation, in enthusiasm, in conception of our role, in quality of program offerings and in the provision of an evening meeting. Formerly annual meetings have scheduled morning and afternoon sessions only. The evening meeting addressed by James McBride Dabbs drew its audience primarily from Columbia though there were a few persons in attendance from as far away as Myrtle Beach.

B. FIELD TRIPS

1. Camden

Community problems here are so acute that persons interviewed by Mrs. Spearman prefer to remain unidentified. The following account represents the thinking of some persons of liberal orientation.

The Hutchins' flogging in December 1956 was not an isolated incident. Rather it was seen as an effort to keep interest alive in the KKK by promoting continuous activity. In November there occurred a series of church burnings. These were followed by an attack upon a white man who at this time, March 4th, was still in the Columbia Hospital. Supposedly,

he was shot, and the bullet has not yet been removed, for frequenting at night the home of a Negro woman. His identity has not been revealed out of consideration for his family.

Guy Hutchins assisted with the Mather Academy (a Methodist school for Negroes located in Camden) band. One of the six men in the conspiracy to beat Hutchins had gone to Mather with him. Supposedly, he was shocked at Hutchins man-to-man relationship with the Negroes, and resentful of it.

Hutchins has been the victim of a series of false rumors which have been disproved one at a time only to give birth to a new rumor each time. These rumors have accused Hutchins of sex offenses such as an illicit affair with the wife of one of the conspirators, of responsibility for the pregnancy of a high school girl, and finally of sex perversion. Hutchins greatest need at present is for legal assistance, Mrs. Spearman was told.

It was learned that the chairman of the Camden White Citizens Council is a young lawyer, partner to a lawyer who was formerly a member of a local bi-racial group. He shows evidences of an uneasy conscience because of his role, it was reported.

The Kershaw County senator is believed to be quite liberal but has recently introduced some reactionary legislation on the race issue, into the South Carolina General Assembly. This inconsistency was explained as an effort on the part of the senator "to rebuild his bridges".

Mrs. Spearman was told also that there is an alert group of young women in the Camden PTA which is actively opposing reactionary forces in the community especially as they've organized in the Hutchins case.

The mayor, Henry Savage, attorney, is a man of considerable influence, both locally and throughout South Carolina. He has maintained an unbiased, strictly official position in which he has emphasized his responsibility for enforcing law and order.

Below are quoted items gleaned subsequently from the press by Mr. McCain.

"The white citizens of Camden and Kershaw County are divided over the grand jury's decision in the Guy Hutchins flogging case. On March 8, 1957, an estimated 600 white residents of the city of Camden had signed petitions calling for better administration of justice in the Hutchins flogging case. The names of those who signed the petitions will not be made public.

"The Junior Chamber of Commerce of Camden branded the reduction of charges in the beating of Bandmaster Guy Hutchins as a 'flagrant miscarriage of justice'.

"A resolution condemned the grand jury's action throwing out conspiracy charges against two men and reducing assault and battery charges to simple assault for four other men. The resolution, introduced by Allan Sindler, said because laws clearly indicate the distinction between misdemeanors and felonies and because it is obvious that an assault of a high and agravated nature has been perpetrated against Hutchins, the grand jury's action should be condemned.

"It was also reported that the Medical Society of Camden will draw up a similar statement condemning the action of the grand jury.

"A few days later another group of petitions were signed by 6,500 or 7,000 persons in Kershaw County praising the action of the grand jury in the way it handled the Guy Hutchins flogging case. These petitions were turned over to Attorney

(over)

Arthur Jones of Kershaw and A. W. Holman of Columbia, who are defending the six accused men in the flogging case. The petitions supposedly read as follows:

"We, the undersigned, give our vote of confidence to the grand jury for all bills passed and statements, and (we) resent any insinuations to the contrary."

Word has gone around that Guy Hutchins will not be rehired by the school board for the next school term, but the school board head will not talk about the Hutchins case. Hutchins teaching contract comes up for renewal next month, but the chairman of the school board has stated that they want to keep the school out of this thing. The chairman of the school board is Mr. S. C. Clyburn.

2. Hartsville

Mrs. Spearman visited Hartsville on March 4th and again on March 6th. Conferences were held with Mrs. D. R. Coker, Dr. J. A. Barry, president of Coker College, and the Rev. R. C. Griffith.

Mrs. Coker is focusing on local projects which encourage Negroes to assume responsibility for improving the appearances of their public buildings such as churches, etc. She believes that Allen University and Benedict College, Negro institutions in Columbia should be encouraged and assisted in beautifying their campuses. Also she has agreed to assist Negro garden clubs in developing the landscaping project at Penn Community Services, St. Helena Island, if it is decided to develop the project in that way.

Mr. Griffith agreed to serve as chairman of a human relations council in the Pee Dee district if hindrances to such an organization can be overcome.

3. Florence

Mr. McCain and Mrs. Spearman spent the morning of March 5th in conference at Florence. Detailed information was gotten of specific roadblocks to bi-racial cooperation in Florence. However, it was stated that Negroes and whites are meeting and working together well in Marion.

In the afternoon Mrs. Spearman interviewed three prominent white people each of whom confirmed the obstacles to immediate successful bi-racial organization in Florence. It was reported that a white citizens council meeting was scheduled for that very night. A key political figure predicted that it would be a long time before anything constructive along bi-racial lines could be accomplished in Florence. He based his ideas on the fact that the pro-segregation forces are being led by "rabid young men" who are securing much support. He added, "You don't realize how serious these fellows are. They'll kill you, if that's what it takes", he said. In one part of this county "they didn't let a single N_____ vote", he declared.

4. Marion

A conference was held with the advisor to Presbyterian youth in the Pee Dee district and possible ways of SCCHR lending assistance were discussed.

An interview with a SCCHR member who has been requested to assist with the SCCHR finance campaign was encouraging.

An attorney, former member of the S. C. General Assembly from Marion gave Mrs. Spearman his interpretation of race relations there and possibilities for improving communication. There is an NAACP chapter in Marion which has not aroused antagonisms. It is not considered a force to be reckoned with politically,

he said. The mayor and city council have succeeded in holding down rowdy elements among the whites but would be unwilling to foster a bi-racial human relations council and would not be able to secure public favor for such cooperation, he believes.

No one contacted had any knowledge of the existence of any bi-racial group in Marion.

5. Orangeburg and Clarendon Counties

Mr. McCain visited communities in these counties on March 6th and reports his activities as follows:

"Through the generosity of the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia, clothing and shoes were distributed to families who have been the victims of economic pressures in these communities.

"In conferences with the farmers in these communities, many of them stated, that, credit for them from the whites in the community is a thing of the past, unless they sign statements or do as they are told by the whites. It was reported that a Negro farmer who had been doing business with the bank in Elloree, South Carolina for 15 to 20 years and has always met his payments with the bank when they were due was denied a loan. This farmer even did business with the bank up through the last crop season. When he approached the bank this time for a loan, he was asked if he was a member of the colored organization that is causing all the trouble in South Carolina and in his community. The farmer told the president of the bank that he did not belong to any colored organization that was causing trouble. After not stating that he was a member of the NAACP, the farmer was told he could get a loan from the bank again this year if he would go to the chairman of the white citizens council in this community and get a statement from him. The farmer refused to do this. The last proposition offered the farmer was to sign a statement, saying that he was against desegregation, not a member of the NAACP and he wanted the schools to remain as they are. When the farmer refused this time, he was told that no loans were available to him or his family. This is the type of resistance the farmers are meeting.

"It was further stated that two or three of the Negro farmers did sign these statements at the bank and were told that they could get loans by doing so. Believing they could get loans after signing these statements, these farmers went ahead and purchased some things on credit. When these bills became due and the farmers went to the bank to get their loans to pay their creditors, the bank told them that they could not get the money. Because of this these two or three farmers are up against it more than ever before.

"Another farmer told of how the bank has been sending the police to collect mortgages immediately after banking hours if notes aren't paid on the date specified. Not one hour of grace is being given to the Negro people who owe the bank. Where Negro tenant farmers are being evicted, they are being replaced by white tenant farmers or not at all.

"In trying to relieve some of the pressure that is being exerted on the farmers in these areas, a petition has been signed by Negro farmers and sent to Washington asking that an investigation be made to find out why Negroes in these areas can't get loans through the Federal Loan Bank or any other federal agency that is supposed to help farmers. To this date, the agencies in these communities have turned down all Negro farmers.

"One of the Negro stores in the area that has been on the black list by white merchants and has been denied delivery service, stated that for the last few weeks, delivery service to his store has started again. The only two commodities that he is not being serviced with, are bread and bottle drinks. No reason was given why this delivery service suddenly started

(over)

again. Negroes in these communities are coming together trying to help themselves whenever and wherever possible and are buying from the white merchants only what they must have immediately.

"Tried to locate Mr. Billie Fleming at his home in Manning, South Carolina. He is chairman of a group of farmings in Clarendon County who are trying to form a Co-op. Mr. Fleming was not at home, but it was learned that farmers are meeting regularly planning to help themselves."

6. Sumter

The regular meeting of the Sumter bi-racial group met at Mt. Pisgan A.M.E. Church, Wednesday afternoon at 5:30 p.m. on March 20, 1957. Mr. James M. Dabbs acted as chairman in the absence of Mr. Earle L. Kirby. The meeting was well attended.

Mr. Dabbs reported on the conference he had held with Mr. Osteen, editor of the Sumter Daily Item regarding the news release of the Washington, D. C. story by the ADL. As a result, the Item carried the release of the ADL on March 20, 1957.

In order to keep the citizens of Sumter and Sumter County intelligently informed on issues that are controversial in nature, the group appointed a committee of three to handle the publicity for the Sumter group in giving the other side of news stories that appear in the Sumter Daily Item from time to time where only one side is presented to the public, especially those issues that deal with desegregation. Materials presented by the Sumter group will be based on facts.

7. Manning

Mr. McCain reports that the Clarendon County Co-op has finally become a reality for Negro farmers in this area. For the past several weeks the Negro farmers through the Clarendon County Co-op, have bought over 700 tons of fertilizer from the Planters Fertilizer Company of Charleston, S. C. By being able to purchase their fertilizer with the co-op, the Negro farmers have gotten cheaper prices per ton than they have been able to get from the white merchants who sold them fertilizer in the past.

It was reported that this co-op has caused one white fertilizer merchant to go out of the fertilizer business and has another one on the verge of getting out. The Negro farmers in the Clarendon County area have been helped by the National Committee for Rural Schools, Inc., of New York City, whose president is retired Judge J. Waites Waring formerly of Charleston, S. C. The co-op has been promised a harvester by the time their crops are ready for harvest. Last year many crops were ruined because the Negro farmers did not have the machinery to do the job and could not rent one from the white farmers in this community. The chairman of the Clarendon County Co-op is Mr. Billy Fleming of Manning, S. C. Mr. Fleming has had several speaking appearances in the North appealing for funds to help the farmers in this area. The subject of Mr. Flemings talk is THE CLARENDON COUNTY STORY.

C. INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY

1. The United Jewish Appeal in Columbia has contributed $100.00 to the program of SCCHR for the current year.

2. Good Samaritan Waverly Hospital Problems

This hospital in Columbia is operated by an all-Negro ataff under the direction of a bi-racial board of which Mrs. Spearman is a member. The hospital has only 45 beds and the income derived is inadequate to provide the administrative and medical services needed. It is currently without an administrator and finding it difficult to get a qualified person for the available salary.

3. Student YWCA Annual Leadership Training Conference

Held in Columbia as usual, the conference this year featured three workships which were held both morning and afternoon on March 16; these workshops were on Worship, Program Planning and Human Relations respectively. Mrs. Spearman led the workshop on Human Relations and was enthusiastic about the student participants, especially those from State College who are being trained under the leadership of Mrs. Zvenia Brown, director.

NEWS ITEMS REFLECT 'CLIMATE' AND TRENDS

A. EDUCATION STILL HOLDS SPOTLIGHT

1. Teachers Salaries

Citizen interest in raising teachers' salaries and willingness to increase taxes to make salary increases possible continues at an all time high. Difference of opinions of officials concerning the relation of the tax level attracting outside industries is reflected also in citizen opinion. These opposing viewpoints are on the one hand that to increases tzxes will deter outside industry from locating in South Carolina, and from the other point of view that without improved educational facilities industry is apt to locate elsewhere. Those who champion the latter viewpoint hold that industry is concerned about economical and efficient administration of highgrade services much more than is a low tax level.

Those who have been in the fore-front of the fight for increase of teachers pay are, South Carolina Jaycees, the South Carolina Education Association (white), the Palmetto Education Association (Negro) and state-wide and local PTA's all over South Carolina.

2. Grass Roots League Head Suggest Lobby For Teacher Pay Increase A Red Trap

Below is presented copy of a letter from the executive director of the Grass Roots League over a Charleston, S. C. date line of February 15, 1957 which was published in the Sumter Item on March 1, 1957.

"Is the drive of the teachers' lobby for pay increase a Red trap? Is it an insidious scheme to racially integrate South Carolina schools?

"Many of the teachers participating in this lobby pressure on the Legislature are members of the National Education Association and the PTA. Yet both of these organizations an the national level oppose segregation and follow the Communist line of non-discrimination because of "race, creed or color". The racial integration propaganda of the NEA is revealed in the book, "Communist--Social Propaganda," by Verne P. Kaub on pages 177-78.

"Is it not likely that the cunning Reds, who are said to have infiltrated the "educational" groups, plan to indoctrinate teachers and pupils not only to favor racial integration but also to promote other subversive schemes? The Legislature should investigate very carefully the backgound of the move and the records and affiliations of its leaders."

(Signed) Stanley F. Morse

3. Abolition of 12th Grade Under Discussion

The Fiscal Survey Committee last year made some criticisms of the 12th grade which has been added to the public school system relatively recently in South Carolina.

During March 1957 this criticism has been renewed and intensified. It has been pointed out that savings to the

(over)

State which would be made possible by doing away with the 12th grade would be sufficient to raise teachers' salaries to the amount of 20% - 22%, in line with the recommendations of the Moore Report.

4. Federal Aid to Education Dubbed Usurpation of 'States's Rights'

Governor Geroge Bell Timmerman, Jr. commended the Indiana Legislature on adoption of a concurrent resolution which denounces federal aid to education as a ursurpation of state's rights.

The Sumter Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors went on record March 12th as opposing federal aid to school construction by adopting a special resolution.

The resolution declared that "South Carolina is well on the way to a solution to its school construction problem through its own efforts. . ." and urged U. S. Senators and representatives to oppose any form of federal aid for this purpose.

5. Effort to Offset Results of Repeal of Compulsory Attendance Law

Members of the Parent-Teacher Association of the C. A. Johnson High School (Negro) of Columbia have set up a Better School Attendance Committee to study the decline in school attendance which has come about since the repeal of the compulsory attendance law, and to seek to remedy the condition. The committee is working through the churches to reach parents not active in the PTA.

6. Elloree Ex-teachers Assisted

The Rights of Conscience Program of the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has made available a substantial financial donation through the Palmetto Ed. Ass'n of South Carolina to help nine teachers who were involved in the Elloree School Case a few months ago and who have not been able to secure teaching jobs in South Carolina. These teachers are a part of the faculty who refused to sign their teaching contracts which dealt with statements on integration.

7. Negro Parents 'Up In Arms' Over School Conditions

In the small community of Ruby in Chesterfield County, Negroes have no school for their children in the immediate area. Their children are now attending a school at Chesterfield at least 18 miles away, round trip. The Negro parents have been told by the Chesterfield school officials that this is the last term that the children may attend from Ruby, especially since Ruby is a separate school district, and each district is supposed to provide a school for its children. A new school is being planned or is in progress for the white children in Ruby but none is planned for the forseeable future for the Negro children; unless the Negro parents bring a school suit against the Ruby district.

If no school is provided in Ruby for Negro children, the only other school in Chesterfield County that will take them is the Negro school at McBee, South Carolina, which is over thirty miles away, round trip. The parents have decided to write the school board at Ruby asking that a school be built in Ruby for their children and are planning to send a copy of this letter to the SOUTH CAROLINA EDUCATION FINANCE COMMISSION, since the Commission releases the money for school construction in South Carolina.

B. SLANTED TOWARD COMMUNITIES

1. Sumter's Observance of World Day of Prayer

Because Mrs. Serena Vassady, whose 'mother country' was Hungary, as author of the 1957 World Day of Prayer Service used the

word "integration" in that service the theme of which was "who shall separate us...?", the printed service was not used by the church women of Sumter. Instead a mimeographed service was used and the word "integration" was omitted.

2. News & Courier Charleston Critisizes World Day of Prayer Service

United Church Women and the National Council of Churches came in for a barrage of criticism because the church women of Charleston used the printed service.

Apparently, in such a time as this, the word "integration" may be left out of Webster's dictionary if it is ever fortunate enough to be given birth in a southern printing plant!

3. Rock Hill--Scene of Action

a. Negroes Seek to Block Museum Use of Public Funds

"A committee of Rock Hill Negroes, led by the Rev. C. A. Ivory, today began work on an appeal for a court injunction to prevent the York County Nature Museum Commission from using public funds.

"Last summer York County voters approved a special one mill tax to finance operation of the museum.

"Ivory said the appeal is planned on the basis that Negroes, who constitute one-third of the citizens of the county, are barred from the museum, which receives county funds.

"'A white committee sought the Negroes vote last summer to gain passage of the referendum', Ivory said, adding 'We were told that the museum would be opened to nonsegregated attendance.'

"'About two weeks ago in a letter we asked Lee Settlemyer, museum director what steps were being taken to allow this attendance. We have had no answer,' Ivory added. He also said no answer has been received on a request that a Negro be appointed to the museum's five-man commission."

b. Klan and Clergy

The klan group that has been operating in the Rock Hill area of South Carolina and whose activities have been attacked by the Ministerial Association and the Rock Hill Evening Herald has been called "illegal" by a state grand dragon--J. H. Bickley of Marion, South Carolina.

In a letter to the newspaper, Bickley said that his organization, the U. S. Klan Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, has not been operating in the Rock Hill area. Bickley further stated that none of the practices being criticized were approved by his organization--which holds a Fulton County (Atlanta) Georgia, charter and a 1953 copyright.

The Rock Hill Chapter of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and the Ministerial Association held a fruitful joint meeting in March and plan another such meeting for April.

4. Klan Visits Pee Dee Communities

Ruby, Chesterfield, Cheraw, and Society Hill were the scenes of Ku Klux Klan automobile parades in March. Evidently the occupants of the approximately 35 cars were robed but not illegally masked.

5. Emotional Appeals in the Raw

Speaking before citizens of Hemingway, South Carolina, Shepard

(over)

K. Nash of Sumter, South Carolina said that much responsibility for the dissemination of integration ideas and propaganda can be placed upon church publications of almost every religion and denomination.

He said that "the northern press and some of our southern newspapers will not print the truth of the congressional hearings as to conditions in the Washington, D. C. integrated schools.

"They were supposed to be models," he said, "and they are models, all right, of some of the most horrible, obsence, immoral and brutal activities imaginable."

From a government publication of the official hearings, he read the testimony of teachers substantiating that Negro boys have attacked and forced themselves upon white girls. Sometimes Negro boys and girls have brutally attacked, he said, for immoral purposes, one white girl at a time.

"Decent white people", he continued, "are selling their homes and moving out of once prosperous, honorable neighborhoods. Responsible government officials are apparently not interested and choose to ignore it."

Nash further said that the Washington schools are an example of the fact that "integration is not working and never will, unless we are willing to be subdued, submit to its subsequent indecencies, eventual intermarriage and finally a completely mongrelized race."

Nash went on to say, that, "you can check the history of any mongrelized country and it never produced a great mind, no scientist, inventors, engineers--none." Presiding at this meeting was Carroll M. Eaddy, chairman of Hemingway Citizen's Council.

6. <u>Discrimination in Reverse?</u>

The city zoning board of the city of Columbia, South Carolina, upheld a Negro resident's objection to a white restaurant in his neighborhood. The board denied the petition for a white drive-in cafe after a Negro, Thomas C. Lovett, said the cafe would be a bad example for children and a source of needless racial friction. We have not been able to find out the location of the community in which Mr. Lovett lives, nor have we been able to find out if other Negroes took part in this protest.

7. <u>Sumter and Rep. Powell's Accusation--3-14-57</u>

A few days ago Rep. Powell (Adam Clayton) released to the press a letter in which he had written to Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson asking the Secretary to inquire into the alleged appearance of two Air Force officers, Generals Stephen B. Mack and E. G. Timberlake at a Citizens Council meeting in Sumter at the Sumter Elks Club.

The Sumter Citizens Council and the Sumter Elks Club have both denied these charges by Rep. Powell. The Sumter Elks Club called in all of its Negro waiters trying to find out from them how such a report could have gotten out. There are several Negro waiters who serve parties at the Sumter Elks Club nightly and it was thought that some of the waiters had written to Rep. Powell giving him this statement. Of course the Negro waiters denied this. One of the Negro waiters was told to report to Shaw Air Force Base for a discussion of this matter, but the appearance was later called off.

Immediately after Rep. Powell released his statement, the NAACP was accused of having started this false rumor. Appearing in the Sumter Daily Item today was a statement from Rep. John J. Riley of Sumter. Rep. Riley said he will "follow up" his

demand for an FBI investigation of an erroneous report that two Shaw Air Force generals attended a citizens council meeting at Sumter. The Shaw Field officials aren't saying anything about this matter but the citizens council and the Sumter Elks Club are keeping things humming in trying to trace down the source of Rep. Powell's informations.

8. Open Meeting on Industrial Development Held at Cheraw

A. M. Secrest, editor of The Cheraw Chronicle, reported at the SCCHR annual meeting that a meeting held in Cheraw called by the Cheraw Industrial Development Board at the court room in the Town Hall about mid-March, was attended by approximately 25 Negroes. He expressed a view favoring the type of bi-racial activity which comes about naturally in the consideration of problems and/or interests of the total community, over meetings which make bi-racial participation itself the focus.

9. Lake City Contributes $400 for 16 Men Arrested at Clinton, Tennessee

The money was donated by citizens of Lake City whose fund-raising chairman says, "believe in constitutional government."

The federation insists upon a jury trial for the defendants and has asked that other groups send money to help pay for legal counsel for the 16 persons.

This is the largest donation made by any South Carolina group or community.

C. STATUS OF NEGRO DOCTORS

Regarding affiliation of Negro doctors in South Carolina tax supported hospitals and membership by them in the S. C. Medical Association, Dr. Dewey M. Duckett, M.D., 1st vice president of SCCHR has reported as follows:

City	Practicing In Hospital	Member of Staff	Member of S. C. Medical Assn.
Aiken	Yes	Yes	No
Anderson	Yes	Yes(no eating)	Yes
Charleston	No	No	Yes
Chester	Yes	Yes	Yes
Columbia	Yes	Yes	No
Darlington	No	No	No
Florence	?	?	?
Gaffney	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgetown	Yes	Yes	No
Greenville	Yes	Yes	Yes
Greenwood	No	No	No
Rock Hill	Yes	Courtesy	No
Lancaster	Yes	Yes	No
Laurens	Yes	Yes	No
Newberry	No	No	No
Seneca	Yes	Yes	Yes
Spartanburg	Yes	Courtesy	Yes
Sumter	Yes	No	No
Union	Yes	Yes	Yes

Dr. Duckett reported further:

Negro Dentists are not members of the South Carolina Dental Association, but

Negro Pharmacists hold membership in the South Carolina Pharmaceutical Association.

C. RACE IN THE NEWS

The Greenville Piedmont devotes a page to Negro news items every

(over)

Saturday. This newspaper uses the services of a Negro reporter, Mr. Sam Zimmerman.

A member of SCCHR who sends this page to us comments as follows: "This page alone gives evidence the Negro in this community is advancing socially and economically."

Several months ago The Piedmont carried a full account of an address made by the Rev. Alfred Isaac at an Emancipation Day service at the Long Branch Baptist Church of Greenville. Mr. Isaac was dismissed from the chaplaincy at State College, Orangeburg, last year. His address headed "Discrimination Noted In Different Sections", was very good, indeed. (Copy available upon request.)

On March 25th, the News & Courier of Charleston carried an editorial entitled "The Negro Press" which voiced strong adverse criticism.

The State, Columbia, S. C. is giving more space to Negro news and carrying numerous group pictures portraying Negro activities.

E. ODDS AND ENDS

1. The A F of L and C I O Merge

Ceremonies officially uniting the two labor organizations on the state level were held in Columbia in March under the watchful and approving eyes of national AFL-CIO officials.

Officers elected to serve the merged organization, the South Carolina Labor Council (AFL-CIO) were Sinway Young of Columbia, president, L. B. Knox of Rock Hill and Charles Emerson of Winnsboro, vice presidents, and E. T. Kirkland of Columbia, secretary-treasurer.

2. Benedict College Professor Resigned

Dr. Horace Bancroft Davis recently labelled a "red suspect" at a Washington, D. C. hearing promptly resigned. Dr. Davis formerly taught at Kansas University. Benedict is a Negro Baptist College located in Columbia, S. C.

3. New President of Allen University Inaugurated

Dr. Frank R. Veal was inaugurated (with appropriate ceremonies) as president of this Methodist University for Negroes on March 30th.

Both Allen and Benedict have a bi-racial faculty.

James T. McCain
(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Directors

(Not for publication or quotation)

FBR
the Auth E.V
Off. Eff.

MONTHLY REPORT
of the
SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
May 1957

SC Coun

HIGHLIGHTS OF MAY STAFF ACTIVITY

Outlook for the Future of SCCHR--Of the 25 days worked by the staff in May, 13 days were spent travelling to and from Philadelphia, New York and Atlanta with time spent in each of these cities. The Philadelphia-New York trip was a combination venture in interpretation and spade work to determine what future financial assistance might reasonably be expected for SCCHR from those areas. At the Atlanta meeting were outlined the financial status of SRC and future relationships between SRC and the State Organizations whose affiliations will be severed as of October 1, 1957. Common problems, resources for cooperation and assistance were also spelled out.

Findings of Phialdelphia-New York Trip--There is a live interest in the situation with which SCCHR is dealing. Presentations, made principally by Mr. J. M. Dabbs, were enthusiastically received. Splendid cooperation was given and many kindnesses and courtesies extended.

Efforts to secure foundation support properly need to be cleared through SRC. Requests for help with specific projects in line with the focus of the foundation are most likely to be favorably acted upon. Valuable contacts and knowledge were gained. Time to explore the field of individual contributors was limited. However a few such contributions were gotten, principally through the Radnor Friends meeting and the assistance of Frank Loescher. Data on prospective contributors was given by several friends.

Most Valuable Outcome--Perhaps the most valuable outcome of the Philadelphia-New York trip has been the expression by key persons in each place of willingness to serve on a local committee to assist in a fund-raising effort for SCCHR.

Visits to Columbia Business and Professional Men--Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse and Mrs. Spearman made a number of contacts with business and professional men in Columbia over a period of approximately 10 days. The purpose was three-fold: (1) To more accurately gauge their attitudes on the present crisis in South Carolina; (2) To see if any of them could be involved in the SCCHR program; and (3) To secure contibutions.

Although the positive findings were few, they were sufficient to warrant giving further time to this activity in the future.

Loans to Farmers and Others--Through the efforts of Mr. Ira Kaye, attorney of Sumter, Mr. J. M. Dabbs and Mr. McCain, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations has been instrumental in helping a group of farmers in three counties, namely, Sumter, Orangeburg and Clarendon to secure loans on their farms and crops, who according to Mr. McCain could not get loans anywhere in South Carolina. These loans were made by the American Friends Service Committee from its Little River Farm balance. The AFSC is interested in helping worthy farmers and individuals who have been caught in the economic squeeze because they were signers of petitions for school desegregation in South Carolina.

Sequel to Annual Meeting Tape Recording Story--Dr. Nicholas P. Mitchell said that the tape recording made of the SCCHR annual meeting was requested by Charles Wickenburg of the Governor's staff shortly after it was made. It remained at the governor's office for approximately 10 days. Then Dr. Mitchell was requested to have made a copy for the governor of that portion of the SCCHR annual meeting in which recorders reported the findings from the buz sessions which followed the panel presentation on "Developing the Human Resources of South Carolina". This request was granted.

Ken Kurtz, news director of WIS Columbia radio station is making use

(over)

of the tapes and Dr. Mitchell will carry out his original plan of making the tapes available to other radio stations in an edited form.

Candidates Sought--Candidates for scholarships to the Encampment for Citizenship to be held in New York City, June 30-August 13 are being sought by Mrs. Spearman who has secured the assistance in this effort of approximately 25 people who work with young people between 18 and 23 years of age.

Also several contacts have been made with key persons in the labor movement informing them of the labor institute July 5-13 to be held in conjunction with the 14th annual race relations institute at Fisk University, July 1-13.

GLEANINGS FROM THE PRESS

The following items were gleaned from newspapers for this report by Mr. McCain:

Williams Furniture Strike at Sumter, S. C. Settled After Three Weeks Lay Off--Many charges and counter charges were made by the union and the company during the early stages of the strike. Such as, the firing of three employees for trespassing and threatening employees who ignored the illegal mass picketing and came to their jobs. The three men left the picket line, entered the building without permission, and attempted to intimidate the workmen with threats of physical violence when they left the plant at noon and at quitting time.

Jack Elliott representing the Union, stated that the company had used unfair practices in their charges against the workers and that under the terms of the Taft-Hartley Labor Law, a company may replace workers, but not fire them during the progress of a strike.

Elliott said further, that he had dispatched a telegram to Attorney General Herbert Brownell of the U. S. Department of Justice, charging that the civil rights of strikers were being violated, and asking for an immediate investigation of the "manhandling" of a Negro striker by officers of the city police department.

Chief of Police, E. E. McIntosh, was advised by letter from City Attorney, Champion Edwards, that under Section 40-46, 6 of the South Carolina Code, being part of the South Carolina Right to Work Act, it is provided: "It shall be unlawful for any person, acting alone or in concert with one or more persons:

"1. By force, intimidation, violence or threats thereof, or violent of insulting language, directed against the person or property, or any member of the family of any person (a) to interfere, or attempt to interfere, with such person in the exercise of his right to work, to pursue or engage in any lawful vocation or business activity, to enter or leave any place of his employment or to receive, ship or deliver materials, goods or services not prohibited by law, or (b) to compel or attempt to compel any person to join, support or refrain from joining or supporting any labor organization, or (2) to engage in picking by force, violence or in such manner as to obstruct, interfere or constitute a threat to obstruct or interfere with a free ingress to, and egress from, any place of employment or (b) free use of roads, streets, highways, sidewalks, railways or other ways of travel, transportation or conveyance."

Nothing in this section will be construed so as to prohibit peaceful picketing permissible under the National Labor-Management Relation Act of 1947 and the Constitution of the United States.

Much maneuvering went on behind the scene before the strike was finally settled by the use of persuasion, intimidation and the threats of economic reprisals, such as, some finance companies in Sumter threatening workers with dispossession of their cars if the workers did not make payments on time. Some merchants would not extend credit to workers. The management of the furniture plant appealed to the workers to return to work. The gates were thrown open to anyone who wanted to return to work. On one occasion when the gates were

thrown open, 25 workers returned to work (all white) but in a few days these 25 workers were dismissed by the management of the plant. The company works about 1,000 persons.

After about a week of the strike the company and the union had its first negotiations which ended in failure. Jack Elliott organizer for the United Furniture Workers of America, Local 273, AFL-CIO, said the management insisted on the old wage scale plus elimination of the check-off from pay envelopes of union dues, which was not accepted by the union. Elliott also said that other plants of the Williams chain, at Russellville, South Carolina, employing 300, at Alcolu, South Carolina, employing 175, would go on strike soon if a settlement is not reached in the Sumter plant.

It was agreed that another meeting could be called anytime at the discretion of either of the parties.

After negotiations failed and workers refused to return to work, the Williams Furniture Corp. obtained a temporary injunction against mass picketing. On application of plaintiff, the Williams Furniture Corp., Judge J. Woodrow Lewis of Darlington, South Carolina, resident judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, granted a temporary restraining order against Jack Elliott, John J. Walton, Willie Wingate, Scott White and others, as officers, agents, representatives, or members, of local 273, United Furniture Workers of America, CIO an unincorporated association and labor union, limiting the number of pickets they may use, etc., in connection with the strike now in progress against the Williams and Wando, Inc., plants. Copies of Judge Lewis' order were immediately served on labor leaders following filing in Clerk of Court's office here.

At the outset, Judge Lewis set forth that he was acting on a verified complaint from the 3rd Circuit, the Honorable J. Frank Eatmon, resident judge, having disqualified himself in the matter. Further Judge Lewis set forth that in the "above entitled matter", it appears that excessive assembly of pickets before the plant, that acts of violence have been directed toward non-union employees and others who have entered the plaintiff's plant during the course of their business; that such acts have occurred in some instances in areas remote from said plant and difficult to police; that property has been damaged and persons have been interferred with in their right to work and it is feared that violence and probable injury or death may occur if the acts complained are not enjoined and the picketing limited to peaceful picketing by a reasonable number of pickets.

"Now therefore, it is ordered that the defendants and each of them be and they hereby are ordered and directed to appear before this court in person, or by counsel at the Courthouse in Darlington, South Carolina, on the 20th day of May 1957, at 10 o'clock a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and then and there show cause if any they can, why this court should not enjoin them and each of them as prayed in the complaint.

"It is further ordered that the defendants and each of them, until the merits of this case are determined, and until this court orders otherwise, be and they hereby are enjoined and restrained:

"1. From gathering in crowds or groups at entrances or exits from or in the vicinity of plaintiff's plant premises if employees of the plaintiff are then and there by assaulted, threatened, abused or in any manner intimidated.

"Five other specific points follow, including limitation of the number of pickets to four at any one point; non-interference with receipt and shipment of goods, etc., and other acts prohibited by the State of South Carolina's Right to Work Law."

Two days after Judge Lewis' injunction against the union, the Williams strike was settled. A basis of settlement was reached following conferences between the company and union representatives and federal and state labor department meadiators.

(over)

Members of Local 273, United Furniture Workers of American at a mass meeting held in the union hall on North Main Street, voted unanimously to accept the settlement terms. Thus ended a strike that lasted for almost three weeks.

The conferences leading to the acceptance of a new agreement were arranged by Federal mediator Gordon Duncan of Jacksonville, Florida, State mediator Nick Collings of Cattlet, South Carolina and State Mediator Moseley. While terms of the settlement were not made public, the union leaders expressed themselves as being well satisfied with the basis of settlement and all seemed happy that the strike was over.

Election Law Revision Proposed--A bill aimed at protecting Citizens Council speakers from criminal penalties, "on account of political opinions" expressed at meetings was introduced in the state Senate.

The bill would repeal a section of the omnibus election law passed in 1950.

Senator from Union, South Carolina John D. Long, author of the bill, said his measure would "take care of a situation which may arise from abuses directed against citizens councils and other like organizations operating openly and ostensibly in a lawful manner toward a lawful and commendable purpose."

NAACP Blamed for Defeat of School Bond Issue--Defeat for a proposed $1,100,000.00 school bond issue in Charleston was attributed by school men to opposition from the NAACP.

The referendum vote was 930 against and 714 for. Charleston City Schools Superintendent Robert Gaines said most of the money was to have been spent on new and improved Negro school facilities. White and Negro schools at Charleston are rigidly segregated. Gaines had this to say:

"My understanding is that certain officials of the local chapter of the NAACP decided three days ago that Negroes should not support the bond issue." Gaines said the Negroes exerted influence through ministers.

Commenting on the vote, Gaines said: "I think that action of these parties in relation to this bond issue has been disgusting and shows the transparent hypocrisy of their motives.

"Had they wanted Negro children to have good facilities they would have supported the school board's program.

"I hope the Negro citizens (generally) will understand this and profit from it."

There were no announcements from school officials on whether another bond election would be called.

Commenting the next day on Mr. Gaines' attack upon the Charleston Branch of NAACP, the State Newspaper had this to say editorially about the matter, under the caption, WHOSE FAULT:

"Down in Charleston the other day a school bond election failed to carry, and the Superintendent of schools, W. Robert Gaines, blamed the defeat on bloc voting by Negroes.

"The tally was 714 for the issue and 930 against, making a total of only 1644 votes cast, which, according to the tabulation made by the Charleston News and Courier meant that only one out of every 12 eligible electors took the trouble to go to the polls.

"Superintendent Gaines, according to an Associated Press dispatch said his understanding was that 'certain officials of the NAACP decided three days ago that Negroes should not support the bond issue,' yet the principal beneficiaries from the money to be derived was to be the Negro portion of the school system.

"If Mr. Gaines has the correct information, and there is no reason to question his statement, he is right in feeling the Negro voters should have supported, rather than opposed, the issue, and that if their leaders 'wanted Negro children to have facilities' they would have supported the program.

"But since only one out of 18 eligibles saw fit to exercise his right to vote, it is evident that thousands of registrants of both races didn't have sufficient interest in the result to express their wishes.

"Even if everyone of the 930 voting 'No' was a Negro, which is not probable, the election could have been won by 217 more electors, who wanted the school facilities going to the polls.

"We think Mr. Gaines has more people to blame than the Negroes for failure of the issue to carry."

NLRB Rules Against Company at Gaffney, S. C.--The National Labor Relations Board upheld an examiner's finding that management of Limestone Manufacturing Co. "acquiesced in, aided and abetted and encouraged assault" upon textile workers trying to distribute union handbills at the plant gates in March, 1956.

Textile Workers Union of America brought the charges, asserting that certain Limestone supervisory officials hosed union organizers with water and menaced them with softball bats on March 29, 1956.

Limestone appealed from an examiner's finding of November 27.

NLRB's findings ordered Limestone management to "cease and desist from condoning employee assaults and attempted assaults" upon peaceful union organizers.

Limestone also was ordered to recind its rule forbidding employees to solicit union memberships on company premises during the employee's non-working time.

Boyd E. Payton of Charlotte, North Carolina, TWUA Southern director, said that what he called "the entire proceedings of this disgraceful situation at Gaffney" will be forwarded to the Senate Rackets Investigating Committee. He said the committee will be asked to study "the conspiracy of M. Lowenstein officials, the Cherokee County law officials, the Cherokee County law enforcement and the Gaffney newspaper to prevent textile workers from reading a leaflet."

As part of sweeping TWUA charges of alleged anti-union activities in the South, Payton asserted that the Gaffney Ledger refused to give and reason for refusing to accept the matter of a union leaflet as a paid advertisement.

Editor S. C. Littlejohn of the Ledger commended, "it has always been our understanding that newspapers have the right to accept or reject news and advertising."

Registration in South Carolina--Next year, 1958, is re-registration year in South Carolina and all persons who are qualified to vote will have their names entered on registration books and will receive certificates which entitle them to vote in all elections.

Two registration bills are already in the legislature, one introduced in the Senate and another in the House.

Both House and Senate bills set out the information that is to be given on the face of voter's certificates. Under the House bill, the would-be voter is to give his name, his age, sex, place of residence and the precinct in which he is to vote.

Under the Senate bill, the voter, on his certificate gives his residence, sex, date of birth, his race, weight, color of eyes and of hair and the name of the precinct of which he votes.

Some sort of compromise between the two Houses will be necessary on the certificates, as the House and Senate versions vary considerably.

(over)

Julian Dusenbury of Florence Speaks Before Citizens Council Members at Poyhor Jr. High School in Florence--"Florence is faced with the spectacle of Clinton, Tennessee," Florence Attorney Julian Dusenbury told a sparse Citizens Council group.

Approximately 30 members and guest were on hand to hear Dusenbury, featured speaker for the Florence County Citizens Council. He was introduced by Council Chairman Hugh Smith.

"The masses in Clinton do not want integration, but they aren't willing to stand up and fight for segregation," Dusenbury said. "We have to point out the consequences of integration to our friends and neighbors," he said.

He suggested a Southern bloc to control the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the national government. He said the South holds a balance which can sway currents in the three big branches of federal government.

Dusenbury said, during the course of history tyranny has come in many different forms. "This time it looks as if it may have come in the form of judicial robes," he said making reference to the Supreme Court. He warned that if integration occurs, there is a good chance of the South being divided into three political factions--"a minority of whites fighting for the Southern heritage, a modern version of scallaywags and a Negro group which will be joined by the scallaywags. Care must be taken in choosing public officials. We have to make sure that all officials, from governor to dog-catcher, are standing firm in regard to integration. We only have to look to the south of us to see the effect of integration," he said. He pointed to what he called integrated Cuba, Haiti and Panama as areas which have lost their moral responsibility.

He said the "one world, one race" theory advanced by Karl Marx which is the basis for the Communistic doctrine is close kin to the psychology used by the Supreme Court in making their anti-segregation decision.

Dusenbury told his audience that there are three things they could do:

1. Use your vote to elect men and women who state clearly and publicly that they favor continued segregation and will devote their efforts to maintaining it. Most important of all are members of your State Legislatures, members of the U. S. House of Representatives and U. S. Senators. The President of the United States is important. Your Governor is important. Indeed, every person elected by the people is important.

2.Do not belong to or make contributions to any group which advocates either present or future integration or desegregation. Use your influence to combat the false doctrines. They are part of a shrewd, premeditated campaign to enlist the sympathies of inexperienced women. Do not permit yourself, your friends and your organizations to be used by these schemers.

3. Do belong to and do contribute to your community Citizens' Council. Do your part to help multiply the strength that lies only in responsible organization by taking a public stand with those dedicated thousands of men and women who say, "It shall not happen here."

In closing the speaker said, "In order to preserve our southern heritage, we have to 'keep the faith'."

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
James T. McCain
Directors

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Meeting of Board of Directors
1420 Lady St., Columbia, S. C.
Sunday, June 16, 1957, 2:30 p.m.

The Board of Directors of the SCCHR met on Sunday, June 16, 1957 at 2:45 p.m. in the office of the Reverend J. Claude Evans, the chairman. The meeting was opened by Reverend Evans, with invocation by Mr. J. E. Blanton. The minutes of the last meeting were omitted. Those present were:

Board Members:

Mrs. Morris S. Young
Mr. J. E. Blanton
Mr. Courtney Siceloff
The Reverend T. B. McEachern
Miss Rebecca Reid
Dr. Dewey M. Duckett
Mr. W. E. Solomon
The Reverend Howard G. McClain
Mr. Earle Kirby
Dr. Edward C. Jones, Sr.
The Reverend J. Claude Evans

Visitors:

Dr. Morris S. Young
The Reverend John Howie
Mr. Marion Wright

Staff:

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
Mr. James T. McCain

The Reverend T. B. McEachern, Chairman of the Nominating Committee gave the following report:

Chairman:	Mr. Courtney Siceloff
1st Vice Chairman:	Dr. Dewey Duckett
2nd Vice Chairman:	Mr. A. R. Suritz
Secretary:	Miss Rebecca Reid
Treasurer:	The Reverend Howard McClain

A motion was made and carried that the report be approved and the officers named be accepted as the new officers of the SCCHR for the next fiscal year.

Discussion on "The Future of SCCHR" was opened by Rev. Evans. He gave some very pertinent facts concerning the Council. Funds are low at present and additional funds are coming in very slowly. Just slightly over half of the $6,000.00 which was necessary to complete the budget has been raised to date, and the probability of raising the remainder is doubtful. Since aid from SRC is to be discontinued as of September 30, it will be necessary for the Council to discuss the matter of fund-raising for its entire budget for next year. According to a memo received from SRC, it will be possible to receive some aid from that source on approval of an application, to the SRC Board of Directors, stating activities and program for the future, itemized proposed budget for the next fiscal year, and the amount of the budget to be raised by SCCHR. Since SRC is receiving a considerably smaller grant from The Fund for the Republic, only $40,000 is being set aside for aid to State organizations. There are, at present, ten such organizations. Requests for aid must be in the Atlanta office of SRC by July 15th.

The SCCHR is not incorporated, and, for the present, is not doing anything about it on advice from SRC. SCCHR By-Laws will have to be changed by September 30th, and the Rev. McEachern made a motion that our present By-Laws be submitted to the Executive Committee for revision and presented to the Board at the next quarterly meeting for adoption. The motion was carried.

The total budget of SCCHR at present is $16,000.00. This includes $10,000.00 for Staff, $2,500.00 for full time secretary, and the remainder for travel, distribution materials, office management, equipment, and postage. $10,000.00 of this amount was received from SRC, but will be discontinued as of September 30th. The raising of funds for the entire budget of SCCHR is imperative if the Council is to continue to exist. The most the Council has ever raised in a given year is $3,500. Former sources of revenue which have been heavily depended upon in the past are gradually diminishing. Some white friends of the Council have cut partially or completely the

gifts they have formerly sent, and for reasons unknown (or at least unstated). In addition to this, pressure from other groups and individuals is being put on SCCHR.

Suggestions for lowering the SCCHR budget included (1) cutting the Staff, (2) using a part-time secretary, (3) cutting down on mailing costs. Suggestions for raising money included (1) assessing members, (2) requiring Board members to raise a stated amount, and (3) trying to increase the amount of gifts from Negroes. At this point Mrs. Spearman injected the thought that no matter how well composed a letter may be, there was nothing to replace face-to-face contact. This means travel, and travel is expensive. It was also mentioned that Staff members, even now, are doing a considerable amount of travel at their own expense. Some contacts and much distribution of material have been foregone because of limited funds and the desire on the part of the Staff to save wherever possible.

The Staff also, by very careful spending and cutting down or eliminating expense wherever possible, has managed a carry-over of funds from one period to the next on two occasions. This small carry-over is now taking SCCHR through the present period despite the fact that funds, which hopefully should be coming in now, are coming in very slowly and totaling too small a sum.

Further discussion brought out that many persons in very reliable and highly reponsible positions in the state attest to the fact that the SCCHR is doing a very necessary job in the human relations field in South Carolina and that the elimination of the Council would definitely be inadvisable at this time. The present membership is approx 600--more than it has ever been--and with membership on the increase and work being done which is recognized and commended by many, including the Board of SRC, it would naturally be concluded that to discontinue the Council how is highly contradictory to all indications.

Numerous suggestions concerning information to be sent to SRC with the application were made. Final agreement on the proposed application was that the Executive Committee and Staff make the application to SRC for $11,000.00; that SRC be informed that SCCHR plans to retain the present Staff, and a state program for 1958, and that the Council's budget be itemized according to stipulations set forth in the SRC memo. Include, further, the assurance that SCCHR is launching an intensive fund-raising campaign through which it intends to raise sufficient money to complete the budget of $18,000.00. This application is to be sent to the Board of SRC before or by July 15, and a report made at the next meeting of the Board of Directors in September. A motion to this effect was made and carried. A suggestion that a proposed budget for SCCHR be worked out at this meeting was rejected on the grounds that this could not be done effectively until the amount of aid to be received from SRC was known. It was then decided that when word was received from SRC concerning the application, the members of the SCCHR Board would be notified of a date for the fall quarterly meeting and the budget would then be drawn up.

The next item mentioned was the matter of fund-raising campaign. After considerable discussion, a motion was made and carried that the chairman, Mr. Siceloff, appoint a committee of those present to work out plans for an intensive finance drive and present them to the Board at the next meeting. The committee members are:

Mr. Solomon, Chairman	The Rev. McEachern
Dr. Duckett	The Rev. McClain (Board Treasurer)
Dr. Jones	

Mr. Marion Wright, President of SRC, was invited to come in and speak to the Board members. He declined to make any comments concerning the agenda but expressed sincere appreciation for the invitation. Following remarks by Mr. Wright the meeting was adjourned. Following adjournment, members who wished to remain were shown the film "Face of the South" featuring Mr. George Mitchell, retired Executive Director of SRC. The film was borrowed from the SRC office in Atlanta by the SCCHR Staff for a one-week period and was offered for showing to any member of the Board who felt it could be used effectively in his community. The film may, at any subsequent date, be borrowed from the SRC office upon request.

Mrs. Eleanore M. Young, secy. pro tem.

Rural study group
May 15, 1960

PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

I. Communication and education

A. Efforts to involve ministers on an interracial basis

B. Exposure of ministers and key lay churchmen to interracial training experiences

C. Utilization of existing church organizations, pastors' institutes, etc., as channels for educational activities

D. Continued efforts to revitalize the United Church Women as a channel of communication

E. Efforts to strengthen interracial communication within professional disciplines

F. Efforts to inform the white people of the state concerning the wasted manpower inherent in growing technological unemployment and failure to use available Negro skills.

G. Efforts to involve young people

II. Fact-finding activities

A. Study of library facilities available to both races and on what basis, possibly under the sponsorship of professional librarians

B. Survey of state and local public recreational facilities

C. Study of public health facilities in the state, including hospital facilities, ambulance facilities, freedom of Negro physicians to use operating facilities, etc. This study, too, might be carried out under the guidance of an interracial committee of physicians.

D. A study of public and possibly private welfare facilities, employment practices, administration of funds and services.

E. Study of employment practices of federal agencies, of state and municipal departments, and of private firms covered by government contracts. This survey might possibly be carried out by Penn Community Services, Inc., under authority of the S. C. Advisory Committee to the Commission on Civil Rights.

F. Survey of Negro employment in private industry generally, possibly under the auspices of the Palmetto Education Association.

G. Study of practices and posture of labor union groups in the state, with a view toward bringing such activities to the attention of national unions.

H. Transportation. What are youth-serving agencies in states; how can increase intercultural activities

III. Voting and citizenship participation

A. Intensified effort at increased registration and voting of Negroes

B. Emphasis on intelligent citizenship participation and effective use of the ballot

III. Voting and citizenship participation (continued)

C. Employment by Penn Community Services of one or two field personnel to work intensively in local communities in implementation of the above objective

D. Continued effort by the special staff personnel and by the regular staff of Penn to make Beaufort County a pilot effort in this direction

IV. Direct efforts to alleviate unequal practices

A. Local pressures to open up segregated libraries as a low-resistance area

B. Efforts to win freer access to the use of health and welfare facilities as other areas of low resistance

C. Efforts on the part of the Palmetto Education Association and other groups to win implementation in Negro schools of the National Defense Education Act, diversified occupation funds, etc.

D. Efforts to achieve more vocational counseling in Negro schools leading to efforts to guide students toward realistic vocational goals

E. Examination of the use of federal funds in such areas as hospitals, military bases, etc., as possible levers to force elimination of unequal practices

F. Attempt to gain more facilities for imparting advanced vocational skills to Negro students

V. School Desegregation

A. Desegregation of state facilities as an area of easier acceptance and as a strategic way to force the people to face schoolclosing issue

B. Broadening of school desegregation efforts to urban communities as more likely to involve white moderates in support of open schools

VI. Constructive use of crisis

A. Tactical recommendation that a crisis poses a direct challenge and often creates different reactions and the possibility of constructive response. A good example is the current sit-in movement.

B. Sometimes such crises can be planned and prepared as a means of disrupting the status quo and posing difficult choices

C. Whether planned or unexpected, we should be prepared to make maximum use of crisis situations.

Copy of letter sent to 25 key South Carolinians

To: Paul Rilling

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

May 25, 1960

On May 13 - 15, Penn Community Services brought fourteen consultants in the field of human relations to the Penn campus to work out together a program for improving human relations in rural or non-urban South Carolina. The purpose and composition of the group is outlined in the enclosed information sheet concerning the project.

A number of recommendations relating to possible programs in South Carolina were considered by the group of consultants. The chairman is preparing a Preliminary Report outlining the recommendations and it will be available soon. The consultants felt that a group of key South Carolinians should be called in to discuss their recommendations, give their reactions, and supply additional suggestions, indicating areas or problems to which further attention should be given. The original group of specialists will then reconvene to consider the suggestions of South Carolinians and to prepare a final report. These findings can then be used by groups in South Carolina to make their programs more effective, and it can serve as a guide for other states as well.

We would like to ask you to participate in the meeting of key South Carolinians. The rural consultants feel that those who will most likely be in a position to do practical work in carrying out their recommendations should help to make the decisions. Those who participate will receive an honorarium of $15.00, plus travel expenses to and from Penn Center, based on a rate of 8¢ per mile. You would, of course, be given hospitality at Penn during the consultation.

Within a short time of your acceptance, we will send you the Preliminary Report of the rural study group which met May 13 - 15, together with additional information and statistics relating to South Carolina.

I earnestly hope that you will be able to participate in this important task.

Sincerely yours,

Courtney Siceloff

Enclosures:
Information sheet
Penn folders
Acceptance form
Return envelope
List of participants invited

Confidential:
Not for Publication

Preliminary Report

CONSULTATION ON HUMAN RELATIONS PROGRAMING IN RURAL SOUTH CAROLINA

The consultation, meeting from May 13-15, 1960, was convened by Penn Community Services, Inc., at its Center on St. Helena Island, South Carolina, with the assistance of a special grant for the purpose. The total project was conceived as a series of two consultations by persons with special knowledge of South Carolina, persons with special training or experience in rural economics and sociology, and persons representing working agencies in the human relations field.

Noting that the bulk of human relations research and programing in the South has been concentrated in urban areas, it was the hope of the Penn Center that these consultations would provide guidance and program ideas for agencies and individuals interested in working in the rural South. It was felt that the needs of the rural "black belt" ~~areas~~ STS could not be overlooked. South Carolina was selected as the focus of the study because of the location of the Penn Center and the need to narrow the scope of the consideration. It was hoped, however, that any ideas that might be suggested for rural areas of South Carolina would be applicable, in time, to similar problems in the rural deep South in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

The project was not intended primarily to produce program ideas for the Penn Center but to provide a background of thinking that would be of help to all interested groups and agencies. The Penn Center acted as convener and host.

I. Scope of Discussion

The group agreed to consider the entire state of South Carolina, rather than to limit the discussion to "rural areas." It was pointed out that according to the 1950 U. S. Census there are only three ~~"urban"~~ "metropolitan" areas in the state, and that these barely qualify as such. It was felt that the state could be

considered as a whole as a "rural" state. Many of the problems of human relations programing are state-wide in nature. The towns and cities of small and medium size might be particularly fruitful centers of agency concentration. At any rate, the group felt that it would be arbitrary and unrealistic to attempt to limit the consultation only to areas officially rural in the state.

II. Nature of the Problem

There was discussion of the status of South Carolina and agreement that the state was one of the more discouraging areas from the standpoint of progress in human relations. This is one of four states with no public school desegregation of any kind at the elementary, secondary, or college level. (There is one integrated parochial school in Rock Hill, South Carolina.) Some of the following reasons for the "hard core" nature of South Carolina were noted and discussed.

A. Historical tradition of plantation economy, high Negro population, unequal Negro schooling and economic opportunities.

B. Monolithic state government, reflecting no divergence of views on the racial issue, providing constant emphasis on "massive resistance" viewpoint. Control of the state government is in the hands of the more conservative, rural, plantation areas. This is protected through the considerable power in the hands of the state senate.

C. Lack of trained, able, and independent Negro leadership. This tends to be perpetuated through the out-migration of the more talented and better trained Negroes, by unequal educational standards, personal and economic pressures, by the gap in material standards and economic opportunities between the races. The level of education and of civic consciousness is low; many of the ministers, natural leaders, are untrained and hold several jobs.

D. The changing economic picture. There is migration from the farms to the more urban areas, out of the state to those more populous and industrialized. The trend to farm mechanization and larger farms is creating an increasing problem of unskilled farm labor surplus with consequent subsistence living standards in many areas, particularly among Negroes.

E. Low ranking of the state as to literacy and per capita income.

F. Relatively little activity by human relations agencies in the state. This was noted primarily as a result of the above factors.

M

G. Several promising pressures for constructive change were noted. These included the new militancy in Negro communities sparked by the student protests, pending applications for desegregation of schools, and the increasing industrialization of the upper part of the state which can be expected, in time, to bring about a change in the political power balance.

III. Recommendations for Future Programing

A. The participants felt that there was a considerable need for research and factfinding activity. There is value in simply bringing the facts to public attention. Agency activity could be more intelligently channeled if the specific facts were known. It was agreed that there has been less research in human relations matters in South Carolina than in most Southern states. The lack of a good university research program in the state, after the model of the University of North Carolina, was noted and deplored. It was hoped that some of the private colleges could move into this type of activity. The following areas of research and fact-finding were considered:

1. The state of Negro employment throughout the state, particularly in federal, state, local public services.

2. Health and welfare services. On what basis and to what degree are they available to Negroes? What are the employment patterns of public and private agencies in these fields? What information on planned parenthood is available and how widely distributed?

3. The adequacy and availability of public parks and other recreational facilities.

4. Are library facilities provided on an equal basis? How much library desegregation has taken place, with what results?

5. What educational facilities are available for white and colored? To what extent are these equal or unequal?

B. The following program ideas were considered:

1. There was agreement that a major priority should be given to the need to increase Negro voting and political consciousness. There are fewer actual barriers to Negro registration, it was felt, than in many deep South states, yet

the Negro vote has had very little influence on the direction of government outside of one or two isolated places, such as Beaufort, where the issue of race is at least left out of political campaigns. The key need in this area is not just registration, but effective organization and use of the ballot. Concerned agencies need to work in local areas, locating and developing indigenous leadership.

The major proposal here was for a program of field work. It was agreed that the traditional pattern of pulling leadership out for periodic workshops is of limited value, that there is rarely any permanent carry-over and that the same few people tend to be called on time and again. New leadership needs to be discovered -- young, independent, willing to be expendable, and not necessarily the "recognized" leaders of the community.

It was recommended that one or two full-time workers be placed in the state. These workers would concentrate intensively on community work in three or four localities. They would live in the communities for some weeks, learn the structure of the community, locate and encourage potential leadership, help local Negro communities come to grips more effectively with whatever problems exist there.

The field work would be correlated with occasional workshops that would bring together local leadership from several communities. Such workshops would give information concerning the areas of job opportunities, education, consumer education, planned parenthood, developing leadership, developing responsible citizenship instead of just registration.

2. There was agreement that Beaufort County should be a major pilot emphasis. This is the only rural county in the state with a human relations facility such as Penn. The Penn Center has already broken ground with local adult education offerings and other community work. Possibly the field workers suggested above could be based at Penn, helping with this effort.

3. There should be increased emphasis on the need for more equal access to, or desegregation of, facilities in the area of Library resources, health and welfare services, and agricultural extension services. (The needs of low-income farmers are given little attention, for example.) Quite possibly, it was felt, there would be considerably less local resistance to progress in these areas than in the more emotionally-charged area of school desegregation.

4. The hope was expressed that when school desegregation is ordered, one of the more urban areas, rather than a rural area, would be involved first. Were this to occur, the action might spark one of the "Save Our Schools" type of moderate movement that was helpful in Little Rock, in Virginia, and now in Georgia and New Orleans.

5. It was felt that more use could be made of federal leverage in efforts to move ahead. The use of the President's Committee on Government Contracts was discussed, also possible federal concern in the areas where federal funds are used.

6. The fact-finding effort suggested earlier needs to be correlated with a mailing effort. Lists of concerned persons in various strategic places ~~is~~ are needed. We need to be in better touch with potentially helpful ministers, journalists, and other key persons. There was general agreement that human relations materials are not circulating to any considerable degree in the state.

7. Helpful leverage from national organizations, particularly labor unions, needs to be explored. The White Citizens' Council was organized in a union hall in Rock Hill. Such facts need to be channeled to national labor leaders. On occasions, national company offices can be involved constructively in local situations.

8. There need to be strong efforts to obtain for Negro schools the assistance of better vocational guidance. Such guidance is made possible

through the National Defense Act, but so far these funds have been used almost exclusively in white schools in South Carolina.

9. It was agreed that emphasis should be given to working with Negro ministers, who are often the most influential persons of the Negro community, in their potential role of bringing about change. The annual week-long schools for Negro Baptist ministers sponsored by Morris and Benedict Colleges were noted as potentially useful channels for reaching and involving ministers. Those present from South Carolina agreed to consult with the planning group of the schools about the possibilities.

There seems to be little communication between white and Negro ministers in the state. Several persons involved in the consultation agreed to work together to develop South Carolina ministers' participation in the annual interracial Ecumenical Institute to be held in July by the National Council of Churches.

10. Several present felt that some of the national agencies should be urged to do more in the way of providing interracial experiences for youth. It was noted that white and Negro students from colleges in some areas do have a continuing fellowship and that bi-racial work camps are held at the Penn Center. The possibility of sending more of the South Carolina young people out of the state to natural experiences such as the Washington and U. N. seminars sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee was emphasized.

11. The role of women leaders in the Negro communities was considered. There was some suggestion that women are perhaps an untapped leadership resource. They often have more time and are allowed more leeway in their activities. In the case of South Carolina, however, it was stated that most of the women's top leadership roles are in the hands of older persons. There also seems to be a tendency for the men to show some resistance to prominent leadership by the women. It was felt, however, that such status groups as the Negro Pan-Hellenic

Council in Columbia and the state Council of Negro Women might be encouraged to devote more effort to specific projects in the human relations field.

IV. Available Resources

Human relations resources presently in the state were noted. Agencies in the field are the Penn Community Services, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, the state conference of branches of the NAACP, the state Christian Leadership Conference, and the Palmetto Education Association. The colleges and universities have been limited because of the political climate and the factor of state control of the public institutions. The Urban League is represented only through regional staff from Atlanta.

There was some discussion of the use of available resources in connection with the recommendations noted above, as follows:

A. The American Friends Service Committee might consider a merit employment project in the state if the right situation could be found. This might be carried out in connection with the Urben League.

B. The Palmetto Education Association might be interested in a study of the employment picture in the state so far as Negroes are concerned. The Palmetto Association is also interested in pressing the matter of better vocational guidance in Negro high schools.

C. The Southern Regional Council is considering a regional study in the area of health facilities. This would include specific data on the South Carolina situation.

D. The Penn Center is interested in an effort to make Beaufort County a pilot effort through the development of community political consciousness and organization. Efforts are going forward in this direction.

E. The National Board of the YWCA might be approached concerning some special activities in several South Carolina communities in the direction of community organization and, particularly, working with women leaders.

V. Next Steps in this Consultation Project.

The consensus of the group was that the consultation, although helpful, was general and preliminary. The group was conscious of the fact that a number of general suggestions were made but that few specific plans were laid. It was therefore agreed that the project should move on with a second consultation as outlined in the original project proposal. All of those invited to the first consultation, including those who were unable to attend, will be invited to the second meeting.

The following timetable was proposed:

A. A summary report of the initial consultation will be prepared and mailed to participants and a few other concerned persons and agencies sometime in June.

B. In July the Penn Center will convene a meeting of South Carolina agency personnel and other specially qualified persons in the state. This group will react to the summary report and bring their own special experience to bear on the suggestions and ideas.

C. The second general consultation, for persons invited to the first meeting, will take place at the Penn Community Center August 19-21, 1960. This consultation will reflect the reactions to the first meeting and will concentrate primarily on plans for implementation.

Paul Rilling, Chairman

Attachment: List of Consultants

Penn Community Services, Inc.
Frogmore, S. C.
June, 1960

Participants at Consultation of South Carolina Leaders July, 1960

~~SOUTH CAROLINA CONSULTANTS~~

Clyde Barrington, ~~Box 709,~~ Conway, S. C.
Businessman, formerly with American Friends' Service Committee
Merit Employment Program; chapter in South Carolinians Speak

Leroy E. Browne, Penn Community Services, Inc., Frogmore
Recently elected member of Beaufort County Board of Directors

Rev. David Carter, Benedict College, Columbia
President, S. C. Student Movement Association

John S. Cole, P. O. ~~Box 292~~, Cheraw -- School Principal

James McBride Dabbs, Mayesville
Farmer, writer, president of Southern Regional Council

Mrs. Ernestine Felder, ~~111 Alexander St.~~, Charleston
Member of Executive Board of YWCA

Mrs. Josie Hazel, 322 Fairfield, N. E., Aiken -- YWCA Executive Director

James A. Hodge, ~~Route 2, Box 70,~~ Mullins -- Farmer, businessman

Dr. Frederick C. James, Mount Pisgah AME Church, Sumter
Consultant Director, Commission on Social Action, AME Church

Esau Jenkins, ~~244 Spring Street~~ St, Charleston -- Businessman
President, Citizens' Committee of Charleston
President, Charleston chapter, Palmetto Voters' Association

Lincoln Jenkins, 1107½ Washington St., Columbia -- Attorney, Civic Leader

Mrs. Iola Jones, ~~711 Oakland Ave.~~, Florence
Case Worker, Dept. of Public Welfare, Children's Division

Rev. M. D. McCollum, ~~191 Boulevard N.E.~~ St, Orangeburg -- Minister, Leader

Rev. Clifton Miller, ~~P. O. Box 140,~~ Beaufort -- Pastor, Grace AME Church

R. J. Palmer, ~~308 S. Main Street~~, Sumter Mortician
Member, National Commission on Social Concerns, Methodist Church

Miss Vernita A. Robinson, ~~707 Manning St.~~, Florence - Teacher
President, Florence Council of Negro Women

Rev. Mack E. Sharpe, Tabernacle Baptist Church, Beaufort
Delegate to State Democratic Convention; Member of United Fund Board

Mrs. Alice Spearman, S. C. Council on Human Relations, Columbia

Mrs. Mary B. Thomas, ~~912 Oak Street~~, Seneca -- Grand Worthy Matron, Eastern Star

Mrs. Mabel P. Washington, Frogmore -- Home Demonstration Agent, Beaufort County

Mrs. Alethia S. Worthy, Claflin College, Orangeburg

STAFF AND OBSERVERS: Courtney Siceloff, Norman and Elsie Richards, Sally Holden; Mr. B. H. Washington, Dr. Harry E. Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. Percy Baker.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONSULTANTS
July 22-23, 1960

Tentative Agenda

Rural State

I. How do conditions vary between strictly rural areas and cities?

law enforcement
education
health
community services -- agricultural payments, welfare, recreation
Personal freedom of Negroes
Economic opportunity
other

II. List of characteristics of S. C. (page 2, Preliminary Report)
Any additions to list or disagreement

III. Future Programming
A. Research and Implementation
1. Negro employment
2. Health, welfare
3. Recreation
4. Libraries
5. Education
6. Other areas

IV. Programming - Implementation, Emphasis

1. Negro registration and voting
a. where emphasis now
b. areas not touched, or touched remotely
c. What areas, if any, where difficult to register
d. What to do about it, and who -- field workers
e. work shops
f. coordination of Negro leadership

2. Pilot county - Beaufort, other?
3. Library, health, welfare, agricultural services
(1) worms - Lower Beaufort County
(2) Low income farmers
4. Desegregation: what plans near and future, emphasis
5. Federal leverage - been tried? What results (census, civil service, etc.?)
6. Mailing effort
7. Leverage national organizations
8. Vocational guidance: nature of it, where graduates go what training get in schools; what open to them from college. National Defense Act - counsellors
9. Role of Negro ministers - how effective. Where, how trained? Concerned with civil rights?

10. Intergroup Experiences

    A. Young People
    B. Adults

    How get information around, and who do it

11. Role of women

12. Other

V. Available resources
   1. agencies listed -- others

VI. Next Steps
   1. Distribution of findings

   2. Further Recommendations to rural consultants for consideration at August meeting

      1. Stating current needs
      2. New areas overlooked or omitted

EATON'S EMINENCE BOND U.S.A.

CONFIDENTIAL:
Not for Publication

SOUTH CAROLINA REPORT

CONSULTATION ON HUMAN RELATIONS PROGRAMING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Meeting of South Carolina Leaders
Penn Community Services, Inc.
Frogmore, S. C.
July 22-23, 1960

In mid-May a group of consultants - specialists in rural economics, sociology, and human relations - met at Penn Center for the first of two sessions to discuss problems and programs relating to human relations work in the rural South. Their job was to formulate ideas for this type of programing - suggestions for South Carolina, but with the specific intent that eventually they might also be of use in other "black belt" ~~states~~ areas. At the conclusion of their meeting they expressed the desire to have a group of key South Carolina people - representatives of the group that would implement any program - review their conclusions and make any additions or corrections which they felt should be included in the final report.

On July 22 and 23, twenty-three leaders of South Carolina met at Penn Center to do this. Their discussion included problems and possible programing and implementation in the areas of registration and voting, library, welfare, and agricultural services, education (facilities and desegregation), job training and employment.

To encourage public awareness of the conditions that exist, and to lay the groundwork for later action, the primary specific recommendation of the group was the publication of a pamphlet that would show various conditions which affect the lives of Negro and white citizens in South Carolina. It was urged that this be a simple presentation of fact, without editorialization, and that it point up favorable situations as well as deficient ones. Education and

employment were specifically mentioned for treatment.

"Is there a simple piece of literature which points out the disparities? Seems to me that is a first step. It would not say anything about integration - just point out the disparities."

"Do we fully utilize the element of exposé? Sometimes we have information but we keep it under a bushel too long and in so doing we play into the hands of state leaders who want the rest of the nation to feel all is well."

"What the South needs is a picture of itself, and one less defensive."

Aside from the educating job done by this publication, it was felt that more information needed to be researched and made available before intelligent programs can be undertaken. Some of the areas where this might be done are:

1. Employment of Negroes, especially in federal jobs and other tax-supported agencies.

2. Education: a comparison of college courses offered to Negro and white students, particularly in scientific, technical, and professional fields.

3. Health: hospital facilities available to Negro and white; nursing and medical training available for Negroes; extent of representation in professional associations of doctors and nurses.

4. Libraries: where are facilities integrated; comparison of facilities where separate.

5. Recreation: a survey of facilities available to Negro and white in cities, towns, and rural areas.

"In my county, funds are available for recreation but they are not allocated on an equal basis to Negroes and whites. Where we have not asked for the money, we haven't got it. This is something we are going to have to tackle from every angle we can."

The following agencies might help in making surveys:

1. Cooperation between the social science departments of private Negro colleges.

2. Professional teachers' organization (in the field of education)

3. Fraternal societies; Congress of Parent-Teacher Associations

4. American Friends Service Committee

A specific area where inequities between the races needs attention is in the administration of affairs and in the disbursement of tax monies affecting Negroes. There is almost no Negro representation on committees and boards such as:

1. County and state agricultural committees allocating payments and subsidies

2. County welfare boards

3. Local development boards formed to attract industries

4. Local committees of the White House Conferences on children and youth, education, and the aging.

"It seems to me that the State of South Carolina has not thought in terms of the state as a whole."

Other areas which received specific attention were:

1. Education
   a. Buildings generally good, but often laboratory equipment and books for libraries totally inadequate

   b. Teachers often fear loss of job, and therefore have less freedom to teach effectively

   c. Communities should not neglect pressing for equality of facilities while they are pushing for integration

"Guidance is a greater necessity in Negro schools than in white ones...Fear and insecurity affects what is taught...It is a vicious circle. Poor teachers give poor students."

"We should continue to do all we can in our localities from the standpoint of meeting educational needs wherever they are. There are many areas where integration will not answer the needs. We should work toward integration, yes, but at the same time we should work within the framework we have."

"I think somehow or other we are going to have to get to individuals. For a long time I have felt that this is our greatest weakness. I would like to see some of us get to teachers. If you are a good teacher, people don't throw you away. How can we liberate them from fear?"

2. Registration and voting

   a. In most counties the problem is not one of overt prevention or refusal of registration privilege; however, there is widespread apathy and a certain amount of fear based on reprisals which have taken place.

   b. Use existing organizations to increase the use of the ballot, rather than setting up a new agency.

      "I think a job can be done through groups already formed. We should utilize such groups as school associations, church conferences, fraternal organizations. Lift it above the token announcement level."

      "In the last analysis, the only way you can reach the hard core of people is to go out and knock on doors. People must be constantly reminded and constantly encouraged."

3. Agriculture

   a. Problem of increasing effectiveness of extension work, particularly the circulation of information

      "Negroes lack long-range capital for farming on the scale required by the times. The young men who might "let the word become flesh" have left the farms and the state. You can't run to New York and run a farm in South Carolina."

      "What about the problems of managing a complicated paper program which farmers must handle now? Are there still problems as far as the basic tools of education are concerned?"

The following suggestions were made concerning the future of the Final Report of the consultants:

1. That two written reports be drawn up:

   a. a strategic blueprint, for distribution to agencies and individuals interested in putting the Report into action

   b. a popular version of the work of the consultants made available for popular distribution

2. Working agencies in South Carolina will be called upon to join in the task of implementing the Final Report. It is hoped that Penn Community Services can be instrumental in bringing such groups together for this job.

   "I think the recommendations in the Preliminary Report fit the shoe exactly -- especially the need for discovering new leadership."

"The white South has always tried to keep the Negro irresponsible. The Negro who permits himself to be irresponsible is playing into the hands of the conservative white South."

NOTES ON RURAL CONSULTATION
August 19 - 21, 1960

Penn Center -- Frogmore, South Carolina

Paul Rilling, chairman of the Consultation, began the meeting with a summary of the scope of the study under way and the developments to date. This is the third in a planned series of consultations out of which it is hoped can be learned what can be done to improve human relations in South Carolina. Out of the May meeting a Preliminary Report was issued. A group of South Carolina leaders met at Penn on July 22-23 to study the Preliminary Report and give their suggestions. A "South Carolina Report" summarized their discussion.

RILLING: The job facing us is rather clear and rather difficult. We are supposed to react to the two reports, to lay whatever plans we deem wise for follow-up and implementation, to draw up from these concepts and recommendations some specifics. The May consultation was exploratory; this one, it is hoped, will relate to implementation and specifics.

Next the Suggested Agenda was approved.

The chairman called for a consideration of the Preliminary Report of the May meeting, asking if it represented the thinking of the group and if there were any second thoughts. COLEMAN said that at the bottom of page 1, Preliminary Report, he thought the term "metropolitan" should be substituted for "urban", so that the statement would read that according to 1950 census there were only three metropolitan areas in the state -- rather than "urban."

Then followed some comments on the South Carolina Report.

RILLING noted that there was no reaction to the plan suggested for field workers on voting and registration. GOMILLION wondered if it was because of a suspicion of outsiders working on such matters, but DABBS said that he did not detect any such feeling in the July meeting; that this matter was discussed but not stressed in the report. SICELOFF noted that NAACP has drawn on its national workers in registration campaigns in this state, with some success. He said that he thought there was no real conflict between the May and July meetings on this matter.

SPEARMAN: If we still think this idea of intensive work is good, I would like us to think in terms of implementing a program right here in Beaufort County that might be something of a pilot project. These workers might focus on registration and voting, but it is conceivable that they might do work of other types as well. After November, there might not be the same aura around registration and voting. I think we could work intensively in a few places on stepping up the participation of people in their communities.

COX raised a question about the use of the term "black belt" states in the first paragraph of the South Carolina Report. FLEMING said that this referred to places where the old plantation belt has a preponderance of political influence -- mainly in parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina and Georgia. Someone said the term "black belt areas" would be more acceptable than "states."

GOMILLION said that he was pleasantly surprised that as much consideration was given to the matter of research. "I thought this group would be more concerned with action programs."

RILLING: There was greater interchange in July of specific experience. DABBS: They had their own communities in mind, apparently, and could bring in details which we didn't. RILLING: They were

more specific in discussion or problems and more general in discussion of solutions. SICELOFF mentioned that a good deal of time was spent in comparing varying standards through the state on matters such as welfare payments. SPEARMAN: I am wondering if this might not suggest the need at the community level of greater understanding of these governmental agencies and the services they offer. I thought it reflected the lack of a good public relations job in some of these agencies.

FLEMING: I think we are making a false distinction between doing something and finding out things. What Mr. Gomillion calls research is action. If you find out that industries with government contracts are discriminating against Negroes and put these facts to work, this is action. You are finding the facts so that you can apply leverage. This is doing something. What you try to do is to invoke community power or community conscience or national conscience. It is a question of what kind of effect it is likely to have, and how soon.

COLEMAN; The thing that struck me was the rather considerable emphasis on disparities rather than specific work toward integration as such. This emphasis seemed heavier than in the May meeting.

SICELOFF: A good deal of emphasis was put on encouraging public awareness of conditions, as mentioned at the bottom of page 1. (SC Report.)

FLEMING: It is a fact that in Georgia there are two quite different groups who have independently conceived documentation of inequalities in schools for Negroes and whites because they felt that the insistence that they were virtually equal was one of the biggest escape hatches. One was a Negro group and one was a white one -- the League of Women Voters. They arrived at the same conclusions independently.

FLEMING: The thinking of the Georgia Negro group is that if we are realistic, we must recognize that integration is going to affect only a small percentage of Negro children. You can't just concentrate all your attention on the integration situation and forget about all the other children who are going to be educated separately.

SPEARMAN: A man in this state took this point of view, and I heard him taken to task. He is the only person that I have heard of the moderate group willing to do this. Personally, I think it is very realistic in a state like South Carolina.

FLEMING: People have to work at the level where they are best qualified. In Georgia the teachers feel they are pretty well hamstrung, but can work at inequalities.

SOLOMON: That is one difference in the two states. In South Carolina, if you are a moderate, the militants give you Hail Columbia. I am sorry that Ruby Hurley isn't here. I wish that someone could get to her and point out that pointing out disparities helps. Sometime ago I told a group of leaders that if we are going to improve anything in the school system, we have to improve both white and Negro schools. In Georgia you have the support of a large lay group; in South Carolina, you do not.

DABBS: I have the strong impression that the group that met here in July were militant, but they hardly raised the question of desegregation. They were realistic, and they were for correcting inequalities.

SPEARMAN: Would you think that possibly the more moderate group in South Carolina simply isn't articulate? Our best organized and most articulate group is really the militant group.

SOLOMON: I have a study on students enrolled in freshman courses in the state. It indicates that there are no courses in textiles available to Negro students. I met with some people and told them about this and suggested that they requested the courses. They said, "What do we want to do that for? By the time we get that done, we'll have the schools desegregated."

FLEMING: Some people feel their role is primarily challenging segregation, and others don't feel they are in position to do this, but are concerned about day-to-day disparities. One reason Clarendon County was one of the original cases was that the disparities were so glaring. It seems to me that both the people in the front line who are organizing for integration, and those who feel that their public role is a different one are both served by the publicizing of disparities.

JEAN FAIRFAX: I would be interested in knowing what the reaction has been to "A Second Look at Atlanta."

FLEMING: The reaction was very good. The effect on both the Negro and white groups can be seen. When the students stated their case on the sit-ins in a full-page ad in the paper, they based their facts on this publication.

FAIRFAX: I thought it was an excellent statement;;;If an effort of this sort would come out, would it have the support of the militant Negro leaders?

SOLOMON: I was saying no, but I am encouraged to hear this. Personally, I say that there would be support from the militant group. Palmer, what would you gather?

PALMER: I gathered this. There is a feeling now that this thing of human relations is important. I think a lot of alleged

leaders in South Carolina do recognize this, but they think that nothing will be gained by going to these different facilities and making a request. I wonder if we are not having a conflict of interest.

SOLOMON: Maybe if we follow through with these studies we can find some persons who will follow through. We haven't been able to get the PTA organization to do it.

DABBS: The practical problem before us, as I understand it, is how do we get this kind of information we are after -- to what degree by paid workers and to what degree from the organizations. It would seem to me that the militant Negro leadership is confused on this point. They say, what is the use of bringing these facts to the public? Yet all the sit-in demonstrations have as their first object the stirring of the conscience of the white South -- to let the whites see in an object lesson how unfair it is. And it is this same militant leadership which is backing the sit-ins.

COX: I feel personally that the various documentations made by SRC and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare did much to put these questions before the white conscience of the South. But in the documentation of inqualities, is it not possible to document problems which have very little implication for desegregation. Leaving out schools, there are dozens of areas of inequality besides schools. Is it not possible to call some of these problems to the attention of the white community?

FAIRFAX: Perhaps this can be very easily discussed in general. Actually the agenda items talk about a variety of research projects, and they would vary considerably from the standpoint of action. For example, in getting more information on employment of Negroes in new industries coming in, the research itself might be a type

of action program -- not just saying that all of the Negroes are employed as janitors, but it would be deeper and more analytical.

SOLOMON: Mr. Dabbs gave us an answer. The sit-in is direct and of short term duration. I think we look at the school situation as a long process, and too long to do it through pointing out inequalities; this has been done a long time. The sit-in is short, direct; we can see it; it will soon end. If we could find something in education and employment that is more direct and short, we could get support.

COX: I don't think this kind of fact-finding always takes too long.

SICELOFF: It is interesting what Mr. Solomon said about the moderate Negro -- yet there are so few desegregation suits pending.

SOLOMON: That is the thing that puzzles me. The group wasn't interested in asking for courses in textiles for Negroes, yet they had no students applying for them at the white institutions.

DABBS: I don't think there is any problem in our minds as to the value of research. We are trying to offer a plan that will work. It is my chief concern to offer the Negro group some clear objectives to fight for. Always in the background is the question, "To what degree can you expect a Negro group to take hold?" Jean is probably right; they will take hold of some more than others. We may have to find out.

FLEMING: I don't know an agency in the business that doesn't believe in the use of action-directed fact-finding.

RILLING: Both the May and the July reports suggested fact-finding in the area of Negro employment, and both emphasized the areas of federal and state employment. How can this be implemented, and by whom?

FLEMING: What done by whom is likely to have some effect? where is the "pay dirt?"

FAIRFAX: This is where you need a vigorous local leadership. Any effort to broaden employment depends on real civic concern and participation. You have to be sure there is a group to follow up, or the research might get out of date.

RILLING: Are there groups that would use this kind of information?

SOLOMON: Yes.

DABBS: Could we name the cities in the state where the Negroes have enough influence to bring pressure to bear?

SPEARMAN: Would this be one place where Beaufort could bring pressure?

SICELOFF: I think it would be tried.

SPEARMAN: Described effort of local NAACP chapter with municipal government in Columbia. There are a lot of people with interest who could do the job, but are doing so many other things they don't have time to follow through.

FAIRFAX: You remember we said in the May meeting that we were going to find leaders with special projects in mind. Would it be possible to go into areas where there is a particular project in mind?

SOLOMON: This is a big job; it isn't a little job. An executive from General Electric was in my office today; wanted to know why no Negroes in the South are enrolled in their in-service training program. He says that the plant at Irmo is ready to start such a program. Municipal employment is one phase and private employment is another. In my opinion, it would help if we could get the studies done in three areas. We have to get people to go to certain industries; people who will apply.

RILLING: Can we start with federal-impacted employment? That seems to be the consensus.

FLEMING (In answer to a question): The fact-finding on "Second Look at Atlanta" was done by some younger faculty members of Atlanta University. They weren't people who were carrying the ball in ten other things. I would like to raise a question as to what potential there is in the colleges.

GOMILLION: One factor would be whether there are personnel in the colleges willing to do it. Some are interested in "pure research," and not in action-oriented research. Second would be the degree of freedom which faculty members in the colleges would have. I think some have more than they want to believe they have. Third, how much time the faculty members would have, and whether there would be any advanced students who would have time to help.

In some places, the action and investigation are combined in one person. Where that situation exists, it is much more likely that we could get this done by the college. In Alabama, some research was initiated because of a desire to develop an action program....I think that the private colleges would be in a better position than the state colleges.

FLEMING: The real question would be to explore the possibility of activating some of these colleges to do this kind of work.

GOMILLION: Sometimes these persons can draw in assistance from persons who are not connected with the college. In Alabama, some persons providing data are working in action programs, and have the time to work under the supervision of a person who knows how to conduct the investigation.

RILLING: Through what channels could we ascertain whether this could be done, and under what leadership.

GOMILLION: It seems to me the thing to do would be to get from Mr. Solomon some names of persons in the private colleges.

Then we could inquire of them as to their availability and interest, and then see if they would be willing to undertake the job.

RILLING: Is Solomon's group the logical one to identify such persons?

SOLOMON: I was wondering if we could find out who were the sociology and economics teachers.

SICELOFF: It was suggested that one person have chage of writing this. I am wondering if that one person might not be necessary in getting this thing going anyway - getting behind the private colleges, etc.

FAIRFAX: Here again you run into a problem. If you ask people to do something very tenuous, they either don't do it or won't be able to comprehend the idea. I think we have to refine our recommendations. Is there a section in the state where some merit employment effort might have some degree of success? This might boil down to one or two communities. If so, should we do some research, and what kind? For instance, we have used teams of students, one summer in Greensboro and one summer in Durham. They used a questionnaire which had been drafted by some persons in North Carolina College, tied in with an emphasis we were making on the Durham community. We had a plan for how the information was going to be used. When we went to the students, they knew that their efforts were not going to be wasted. Before you get your university people involved to the point where you ask them to take part in a research project, you have to get them to know about follow-through. I would suggest narrowing the project to one or two communities.

COLEMAN: Each of these areas is different. Under libraries, the research job would be very simple. The public tax-supported angle comes in there. It seems different in the case of employment, than in a public facility.

GOMILLION: I presume someone should be in the state of South Carolina. What about someone at the Penn Center?

SICELOFF: I should think it would be someone in the central part of the state.

SPEARMAN: In 1954 in Spartanburg there was a group that was red-hot. At the time, we wrote Tartt Bell and he said they had money but could not find the personnel.....Some of us know that the secretaries of the chambers of commerce initiated studies. Clyde Barrington tells us that the man now heading our state development board was formerly in North Carolina and has a good attitude -- Mr. Harper. It seems to me it would be a good idea to talk to Mr. Harper. The present secretary of the state chamber of commerce was placed on the committee that started to make such studies, when they got cold feet.

SOLOMON (to Jean fairfax): Would you favor your agency as supervising such a study?

FAIRFAX: We have worked with some active local community groups./ SOLOMON: If Courtney, Mrs. Spearman and I got some folk together would you meet with us?

FAIRFAX: We might begin to make some suggestions as to how a project could be narrowed down.

RILLING: Would you be in a position possibly to come in and carry through such a project?

FAIRFAX: This depends on some projects we have in mind for which we do not have the money.

SICELOFF: At the Gatlinburg Conference of the Civil Rights Commission, there was a strong recommendation that ~~the~~ surveys be made in each state.

RILLING: Asked about the role of the S. C. Advisory Committee.

SICELOFF: We have set up committees but they have not initiated studies. RILLING asked if there was a possibility that the Committee could spearhead such a study. Siceloff said they do not have any funds with which to operate. The chairman of the sub-committee, a minister from Sumter, would be open to the idea, but there is a question as to whether he could get it done.

RILLING: Does this take money?

SICELOFF: To be effective, don't you have to have someone who is paid, who will work to get the agencies to cooperate?

SPEARMAN: I agree with Jean Fairfax. Where you have a general but unorganized type of interest, I don't think you can hope for anything but a modest effort.

RILLING: Councils on human relations have done some surveys of this kind.

DABBS: It seems to me that the Council on Human Relations is the logical place for this work to center, but it seems to me the only thing we could do would be to draw up a plan that would call for the service of another person, and try to get the money.

FAIRFAX asked what is the most industrialized community in S. C., and the answer was, the Greenville-Spartanburg area.

FAIRFAX: If the Southern Regional Council and the Service Committee and other groups in this field were in a position to supply some advice, is there someone who could get together a group of people in Greenville or Spartanburg who might in advance of such a meeting gather some simple basic information?

SPEARMAN: Mrs. Herbin led an entire session at the State Conference of the NAACP, and Mr. Beck of the Starling High School has some sort of activity moving. The head of the sociology department of the woman's section of Furman made some sort of simple study. Also, the Council on Human Relations had asked the United Fund to assist, and it had refused, because they had asked for a study of only Negro employment, and it was felt it should be for both.

FAIRFAX: I think we need to find a way of building up a small group in these communities, to take responsibility in that area.

RILLING: In summary, there will be pulled together in two or three South Carolina communities those persons of interest who will meet with a skilled person and try to set up within their group some machinery for follow-through.

GOMILLION asked if the Urban League has an office in S.C. The answer was no, but there is the possibility of assistance from the Atlanta office.

* ADJOURNMENT of Friday Night session *

Saturday morning

Rilling; It was agreed that the S. C. folks here would consult on the convening of interested groups in two or three urban type centers in South Carolina, and they would be furnished with outside consultative help.

COX: On this matter of employment, South Carolina is still a rural state. I think it would be well, after the results of the 1959 agricultural census have been tabulated, to get someone at Clemson who could provide us with an analysis of the material, as it relates to people.. People at Clemson might do that without any reference to race. We might have to wait until after the election

to see what the national administration policy will be with relation to low-income farmers.

COLEMAN: I heard the other day that some of the reports were already out. I have not seen them.

FAIRFAX: Would it be a good idea as we go along to indicate where we might want to make some recommendations to Penn? It seems to me in this particular discussion about employment the whole project could be done so much better if there were a staff person working full-time for a short period of time to discover some new people or some potentially interested people who are not already over committed and over-worked....What we want to see happening is the finding of people who are not just the few who are already doing the work.

If Penn could go ahead with this idea of field workers, and if one of the first things would be to spend some time in one of the counties we spoke of last night, discovering and motivating some new leadership, this might make all the difference.

SPEARMAN: I would like to relate this suggestion of field workers to this suggestion of Gene Cox. That interests me more than any other single thing. Here Penn is, in the low countri where we have so many displaced agricultural workers, under-employment, and so many problems. I think he has put his finger on a very unique role for Penn, in the light of this agricultural census and any people in the state who can analyze it - plus any emerging federal policy.

DABBS: We seem to agree that it would be a good thing if a trained man at Clemson or the University would do this kind of thing - interpret the census - but who will persuade the man? Could we approach George Aull and get his reaction?

RILLING: We will ask Courtney to consult with Dr. Aull on this. Let's go back to the May suggestion of field workers.

SPEARMAN: I was actually hoping that some knowledgable people could work out a program, that the facilities at Penn could be used, and the field worker might recruit.

COLEMAN: What about the question of whether Penn wants to be a statewide agency or whether its better role is a regional one within the state.

SICELOFF: Described some activities already carried on at state level, such as conferences on voting and human relations.... I think the trustees do have an interest on the state level. The question would be whether or not we can do an intensive local program and do a state job at the same time.

RILLING: Would it be our wish to see active in South Carolina a professional staff person, on a one-year basis perhaps, and if so, would Penn be the logical place for him to be centered?

SPEARMAN: I think first we should find a unique and significant need that we could meet. If there were an organization such as Penn focusing on the problems of the plantation belt, this has tremendous significance for the state.

COLEMAN: It seems to me the most appropriate role for a community center is for a fairly local area, but whatever a local organization did would have state impact. Of course Penn is a conference center, and in that area, it can serve state organizations.

RILLING: What would you see as a more appropriate agency?

COLEMAN: That is the question.

DABBS: The suggestion was made at a meeting of Penn trustees of working toward a situation in which Penn would attempt to build here in this area an active community working for self-improvement. Then, at the conferences Penn is having, those who come could study and observe as they wished this community program at Penn. Penn's efforts, beyond holding the conferences, would be building this community and discovering methods for building it.

GOMILLION: If there is any possibility of getting a full-time professional person to come it, it might be possible to consider such a person being stationed in Columbia. This person could supervise and direct this whole section of fact-finding, utilizing persons who could provide short-term assistance.

RILLING: He might not be attached to anyone.

JONES: Isn't the problem more one of sponsorship rather than place? If you are going to ask for money, you have to have a sponsoring organization.

SPEARMAN suggested Wright Spears, president of Columbia College, as possibly being interested in cooperating. DABBS agreed. Later, it was brought out in discussion that if the program were based at Columbia College, the staff person would have to be a white person. If based at a private Negro college, the staff person could be either Negro or white.

RILLING: Is it general consensus that such a professional person would make a contribution?

SICELOFF: It would seem ti me that he could, if he could carry on over-all research as well as work in communities.

FLEMING: This begins to sound a little like the functions of an organization's director of research.

RILLING: And a field worker. We may be talking about two persons.

RILLING: WE are now saying that he would coordinate the fact-finding effort, locating what talent might be available at private colleges.

SPEARMAN: I do think we have in the saddle a governor and some people who would be impressed by some economic facts.

FLEMING: How short-term would this be?

RILLING: It seems to me we are moving in this direction -- (1) Penn Center be encouraged to follow through with its own pilot effort; and (2) that we try to secure the services of a person who would coordinate a state fact-finding effort.

GOMILLION: I think in the long run it would be much more economical to get this full-time person.

FAIRFAX: We are not talking about just research and fact-finding; we are really talking about discovering the potential for programing, so there isn't this sharp distinction. In many of these areas a person is really trying to discover not only facts about a situation, but also people, and how some effort can be successful. This means you have to try some things.

YOUNG: You have to find a person. This person will be able to find certain things, and won't be able to do certain other things. Could we decide the things we would like to have done -- then get a person and let him do whatever he could?

COLEMAN: One suggestion is that Penn Community Services have another full-time worker, and that some state agency such as the Council of Human Relations have another worker.

FLEMING: What kind of research and fact-finding is going to accomplish anything. I wonder if we could run through these suggestions and talk about what use these facts might be put to. I have a feeling that this is not so much talent-scouting as it is a matter of communication. Once you get the facts, where are your targets?

FLEMING (continued); This is as much as a fact-finder can do. Other organizations are going to have to come in at that stage. Could we run through the list quickly as to what kind of facts we are talking about?

SPEARMAN: Let's start with the need for more work opportunities for people coming out of the educational institutions. This affects both whites and Negroes, but Negroes more. Many young people are leaving the state.

JONES: I think it is going to be difficult to get a good fact-finder who can start using these facts.

SPEARMAN: It seems to me that all of us here could work with such a person -- we have a very wide reach of contacts. We could help to put such facts to work.

FLEMING: What kind of action is this fact-finding directed to? In employment, what would a staff person do?

FAIRFAX: I think such a person would want to find out whether the industries were nationally or privately owned; whether they had government contracts; what kinds of workers it needs; the relationship to public schools; what kind of training is available through the schools or other channels. Look at the white schools as well as Negro schools, to see whether there are training opportunities available at public expense. Look at vocational guidance, to see whether information gets into the Negro schools particularly. Would want to get some information about under-employment; about persons not being employed because of discrimination.

COLEMAN: What would be the unit for study?

FAIRFAX: I am speaking now about the possibility of a study related to an area which serves a given industrial area. Is there an industrial complex in South Carolina which draws its workers from

a particular geographical area?.....This information could be gathered fairly quickly. Once brought together, then a group of interested people might talk about how they would follow up in terms of visits to employers, meetings with parents; might find out whether this particular area would be a good location for a merit employment program. ...This is both research and community work. This is what AFSC did in Houston.

FLEMING: Is it your thought here that this staff person is actually gathering these facts? We originally thought about having someone to stimulate and supervise.

FAIRFAX: I should think some of the fact-finding could be done by local people. It would have to be directed by someone who could orient them...You might go to a college and say, would you be willing to make a study of vocational aspirations of young people in Greenville?

COX: Another problem close to this is the loss of potential employment because of drop-outs in school.

FLEMING: A good bit has been done piecemeal on these subjects, with varying attempts to put the facts to work. I should think that it would be a fairly simple matter to try to find the prototypes of useful factfinding efforts in this field, and use that as a short cut. Let's suppose we want an agenda of inequalities, such as "A Second Look at Atlanta." Perhaps the use of that booklet in communities in South Carolina could encourage those people.

COLEMAN: The Kentucky Council on Human Relations has been having a workshop this summer for vocational counselers to talk about this question: what happens to graduates, and what ought to happen. Maybe out of this would come some findings on techniques or personnel

that could be used in a South Carolina version of this.

FLEMING: This person could poke at SRC and other agencies. ....I am only suggesting that the precedent is the shortest method -- the easiest way to translate activity from one area to another.

spearman: What I consider a basic problem in South Carolina is the distinction between the militants and the moderates, and what to do about the split that keeps us from getting strength.

COLEMAN: Is it real or imaginary?

FAIRFAX: Are we saying that we will only be able to go ahead with this fact-finding if we could find a way of putting a full-time staff person on it?

RILLING: We are saying this would be the best way to do it. What would be the alternative?

YOUNG (WILMER): It seems to me that this situation in South Carolina calls for a staff person for a considerable length of time, because this kind of thing isn't being donw in the state.

SPEARMAN: We don't have a single college in the state identified with serving the needs of our lay groups.

RILLING: Would it be possible that there are persons at Clemson or other centers who might take this on part-time?

SICELOFF: Told of the interest of Mrs. Alethia Worthy of Claflin College (Orangeburg), who attended the meeting of July leaders. Her husband is chairman of social science dept. at Claflin; she spoke as though he might be willing to cooperate in a fact-finding program. MRS. SPEARMAN felt that Claflin was a good possibility as a place to base the program.

RILLING: Who would apply for the money and supervise this person?

GOMILLION: What about SRC asking for the money and allocating it to South Carolina, assuring the donor that that agency would give it to S. C.

FLEMING: It is one thing to offer support and another thing to receive the grant. Whoever receives the grant is responsible for the project. If we did it this way, it would become an SRC project. It would have to, if we raise the money.

GOMILLION: We in Alabama would be very glad to work with a person who is directing this type of research, at no expense to the Council. It would be mutually beneficial. Starting this year, we are going to be working intensively on something similar to this for the state of Alabama. For the first year or two we are going to be occupied with assembling the material available; later making it available for community programs. In education, we took the report of the State Superintendent of Education and analyzed it has to racial differences. In some instances, some of the people in the local communities took that brief report and brought it to the attention of key officials. This is to be done in the health area, library facilities, etc. If a similar effort is being made in South Carolina, we in Alabama might be able to profit considerably, and it might be possible to interest someone in Georgia. We might work in similar projects in several of the states.

JONES: If we start spreading this too much, I think we will get bogged down and slowed up. If we could get this done on a state basis, I think it would go faster.

RILLING: Might Claflin serve as a center for such an effort?

SPEARMAN: President Manning would be cooperative. Both Claflin College and Voorhees College have the personnel. Sherman Webster of Voorhees has just gotten a degree in adult education.

Then followed a discussion as to how an approach to Claflin College should be made. It was agreed that MRS. SPEARMAN would set up an appointment with President Manning of Claflin College, joined by "whatever persons seem advisable". PaulRilling and Courtney Siceloff were asked to plan this approach with Alice Spearman.

SOLOMON: Would an organization that hasn't a history of such projects be successful in getting funds?

FLEMING: I think they might. Foundations like to think they are stimulating new activities; feel this is an opportunity to get something more going in the field.

FAIRFAX: I think I would have some question as to whether the college should have an advisory committee, not having had the experience of doing this kind of thing before. A sub-committee made up of types such as those around this table.

YOUNG: What is the relationship of this staff member to the college?

RILLING: The college would be hiring him, and the advisory committee might meet from time to time to give advice.

JONES: In Greenville, S. C. recently you had activity in connection with the library. I am wondering if there is something that could be done that would be of immediate help in resolving this... Does SRC have information?

FLEMING: We have tried to keep a tabulation of libraries that have desegregated and this kind of thing. RILLING: I think SRC could pull the information together if some in South Carolina needed it quick.

SICELOFF: What about finding out how many Negroes are on boards?

RILLING: What about the role of Penn Center as a pilot effort? Do we want to go into detail as to what this effort should encompass? (Referred to South Carolina Report, page 4.)

SICELOFF: I think we first talked about registration and voting, but this should be expanded...(Told of high incidence of worms in lower part of county as health problem) I can see quite a place for such an intensive job to be done, not only here but in adjoining counties...and in Beaufort County, working not only on St. Helena but in more remote areas. I think it is a job that needs doing.

GOMILLION: I was interested in the interest being placed on health and registration. I was listening for some emphasis on economics and housing. In the rural communities, there is still pretty widespread inadequate housing. There is the possibility of developing some sort of self-help program on housing.

COLEMAN: Isn't Beaufort ~~really~~ relatively a high-income county?

SICELOFF: Yes, but the cash income is based on a military type of employment, which is unstable.

SPEARMAN: This is the point at which people who are knowledgable on rural economics might work on this. Economics is the focus, but this affects the political thinking.

COLEMAN: Working on the worms as a health problem might be a good starting point because it would be non-controversial.

RILLING: What plans does the Penn Center have for implementing these emphases?

SICELOFF: The Penn trustees will meet to consider the recommendations of this group.

FAIRFAX: I think there is a danger that one might get so

involved in a welfare area that you remain within a segregated area indefinitely...I would be concerned if the Center became almost exclusively involved in improving the lot of the Negro in a segregated society.

FLEMING: Is it fair to ask Courtney what the prospects are for changing the pattern in Beaufort County? What are the realistic objections?

SICELOFF: I think few officials are open to desegregation. I think, though, that there is strong Negro leadership here; Negroes are on the United Fund, the State Democratic Committee, etc.

COLEMAN: It seems to me from the whole trend of discussion that these two purposes may not need to have such a sharp distinction. I see a connection between the welfare thing and the civil rights area. It seems to me there would have to be a welfare and health program, but there is also a place for a program of community consciousness, voting, civil rights, which might sometimes be directed toward desegregation and sometimes not.

SPEARMAN: We are lacking the connection between community problems and solutions and voting. If this could be demonstrated, it would help the divided people....(She spoke of the need for work with young people.)

FAIRFAX: It would seem to me that an important next step would be jobs in government - county offices and federal installations. I would think that some activities directed toward this kind of effort would have a bearing on motivation. What motivates kids is seeing something that they thought Negroes couldn't do.

SICELOFF: There is a real place for that in this county.

JONES: How much is the sit-ins reflected locally with the high school people? In North Carolina, I think our leadership for the next ten years will come from the "discontented young people."

FAIRFAX: What would be the possibility of having a "first look at Beaufort County?" ...Establish some priorities. First a self-survey; and then concentrate on certain areas.

SICELOFF: This might be a good project for the local human relations council.

SOLOMON: Because of the armed services here, Beaufort is the logical place to do this.

SPEARMAN: I wonder if there is much out-migration here and if the situation in these low-country counties were such to hope for some study of out-migration and the basic economic problems.

SOLOMON: What about the population increase in Beaufort County? SICELOFF: This has been mainly military personnel.

Then followed a discussion of the off-base school located near the Marine Air Base, and the possibilities offered for integration. It was mentioned that a Negro marine had been transferred when he attempted to enroll his children inthe school. FLEMING said that any time you can prove something like this, an investigation will be made at the national level.

* END OF SATURDAY MORNING SESSION *

Saturday Afternoon

RILLING; Began the meeting with a summary of the discussion thus far. In the plan to approach Claflin College about becoming a center for the fact-finding and research, he asked, What is our alternative if Claflin refuses?

COLEMAN: It seems to me that if they refuse, the Council on Human Relations might have the responsibility for following through.

SPEARMAN: What about Columbia College or Voorhees?

JONES: I would hate to put it at a place where you could not be impartial in hiring.

SPEARMAN: Claflin has a bi-racial faculty...I would like to see the South Carolina people express an interest to meet and decide on next steps, in case this falls through.

Discussion on voting and registration

SPEARMAN said the Southern Conference Education Fund has a project with four students and a director, working in different counties, on registration. RILLING asked if we feel that all is being done in South Carolina that can be, with existing resources.

SOLOMON: It is needed. I think we need some new faces, but who is going to find them?

JONES: In our state most of this work is being done by the ministers and the churches.

SPEARMAN: There is a terrific job in getting some information into some sealed areas.

FLEMING: The FBI can go into other places where questions are raised, as they did in McCormick County.

FAIRFAX: I don't think you can have a good voter registration project out of the framework of some more basic citizenship education program. In this particular area or nearby, would there be the possibility of some kind of project in greater depth, thinking of the kinds of preparation people need in order to take advantage of an intensive effort of a few people brought in from the outside.

SOLOMON: If we knew what happened between the meetings and the poll, we would have the answer....Percentage of Negro voting in Beaufort County is high.

SPEARMAN: The high percentage of home ownership has considerable bearing on it.

GOMILLION: Did the running of Leroy Browne for office stimulate voting. (yes.) Would it help to stimulate other Negroes to run for office in other localities?

RILLING raised the question of access to peripheral facilities, referring to page 5, top of page, of the Preliminary Report.

GOMILLION mentioned municipal bus transportation and health facilities as possible areas of less resistance.

FLEMING: It is a relatively simple matter to probe on these things; often it has not been done. Nowadays, unless a group is prepared to push it, with legislation if necessary, it is not likely to reach a goal.

FAIRFAX: Does Voorhees think of work in the community in terms of equal access? Could they ever develop something like the Tuskegee civic action?

SPEARMAN & SOLOMON: We can't expect too much there. SOLOMON mentioned family life institutes at State College and at Voorhees as of possible value.

Use of Federal Leverage

GOMILLION: I think it is possible to get more service out of some of these federal commissions if we provide some of them with first-hand and entirely documented information. Some of the work of both the '57 and '60 civil rights acts grew out of the materials which we sent up from Alabama. We feel that we have pretty good communication now between ourselves and about twelve congressmen.

RILLING: Our research effort would feed into this, but we need to establish continuing contact.

FLEMING: There may be things that may be done with the new administration coming in.

FAIRFAX: Would the Palmetto Education Association ever be interested in a special effort with Junior and high school students to prepare them for applying for federal jobs? Could we ever see this being done?

SOLOMON: The business education teachers are working on this.

SICELOFF: The local employment office says no Negro has ever taken the exam given for typing.

FAIRFAX: This is why I think you have to start early.

SOLOMON: I think in the next few years we will have some ready to take the test.

GOMILLION: Is there any study of vocational or occupational trends? Is this lack of successful achievement due to relative endeavors in the field of study, or to a lack of appreciation of facilities?

SOLOMON: In South Carolina you have two extremes, the fairly intelligent and the non-intelligent. If they finish high school, they leave and go somewhere else. The bright ones go to college and don't come back.

RILLING: Is there any group not presently involved that could be encouraged?

SOLOMON: Mentioned the visit of the GE representative about in-service training. Hope to get some high school students into the program.

SICELOFF: Doesn't this figure into our survey of employment?

FLEMING: One thing that has been talked about in Atlanta is to get some real, live federal employees to talk to some of these students so that it might make a difference...(Questions were raised as to how many Negro FBI men there are; also State policemen.)

SPEARMAN: I found that many of the Negro schools do not have the contacts to get the right people for "career days".

RILLING raised a question about a suggested study of vocational guidance. SOLOMON pointed out that there is only one full-time person engaged in guidance work with Negro schools, and about forty persons doing this work with white schools. In many cases the principal of the Negro schools is supposed to do the guidance work, but their other duties prevent them from devoting time to guidance.

FAIRFAX: I would think that the merit employment emphasis should be tied in with a project in vocational guidance, so that they would feed into each other.

SPEARMAN: described a program in which an S.C. undertaker invited local Negroes who had "made good" to come back and appear on a radio program. GOMILLION said some guidance persons have used the "success stories" in Ebony Magazine. SOLOMON agreed to ask Ebony Magazine if they would issue reprints of such stories.

COX: Suggested a series of Negro "firsts" - such as a story of Leroy Browne's election to office; similar events of the last eight years in the South.

* End of Saturday afternoon session *

Saturday night

Referring to page 5 of the Preliminary Report, RILLING said that WILMER YOUNG had raised a question about desegregation, and if there was anything we could recommend. GOMILLION asked if there were any part of the state that was easier. SOLOMON said that a school superintendent made the statement that Greenville would be desegregated first, and was removed from office soon after.

JONES: In what part of the state would Negroes want it done?

SOLOMON: There is supposed to be action on the graduate level this fall.

COLEMAN: It does seem to me that a final report that said nothing about schools and desegregation would seem kinda strange. However, I would like to see the wording changed in paragraph no. 4, page 5 of the Preliminary Report.

FLEMING suggested the following wording: "Opinion was expressed that when school desegregation is ordered in one of the urban areas, it might bring about the first articulate expression of white moderage opinion."

FAIRFAX: Do we have any recommendations to make about planning for school desegregation.

SPEARMAN:: There has been so little happening in South Carolina.

JONES: We might appeal to AFSC to send Charles Davis to Columbia and give them the Friends Service Committee approach.

FLEMING: If we are going to put people in to promote litigation, they had better have the bail money ready.

FAIRFAX: What are the plans of the NAACP?

SOLOMON: The state conference has been moved from October to September for that purpose, and they are supposed to devote one day to school desegregation.

GOMILLION: Is there any town in which the sociological climate would be favorable to school desegregation? Where is there a situation where a child is geographically located near to a school, and would be successful there when admitted?

SOLOMON: I always think of the town of Seneca. The Negro school is near the white section. The climate there is pretty good.

FLEMING: There is a theory that in the hard-core states there is an advantage to opening up on the graduate level at first.

JONES: In Chapel Hill, it didn't help in desegregating the public schools, to have the University of N.C. desegregated.

COLEMAN: I don't see what can be accomplished by a statement, but I don't see how it can be by-passed...If the situation develops, we would hope that community groups would be alert to work with moderate sentiments toward a save-the-school movement.

RILLING: All we could fruitfully do is to express the feeling that it is high time the state of South Carolina move with a little less deliberation and a little more speed. When it comes, we should be alert to work with public sentiment, etc.

SICELOFF: This might come out more logically where we discuss education.

DABBS: One example of the inequality is the establishment of University extensions over all the state. This is one of the glaring inequalities now.

Next followed a discussion of the situation of many new and impressive buildings, but a shortage of equipment and staff.

FLEMING: This public image has to be corrected. (Raised question about Greenville Council on Human Relations)

SPEARMAN: In Greenville a number of things were going on, naturally and normally, but all that has been called off. They are no longer able to meet in the YWCA.

FLEMING: Asked if there were still a desegregated parochial school in Rock Hill. Answer: yes.

COLEMAN: The school situation is so structured that you are working with the whole state as a solid front.

SPEARMAN: Someone has said that there is no other southern state which gives to the governor of the state the dictatorial power which has been granted in S. C.

SICELOFF: I don't expect from the white people of S. C.

active support in suits. The best we can expect is to mobilize what opinion there is in trying to save the schools and keep them open.

DABBS: I should think there is going to be a good deal of opinion like this. If the fight is lost and this is the law, they are not going to be very outspoken about it, but they will go along.

Distribution of Materials

RILLING: In the May consultation a mailing program was suggested, for materials growing out of this consultation as well as other materials.

COLEMAN: There are other ways that are more effective, possibly through organizational channels.

RILLING: What kind of groups need to be receiving what kinds of materials? FLEMING: Alice, what has your experience been? SPEARMAN: I have tried to adapt the materials that have come out to the people that I thought would be interested.

RILLING: In order to think in terms of a broader program of distribution, do you think the need is to get more materials and to discover new channels of distribution?

SPEARMAN: I think the biggest gap is in consistent follow-up with the power structure.

JONES: Is it practical to make available a tract-type of literature in public places, such as rest rooms?

SPEARMAN: I have distributed a lot of statements of denominations to their own people, because I knew they would not see it otherwise.

FLEMING: Let's see if we could answer the question of how many people there are and who are they who control South Carolina's direction on this. I suspect the number would be amazingly small. Aren't we scattering our shots when we spend time on this tract program?

SOLOMON: In a telephone conversation W. D. Workman said there are three people who could change things in South Carolina: the Coker family, Beverly Herbert, and Charles Daniels.

DABBS: I think you should add six politicians...

FLEMING: These six people respond to a number of different influences. You might have a large mailing list even to influence six people.

SICELOFF: Would it be well to form a list of people that we could draw on if the save-the-school movement developes, and send them materials, so that when the time does come they will have background materials?

RILLING: What groups are distributing materials? Do we have any recommendations in this area? SPEARMAN: We have found some ministers interested in identifying forward-looking people in their denomination.

COX: In many cases this will take face-to-face relationships.

JONES: Suggested putting literature out at state Baptist convention. SPEARMAN doubted value, but said might look into it.

RILLING: Can we say that we don't have any new machinery on this, but will pass on these ideas to the S. C. Council and other groups who would be involved?

COX: Suggested sending materials to Methodist ministers in S.C. Also, suggested locating favorable potential people through newspaper editorials.

SICELOFF: Suggested making available a list of sources of material, in final report or by other means.

SOLOMON reported on his efforts to bring a new emphasis into the training schools for Negro ministers at Benedict & Morris Colleges. He talked with President Bacoats of Benedict, who told him that the

American Baptist Missionary Association develops that program and sends it to the states. He promised their cooperation for next summer. Solomon agreed to follow up on this.

It was suggested that MRS. SPEARMAN get in touch with the secretaries of race relations of various denominations and ask about scholarships available to get ministers out of the hard-core states into conferences and institutes. She agreed to do this.

COLEMAN: Suggested that as part of its program of field work and institutes, Penn Center bring in Negro and white ministers for interracial conferences. SICELOFF reported that some of this has been done, but there is room for much more.

JONES: Reported on a program planned by the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen to develop fellowship between Negro and white ministers in the South, particularly recent Seminary graduates, under leadership of Clyde Barrington. The program now is held up until Barrington is free to undertake it. This would be a selective process, by-passing the traditional leadership in the community.

Then followed a discussion of interracial experiences for young people. SOLOMON asked to have information on such activities, from Mrs. Spearman and the American Friends Service Committee. FAIRFAX said AFSC had made quite an effort to get southern students in the seminars; but couldn't recall whether any S.C. people were involved. She asked what would be the response for having an interracial, international seminar for high school students in S.C. -- possibly in Greenville, having the meetings in a local church so that local young people could go home at night.

SPEARMAN: If teachers can't meet together, I wonder if young people could. COX: There is more opposition to high school students getting together than any other group. FAIRFAX: raised question about

use of the parochial school in Rock Hill for interracial meetings of young people.

** Adjournment Saturday night **

Sunday Morning Session

Work with Women:

SPEARMAN: The National Council of Negro Women has prepared good material, has skilled leadership at national level, but hasn't gotten to the grass roots in the South. Federation of Women's Clubs is most free in S. C. -- need more funds.

COLEMAN: spoke of young college women in state as untapped tesource, which might be mobilized.

FAIRFAX: Hasn't seen members of the National Council of Negro Women following through where they have been asked to do things - in Little Rock, Prince Edward County, etc. Will try to talk with Dorothy Height of national YWCA ~~to~~ about possible projects.

COX: raised a question about Negro sororities. SPEARMAN said many members are teachers and thus restricted in their activities. In general, she said, in S. C. the "haves" are not concerned for the "have nots."

Follow-Up

COX asked that his concern for the problems of displaced farmers be included.

RILLING: There will be pulled together in two or three S. C. communities those persons of interest, who will meet with an S.C. person and try to set up within the group some machinery for follow through.

COLEMAN: Mentioned Savannah River project has having impact on employment. There was little information on this.

FLEMING: Said he would like to see the "side ideas" on implementation included.

FLEMING: On fact-finding, the use of prototypes from other places might require a separate statement.

SPEARMAN: Asked if the chairman could prepare a statement for Dr. Manning of Claflin College, summarizing the thinking of the group about a fact-finding center there. RILLING said that he would work with Courtney and Alice on this.

YOUNG: It seems to me that it is very evident that there are more opportunities for educating Negro people in the state than there are people to fill them -- possibly that might be mentioned in the report.

FOX: I think the more important point is that educated Negroes are not willing to remain and work.

FLEMING: This might be a part of general background material.

SPEARMAN: I feel that this year for the first time, in this connection between career day and resources available, "This bridge was gapped."

GOMILLION: It seems to me that one of the limitations in S. C., as in Alabama, is in the area of what some of us have called civic education - the kind of exchange of ideas which are designed to help members of a group understand the relation between the various factors. Let's say, registration and voting, health, economic and political opportunities. In working with Negro citizens, many of us work at such problems as if the problems were not related. When we don't succeed, we become frustrated and call the whole thing a failure. If there was an understanding that there are three or four factors involved, and little likelihood of solving some problems alone, I think there would be more sustained effort and less disappointment....At Tuskegee, where we can't get any whites to meet with us, this is education of the Negro group. In some other places, something might be done with whites,

recognizing that maybe two or three courses of action might be appropriate. This is a complex situation.

SPEARMAN: Irene Osborne said when she was here that you have to focus on schools. This is what our most able and articulate leadership are trying to do. We have practically frozen our resources below the firing line.

DABBS: It seems to me this kind of training would normally be channeled into Negroes in this attempted organization of Negro leadership. This would be the common ground on which they could meet.

FAIRFAX: Different groups are going to be doing different things. The thing which is intriguing about Mr. Gomillion's suggestion is the possibility for an intense community program which is focused. Doesn't this bring us back to what could be a very significant pilot project, to work on all these areas simultaneously, and to involve different prople in different ways? ....In May, I brought up the question of credit unions and the use of economic resources. I would think that this brings us definitely to the idea of a project which involves fundamental education.

DABBS: The weakness of the white community in the South is the age-old attempt to reduce everything into a single cause -- race.

FLEMING: I wonder if this could not be done on the state level. A sort of census of problems could bring out very well how these things are related: economic dependence related to failure to vote, both related to lack of official representation....I think if a skillful job can be done at the outset in the fact-finding project, this would be a beginning. Perhaps these differences between militant and less militant would diminish somewhat.

GOMILLION: I think one of the things we are going to try to do within the next two or three years at Tuskegee Institute is to engage in some fact-finding on the county level, using three different types of counties. If we can analyze and interpret the factors involved in those counties in relation to the status and problems and opportunities of Negroes, then we will be in position to help persons who are interested in similar communities to plan a social action program which might be more productive than in the past.

SICELOFF: Commented that in July, the South Carolina leaders spent a lot of time on the need for improving education within the Negro schools.

JONES: We can't get a Negro high school student out of Chapel Hill who is qualified to enter the University of N.C.

COLEMAN: Don't you have to go back to the elementary schools?

DABBS: Aren't we simply saying that the school system in the South is designed to carry on the status quo, and is not related to the changing world?

FAIRFAX: Is there any way to get in the relationship between these issues we are working on and the total life of the community... to stimulate the spirit of inquiry and the sense of learning at all ages?

DABBS: What we fact is the whole problem of southern education. The South, generally speaking, is eager to go into the modern world and yet at the same time, in its educational system, is trying to maintain the old plantation world in which everybody is in his place. This is perhaps the basic problem facing the whole South.

COX: Regarding inequalities, the matter of teacher load is a terrific factor. Mentioned case of one teacher having 112 students.

YOUNG: Suggested use of achievment tests.

COLEMAN: There are seminars in inter-group relations to which teachers go in the border states, sponsored by the NCCJ. They will provide scholarships for teachers.

SPEARMAN: Has there been any experience in the use of the arts where a good job has been done along this line? Benedict and Allen have a good lecture series which includes musical events; some people from University of S.C. have taken part.

GOMILLION: Will the report call attention to the desirability of examining a number of the dominant values in the South, and the consequence of acting on these values? Dr. Nichols, in his book Southern Tradition and Economic Progress, did a good job in calling attention to the handicapping influences.

SICELOFF: The July meeting brought out the insecurity of the Negro teachers and Negro extension workers. COX: This is true throughout the South.

FLEMING: This will have everything in it, and there are limited resources. I think the report should have some idea about priorities in it. My own small contribution would be the thought that in all these areas, the thing to work for is where the pressure is strongest, so that the need for the recognition of the problem and the need to accommodate to it is highest. Many of these things are way below the threshold, and some are just beneath the surface.

RILLING: Where are we aiming the report?

FAIRFAX: I would rather see a report going to 15 people with some expectation of getting a response than sending it to 200 and seeing it go in the wastebasket. I am thinking in terms of sending it to groups already interested, or whose interest could be provoked, with a covering letter saying where the organization might follow up some of these recommendations.

Other suggestions for circulation of report: social science departments of colleges; institutions in other states such as Tuskegee.

FAIRFAX: The big report comes after the year of work. Right now what we are saying is we want to get this into the hands of individuals and groups where there is at least some possibility of their acting on it.

Further suggestion: that the "popular version" report suggested on page 4 of the South Carolina Report might come out of the fact-finding center.

RILLING then called for suggestions for the "miracle worker" who might be asked to coordinate the fact-finding. Some names were mentioned: (These people or people like them)

Hylan Lewis, Galen Martin, Dan Thompson (New Orleans-research under Ford Foundation grant),

It was suggested that Ira Reid might have suggestions; that Atlanta University might help. What is needed is an "action-minded research person", one who is not only technically trained but "has some roots."

The meeting ended with a final discussion of the report which would come out. It was decided that Paul Rilling and Courtney Siceloff would prepare a report, and then ask four or five persons of the group to react to it quickly; then issue it in final form. It was suggested that members of the consultation be reminded of jobs they had agreed to do. Paul and Courtney will call on other members as needed to assist in follow-up and implementation.

ADJOURNMENT

RURAL CONSULTATION August 21, 1960

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS SO FAR

1. Fact-finding

It was suggested that the research recommendations of the May and July consultations be implemented through the establishment of a two-year research and fact-finding effort headed by a professional staff person. This person would coordinate fact-finding by available college teachers and interested organizations. He would also work with local groups interested in carrying on merit employment service and other local fact-finding.

It was suggested that Claflim College be approached by a committee of the Consultation about becoming the base of this project. The director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations will take the initiative in scheduling an appointment for the committee with the President of Claflin. If this is not possible, the South Carolina Council will apply directly for the necessary funds.

2. Beaufort Pilot Project

The consultants strongly endorse the idea of a community laboratory effort in Beaufort and contiguous counties by the Penn Community Center. It was felt that such an effort would be aimed at improving the status of Negro citizens, motivating them to more enlightened political effort, and preparation of the entire community for the more rapid implementation of desegregation. The project would concentrate on problems in the field of health, economic status and education. Many of the activities discussed by this consultation could be stresssd in Beaufort as part of this effort. This could include special work with ministers, intensive voting and research efforts, etc. It was felt that Penn should be encouraged to add a permanent program specialist to its staff as part of this effort.

3. Negro Registration and Voting

It was felt that this should be encouraged. It was noted that where Negro candidates have offered for public office, there has been an up-surge of Negro participation in voting. ~~It was emphasized that~~ illegal interference with Negro voting and violation of civil rights in connection with voting should by all means be reported to the Civil Rights Commission and to the Department of Justice. Under the authority of recent civil rights acts, these groups seem to be geared to rapid action on such complaints.

4. Emphasis on Peripheral Facilities

It was again noted that sometimes such peripheral areas as municipal transportation, health and welfare services, etc., can be more easily desegregated than the more emotionally charged areas such as schools. It was suggested that local groups be encouraged to probe such possibilities and that ther there be more intensive efforts to encourage Negroes to take advantage of gains made in these areas. It was thought that such emphasis could be carried through family life institutes, churches, etc. It was noted that the National Council of Negro Women in this region is interested in this aspect of the problem.

5. Increased Use of Federal Leverage

It was felt that we have not yet made maximum use of potential assistance from such federal agencies as the Civil Rights Commission and its State Advisory groups, the Department of Justice, and the President's Committee on Employment Policy and Government Contracts. These groups are intensifying their activity in this election year; they may be of even broader value after the election, if there is a change of tone in the executive branch. It was agreed that research findings should be channeled to such groups, that direct contact be established with these groups by South Carolina organizations, and that complaints be referred to the appropriate federal agencies with dispatch. The value of direct contact between human relations groups in the South and friendly members of the national Congress was also emphasized.

Dissemination

6. ~~Mailings~~ of human relations materials.

It was agreed that distribution of strategic materials through such agencies as SCCHR and the Palmetto Education Association be conducted and

explored. It was suggested that religious groups be approached as to the possibility of their preparing and distributing materials or human relations tracts. The need was emphasized for insuring that the ~~right~~ materials reach the decision-makers in South Carolina. It was suggested that a list of sources of human relations materials be included in our final report for the use of interested individuals and groups.

7. Vocational Guidance

The inadequacy of vocational guidance programs was noted, both from the standpoint of need and the disparity of white and Negro programs. The Palmetto Education Association was urged to tontinue its efforts to strengthen and expand these programs. It was hoped that vocational guidance could be a part of the Penn Center pilot effort in Beaufort County. It was suggested that several publications pointing out the scope of available employment and emphasizing the success of some Negroes might be helpful to high school students. It was agreed that Mr. Solomon would approach Ebony Magazine for a possible publication by them. As an incentive to encourage application for public employment, it was suggested that Negro Civil Service employees be invited to high school career days and otherwise put in tontact with high school students.

8. School Desegregation

The consultation agreed that the time has come for South Carolina to provide some compliance with the 1954 decision. It was noted in this connection that the state equalization program has not been successful, and that gross inequalities still exist between white and Negro schools. It was agreed that these inequalities need to be brought to the attention of white people throughout the state. It was felt that there are in South Carolina several areas of less resistance to implementation of school desegregation. It was noted that there is a strong need for desegregation of institutions of higher learning if Negro students at higher levels are to receive education within the state. It was noted that many of the activities being considered at the Consultation will indirectly help prepare local communities for desegregation. It was suggested that the High Point office of the American Friends Service Committee be approached concerning possible extension of school desegregation activities into South Carolina. It was felt that latent support for public schools be located and utilized in case of a threat of school closure.

9. Special Activities with Ministers

The SCCHR agreed to contact the appropriate bodies of national denominations concerning national workshops in the area of social concerns so that greater numbers of South Carolina ministers could attend such meetings. Arrangements have been made to stress the role of Negro ministers in human relations programs in the future workshops for Negro ministers at Morris and Benedict Colleges. It was felt that efforts to broaden interracial contacts between white and Negro ministers should be continued and explored, but it was noted that formal desegregation of such ministers' groups as those that functioned in Beaufort, Columbia, and Rock Hill did not have constructive results. It was, therefore, felt that more informal interracial groups among those sincerely interested would be of greater value.

10. Youth Work

It was again agreed that opportunities for interracial experiences need to be broadened by white and Negro young people of South Carolina. The SCCHR will continue to work to encourage more young people to attend conferences outside of the state, including such as the Encampment for Citizenship, the annual Fisk conference, religious meetings and AFSC projects. It was suggested that the AFSC consider the possiblity of sponsoring a seminar within the state. It was urged that where possible, interracial college and/or other groups be organized within the state, as has been done by SCCHR in Columbia.

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

September 8, 1960

PR--

Marion Wright called you and talked to me as substitute.

He refers you to a story in the New York Times of 8/31/60, quoting a study by Lew Killian & somebody, saying that whites don't understand what Negroes want most. It then lists the order of Negro aspirations, which MAW suggests you compare with Myrdal, vol. 1, page 60.

All this, he suggests, may be grist to the Penn conference mill, the final report of which you are writing up. If the connection escapes you, I'll be glad to worry the question with you in person.

H

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

September 17, 1960

PR--

This is a good summary of the ideas that emerged at Penn. As you know, and for reasons that I understand, the style is raggedy. I succumbed to the blue-pencilling urge here and there, despite your admonitions.

The only substantive suggestion I have is that you include on pp. 8-9 more on the Federal leverage that can be invoked through the research program. You mention this in another context later on, but I think it deserves emphasis here as well.

Otherwise, fine.

HCF

Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
ALABAMA

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

September 23, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I am herewith returning to you the copy of the final report of the Consultation on Human Relations Programming in South Carolina which you sent me for review. I think that your draft is an excellent one, including practically all of the major topics and suggestions presented at the Consultation. My one suggestion is that on page nine or ten you consider adding as a critical area that of participation in government. A paragraph or more on the nature and extent of participation by Negroes in such governmental bodies as city councils, city and county Boards of Education, city housing administration, police and fire departments, city and county school boards, etc. Although there is very little participation on the part of the Negro, the nature and extent should be discovered and disseminated.

In the section on educational facilities, the question might be raised as to what opportunities exist for white and Negro school teachers to meet together and work on educational problems of mutual interest.

might be enlightening.

Sincerely yours,

C. G. Gomillion

C. G. Gomillion
Chairman
Division of the Social Sciences

CGG:mac

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INCORPORATED
Twenty South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
LOcust 3-9372

HENRY J. CADBURY
Honorary Chairman
HAROLD EVANS
Chairman
CLARENCE E. PICKETT
Executive Secretary Emeritus
COLIN W. BELL
Executive Secretary

September 26, 1960

Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Needless to say I am terribly impressed with the quality of the report of the South Carolina consultations - not to mention the speed with which it was produced. Here are my comments:

1. Fact-finding. Could we include a little more on the purpose of the research project and what we hope it would accomplish? Not only pointing up the inqualities but showing their implications for the development of the state (e.g. out-migration of educated Negroes). Also, remember the idea of involving white persons who would have a professional interest in certain aspects of the research (the eminent white physicians who would sign the report which presents the situation on hospital and health facilities for Negroes). We were, also, aware of the role of research in helping us find the most favorable areas for concentration on various kinds of action projects. I am partieularly interested in fact-finding as it is related to possible merit employment work (types of industries; national or local ownership; apprenticeship and training programs related to them; recruitment practices; the nature of the out-migration of Negroes and its relationship to loss of manpower; the underemployment of educated Negroes; school drop outs) because good material can be extremely useful in convincing foundations of the potential for a project as well as in the program itself.

2. Pilot Projects. At the May meeting, perhaps more than in August, we talked about many pilot projects. As I look over my notes, I recall our hope that the research project as well as the advice of experienced local persons would indicate favorable locations which are ripe for various pilot projects. Beaufort would be an extensive, broad community relations effort, ideal perhaps for expressing the interrelationship of problems which was often mentioned. We saw other sections as potential locations for intensive work in merit employment. I think we should be sure to get this larger dimension into our report so that Penn does not see its role as being in Beaufort alone. One pilot project would be state-wide, that is the search for new leadership. Since leadership is not discovered or does not emerge in a vacuum without relationship to issues, I think we would want to recommend to Penn that its expanded staff should not only do the broad job in Beaufort but should be doing the kind of ground work around the state which would produce some of the local groups willing to work with outside agencies on a focused program.

3. Voting and citizenship. On page 11, second paragraph, to emphasize the effective use of the ballot, would it be good to add a statement about the importance of political leverage at the municipal and county level because this is where the atmosphere is created. What I think we want is more work in depth at the local level rather than crash projects during an election year which concentrate just on national issues.

4. Education. Do you want to include something on adult education, especially adult literacy work and consumer education? Gomillion stressed that in May.

5. Clergy. There was a special concern for the younger clergy, both white and Negro, and hope was expressed that some activities might be centered around them.

6. Dissemination of Materials. Could we include a statement which spells out the role that good human relations stuff can play in: confronting persons with the moral issues, presenting facts to counteract rumor, publicizing the success stories, pointing out the damaging consequences of certain public policies.

7. I'd like to see a statement on the importance of getting people out of the state to get a national and regional perspective on their situation, to meet persons who are working positively elsewhere, to lift morale, get fresh ideas, etc. etc.

8. Communication. What about adding a statement which points up the fact that new developments have challenged older leadership and methods and have created problems of communication not only between the races but within each race. (Remember our discussion of militant vs moderate Negroes in South Carolina). How to establish genuine communication (which I prefer to "horizontal"!) within the framework of a power struggle is a major challenge.

In your last winds of change section when you mention the roles which many groups can play, why not end on the note of the interrelationship of everything, the impact of the total cultural situation and the need to enrich it for everyone and the potential exciting contribution which the arts could make.

Sincerely,

Jean

Jean Fairfax
National Representative for Southern Programs

JF:mt

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

September 29, 1960

AIRMAIL

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Sorry I couldn't get the enclosed paper back to you at the specified time. However, with fall registration, consultations, etc. it seemed impossible to give the report the attention I wanted to. I have made a few notations and hope this will be of some assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

A Lee Coleman

A. Lee Coleman, Head
Departments of Sociology and
Rural Sociology

ALC:lbm
enclosures

FINAL REPORT: CONSULTATION ON HUMAN RELATIONS PROGRAMMING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Penn Community Services, Inc. has long been concerned about the great lag that exists in South Carolina between the ~~crying~~ urgent need for progress in the field of human relations and the relatively slight effort being exerted in the state by leading regional and national human relations agencies. At the present time, only three organizations maintain staffed operations in South Carolina, Penn Community Center, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, and the South Carolina Conference of Branches of the NAACP. Several other groups, such as the Palmetto State Teachers Association, carry on some programming in human relations.

The major effort to encourage and implement progress in human relations has been concentrated in the "softer" areas of the South, the border states, and the upper South. The theory has generally prevailed that change in school desegregation and other areas must be carried through first in the more receptive areas, moving gradually South towards the "hard core" states "from the mountains to the sea." As the slow pace of change in race relations has moved South since 1954, however, there has been a stiffening of determination to resist such changes in the deep South states of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Many observers hoped that as other areas found it possible to change their practices of segregation without major incident, a more receptive and realistic attitude would gradually develop in the deep South states. ~~There was general agreement that~~ Such an attitude had not developed and that, perhaps, the trend, at least of official opinion, has been in the opposite direction.

Penn Community Services believes that the time has come when a more active and far-reaching effort to encourage change and acceptance of mchange must be carried forward in South Carolina. Two separate suits for school desegregation

are pending in Clarendon County, South Carolina. The sit-ins of 1960 involved a number of South Carolina communities. Decisions cannot be put off for too much longer. The preparation of public and official opinion is critical.

In response to this need, Penn Community Services secured a special grant for the purpose of convening several consultations on human relations tactics and programming in rural South Carolina. It was felt that the rural areas of the deep South were the strongholds of resistance to change in race relations and that perhaps special types of efforts needed to be developed for these areas. It was hoped that any ideas that might be practical in rural South Carolina would be applicable also to rural areas in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi.

The project was not intended primarily to produce program ideas for Penn Community Services. It was thought, rather, that these consultations might provide a variety of suggestions and ideas which could then be circulated to interested groups and institutions. Penn Community Services acted simply in the role of convenor and host.

The procedure developed took the form of a series of three consultations. In May, fifteen consultants, specialists in rural economics, sociology, and human relations from across the nation, met at Penn Center in Frogmore, South Carolina for three days of discussion. In July, a group of 22 South Carolina leaders of both races held a two-day consultation at the Penn Center to consider the preliminary report of the May meeting and to make other suggestions concerning activity in the area of human relations in the state. In August, the original group of consultants again convened to reconsider their own ideas and to examine those proposed by the South Carolina group. This second three-day discussion produced this report which will be circulated as an idea paper within and without the state.

Although the project was conceived as a rural planning effort, the consultants early decided to consider the entire state of South Carolina rather than to limit the scope of consideration to rural areas. It was pointed out that according to the 1950 census, there are only three metropolitan areas in the state and that these barely qualify as such. The group decided to consider South Carolina as a whole as a "rural" state. It was pointed out that many of the problems of human relations programming are state-wide in nature, that towns and cities of small and medium size are insome cases particularly useful centers of agency concentration.

I. THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

South Carolina is one of the Deep Southern states most firmly resisting the changes in human relations that are moving forward in the South and in the nation. This is one of four states with no desegregation of public educational facilities at the elementary, secondary, or college level. The channels of political expression are firmly under the control of bitter-end segregationists. The laws erected to preserve segregation are as strict and extreme as any in the South. If any state abandons its entire system of public education to evade compliance with the constitution of the United States, that state may be South Carolina.

The factors behind the states "massive resistance" posture are many: historical, political, economic, educational, cultural. South Carolina was one of the major slave-owning, plantation areas of the South prior to the Civil War. Until recent years the state has continued to be a largely agricultural, one-crop area, depending on a large percentage of cheap farm labor, primarily Negro. Since 1965 South Carolina has never been a prosperous state although since World War I the state has responded increasingly to the nationwide trends toward urbanization and industrilization.

Compared to the nation and even to the South, South Carolina has been, and is, a state of high Negro population, low living standards, and low levels of educational achievement. As of 1957, Negroes were 39.6% of the total population, an increase from 38.9% in 1950. (but still much lower than in previous decades)

In 1957 the per capita income in South Carolina stood at $1,180, 47th among the states. ("Ranking of States," National Education Association, 1959) In 1950, according to the census report, the median white income was $1,684, the median Negro income only $525, or less than a third as high.

South Carolina ranked lowest in the nation in 1950 in ~~terms of~~ educational attainment. ("Ranking of States.") The average South Carolinian has ~~achieved~~ completed

7.6 years of formal education as compared with a national average of 9.3 years. Again the racial disparity is marked. The Negro median was 4.8 years in South Carolina. One need not look much further to understand the relative lack of trained Negro leadership in the state. Many of the state's Negro clergy, natural community leaders, are untrained and ~~are forced to~~ hold several jobs. probably economic rather than educational alone

The economic picture in the state is changing rapidly. Between 1940 and 1950 the percentage of whites living in urban situations increased from 27.3% to 41.9%. The urban Negro population increased from 20.9% to 28.6% of the total Negro population of the state. (census reports) There is an increasing trend to farm mechanization and larger farms. In some rural areas a surplus of unskilled farm labor has developed, causing subsistence living standards, particularly among Negroes.

South Carolina is ~~sharing in the~~ like other Southeastern states, experiencing gradual loss of population ~~from a number of the Southeastern states~~. From 1950 to 1957 the state suffered a percentage loss of 5.2% more persons moving out of the state than moved in. More serious is the nature of the out-migration. Too often those leaving the state are the more talented, ~~the~~ better educated, persons in the productive age groups. This is true of both racial groups, but particularly of Negroes. South Carolina raises and partially trains a large number of talented Negro leaders who contribute their skills to other communities in states North and West.

1960 figure on total pop of state now available and drop off

The political system of the state is so organized that disproportionate control rests in the more conservative, rural plantation areas. This control is protected by outmoded legislative apportionment formulas and by the considerable power in the hands of the State Senate, which is less representative of population distribution than is the lower house of the legislature.

The Negro has not been a significant political factor in the state, although he is becoming so in several cities. Only 14.8% of all Negroes over 21 are registered to vote in South Carolina compared to 63.2% of whites over 21. (U. S. Commission on Civil Rights)

The human relations picture in South Carolina remains one of almost complete segregation of public facilities, of very little communication between the races above the "kitchen" level, of sharply unequal opportunities for Negro citizens; educational opportunities or economic opportunities.

There can be little progress in human relations in South Carolina without significant improvement in the educational and economic status of all of its citizens, white and Negro alike. Improvement in these areas, on the other hand, will inevitably encourage changes in the patterns of race relations.

Should more of the content of the first consultation report be included in this section, or in a separate ~~suggestions~~ section about here in the report? — that is general ideas and suggestions that did not ~~result~~ result in specific recommendations but tend to further characterize the problem or suggest directions?

II. MAJOR PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS

The consultants urged the implementation of two major project efforts as soon as feasible: a state-wide, staffed, research and publications project; an intensive, staffed, pilot project in across-the-board human relations programming in Beaufort County, South Carolina.

A. Research and publication project. There has been less research into human relations problems in South Carolina than in most of the Southern states. None of the state's public or private colleges and universities have carried forward with this kind of research to any considerable extent. ~~as they have in a number of other Southern states~~. There is a need to learn the present facts concerning conditions in South Carolina. There is an even greater need to disseminate these facts in such a way that they begin to have some impact on political and civic leadership and on public opinion in general.

Fact-finding and research could be carried forward at the same time by a variety of groups and individuals. Several Certain groups in South Carolina might be in a position to carry through certain types of fact-finding efforts. Some of the regional and national agencies might be willing to help with ~~carry through~~ some specific phase of this program. Some of the private colleges might be interested in cooperating through the involvement of faculty and graduate students. There are qualified individuals on college faculties who might be willing to cooperate with a research project. Some types of self-survey efforts can be implemented by groups of persons in a given local community.

An intensive and fairly thorough research and publication effort into the various phases of the current situation would require professional coordination. The consultants therefore recommend that support be solicited for a two-year project which would involve a full-time professional coordinator and secretarial assistance. Such a coordinator would determine what research and fact-finding facilities were available, would arrange for various aspects of the effort to be

carried out by different groups and individuals, and would himself participate in some phases of the effort as well as coordinate the total project. There would be from time to time, public reports or publications concerning the status of various problems and perhaps, ultimately, an over-all look at South Carolina along the lines of the recent Second Look at Atlanta, etc.

The project should preferably be located at a private college which would make application for the necessary supporting funds. The project staff would be under the direction of the college but would be assisted by an advisory committee made up of persons experienced in research and in human relations problems. If it does not prove feasible to base such a project on a college campus, the staff professionals in South Carolina agreed to explore alternative administrative arrangements. It was noted that Tuskegee Institute in Alabama is carrying through a somewhat similar fact-finding and publication effort and that the two projects might be mutually helpful through the interchange of techniques and sources of information.

The research coordinator proposed for this project will not be easy to find. Perhaps such a person could secure a leave of absence from his present teaching or research position.

There are many areas of concern where fact-finding and research would be helpful. These areas are particularly critical: (1) educational facilities. To what extent are tangible these facilities equal or unequal? How about vocational guidance? This is particularly important if Negro youth is to be prepared for expanding opportunities. What would actually be involved if the schools of the major communities of South Carolina were desegregated? How many students would ~~actually~~ be involved? ~~etc.~~ What areas of the state would be relatively more receptive to changes in racial patterns?

(2). The state of Negro employment. To what extent are Negroes employed in public jobs in federal, state and local government units? In what types of jobs?

If the employment is relatively slight, to what extent is this the result of discrimination, to what extent the result of lack of qualified Negro applicants? What is the pattern of Negro employment in private industry? How does the pattern differ from community to community and industry to industry.

(3). Health and welfare services. Are any health facilities open on a desegregated basis? Are equally sufficient facilities provided for both races? Are there any inequities in the levels of welfare assistance? How about facilities for training Negro nurses and doctors within the state? Under what conditions can they practice their professions? Are they permitted to join local and state professional associations? What are the employment patterns of public and private agencies in the welfare field?

(4). Library facilities. To what extent are library facilities open to all? Where segregated, are libraries provided in relatively equal numbers and equal quality?

(5). Public recreational facilities. Are any open to all citizens? Are adequate recreation facilities provided in Negro neighborhoods? Have any facilities been abandoned to avoid desegregation?

B. Beaufort Pilot Project. Beaufort County, South Carolina would be a logical place to base an intensive human relations effort aimed at conditioning public opinion and assisting the process of change. Penn Community Services is located in Beaufort County. In one form or another the Penn Center has been located on St. Helena Island since the Reconstruction era. Established as a private school for the freed men of the area, it later became a public school and since 1948 has operated as a conference center. It is one of the few places in the entire state where interracial meetings can take place. The existence of the Penn Center in itself makes Beaufort a reasonable site for such a pilot project. The staff of the Penn Center are established and well known in the area. The Center has been carrying on various types of adult and community

education activities for some years.

Beaufort County will be relatively receptive to such activities because of the unique nature of the history and tradition of the area. A deep South county with a 60% Negro population, the county has nonetheless enjoyed a degree of interracial cooperation and respect unusual in most parts of the state. A Negro was recently elected there as a member of the County Board of Supervisors, the first Negro to win public office in South Carolina since Reconstruction. The United Fund is desegregated in its leadership. ~~and~~ Negro political support is openly solicited. Registration to vote is unrestricted and police brutality is unknown. No lynchings mar the record of the county in the memory of any living resident and there have been only three or four incidents of racial tension in thirty years. (The Negro and the Ballot in the South, Price)

The consultants recommend that Penn Community Services consider the employment of an additional full-time, permanent staff member. This would strengthen the Penn staff and enable the implementation of such a pilot project. The project might be aimed primarily at improving the status of Negro citizens, motivating the Negro community to more enlightened political effort, and/the preparation ~~of~~ the entire community for the more rapid implementation of desegregation. All known techniques could be employed including research, workshops, adult classes, field interviews, interracial committees, etc.

If the pilot project ~~was~~ were successful in ~~attaining any~~ bringing about changes in attitudes, improved communications, or ~~changed~~ better conditions in general, the influence of the project would spread to adjacent counties and the techniques developed might be useful in future activities in South Carolina and elsewhere.

Perhaps emphasize the community aspect of Penn Center more — offer to help for building up this aspect

Should the possible health project — related to women — be mentioned — at least in passing?

III. SUGGESTED AREAS OF CONCENTRATION

In addition to the above project proposals, the consultants recommend that the resources of interested groups and agencies be concentrated in these problem areas listed below. These are areas of obvious priority and significance where few efforts have been made so far to improve inequities and change existing practices.

A. Voting and citizenship. Although the Negro population is 39.5% as of 1957, only 10.8% of Negroes were registered to vote as of 1958. (The Negro and the Ballot in the South, Price) There are fewer actual barriers to Negro registration than in other deep South states, yet the Negro vote has been light, is generally unorganized, and has had very little influence on the direction of government in the state, with the exception of one or two places such as Beaufort, County. The key need in this area is not simply registration, but intelligent organization and effective use of the ballot by Negro voters.

It was recommended that interested agencies select certain local areas for intensive efforts in the field of registration and voting. Past efforts by several agencies have demonstrated that registration figures can be improved through such efforts. With work through the churches and other citic and social organizations in a community, the voting problem can become a matter of community pride, and door-to-door campaigns can be organized in the Negro communities. Once registered, Negro voters need to be educated through discussion groups and workshops concerning the candidates and issues, and Negro leaders need to work toward the kind of united activity that has been developed in the Negro community of Durham, North Carolina and several other cities. Some South Carolina communities have already made considerable progress in this direction and might be able to provide leadership for other localities.

It was noted that where Negro candidates have offered for public of ice, there has been an up-surge of Negro participation in voting. Illegal interference with Negro voting and violation of civil rights in connection with voting should

by all means be reported to the Civil Rights Commission and to the Department of Justice. Under the authority of recent civil rights acts, these groups seem to be geared to rapid action on such complaints.

B. Economic Opportunities. There has been some planning and discussion of this topic in the state during recent years. There has been some negotiation and organized effort to improve the situation in one or two communities. A more intensive state-wide effort is needed if the severe problem of unequal opportunities for Negroes is to be alleviated in the foreseeable future. As of 1950, the median income of white persons in South Carolina was $1,684, of Negro persons $525.

Among activities needed in this area of employment opportunities are:

(1). Efforts to ensure that qualified Negroes are available for non-traditional jobs and are making application for them. * OVER

(2). Whatever changes in high school and college curriculum may be necessary to properly prepare graduates for such jobs as ~~they~~ may become increasingly available.

(3). Strong representations to the Department of Education to broaden the scope and caliber of vocational guidance for Negro high school students. There is at present in the state only one full-time vocational guidance counselor employed at a Negro school, although ~~many~~ 40 are so employed in the larger white schools of the state.

(4). Special efforts should be made to test the employment and promotional policies of federal agencies in the state and of private industries with federal contracts. These are particularly vulnerable situations because of federal laws and the activities of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy. Public ~~appointments~~ EMPLOYMENT POLICIES at state and local levels are also somewhat vulnerable to possible legal action and to political pressures.

(5). Surveys of the employment picture might be followed up with personal

12A.

* It was suggested that Negro Civil Service employees be invited to high school career days and other_wise put into contact with high school students.

conferences with employers in private businesses. The AFSC and the Urban League have had some success with processes of consultation and negotiation. These agencies might be willing to assist local leaders in South Carolina communities.

C. Education. The Clarendon County case was one of the original cases leading to the Supreme Court decision of 1954. Six years, later, however, South Carolina remains one of the few Southern states with no desegregation at either the university or public school level. There is every reason to suppose that desegregation at the level of higher education could be achieved as smoothly in South Carolina as in Louisiana. Very few suits are pending in the state in the area of public school desegregation, although past experience in other stated indicates that the process might be achieved more easily in some of the larger metropolitan areas.

When South Carolina communities do face court desegregation orders, concerned groups and individuals should be alert to work with moderate elements in the community on the issue of preserving public schools and avoiding the tragic effects of closing as they were manifested in Virginia and Little Rock in 1958.

Even within the segregated framework of public education in the state, many changes are needed if the legitimate educational needs of Negro citizens are to be met. The lack of facilities to train Negroes for nursing, medicine, and other professions is particularly critical.

D. Public Facilities. It might be possible to achieve the desegregation of some libraries, municipal transportation systems or health and welfare services even in communities which are most strongly resistant to public school desegregation. It has been true in some Southern communities that there is less emotional feeling and less intensive pressure from segregationist elements in connection with health, welfare and recreational facilities than with the explosive school issue. [redacted].

E. Communications. There is very little horizontal communication between the races in the state, even at the local level. Actual consultation and discussion across racial lines has even diminished since 1954-56. Concerned groups and agencies can make a significant contribution to improving human relations in South Carolina by working to open up increased channels of joint communication and planning. The following activities in this direction are suggested:

(1). Because of their role in the community, it is important that white and Negro ministers should be known to each other and in some sort of regular contact. Where ministerial associations cannot be desegregated, denominational groups can sometimes meet on an inclusive basis. In some communities smaller study or discussion groups of those few who are concerned can be established. South Carolina ministers can be encouraged to attend institutes and training sessions sponsored by the churches outside the state.

(2). The United Church Women has been an important meeting ground for white and Negro women in most Southern states, including some in the deep South. This organization provided a similar opportunity in South Carolina until recent years. Efforts are underway to reopen this channel. These efforts should be supported and encouraged.

(3). Persons sharing a common professional concern need to consult together and plan jointly for progress in their professional areas. Most of the communication which does take place in the state occurs at the professional level. Efforts should be made to strengthen communications within such professional disciplines as medicine, the law, education, as well as the ministry. Even where professional membership cannot be open to all, some discussion and involvement of both races is possible.

(4). It is important that young people in high school and college be given as many opportunities as possible to establish normal contact with their peers of both races. Such opportunities already exist to some degree through church and Y conferences and through such activities (outside) the state

as the seminars of the American Friends Service Committee, the Encampment for Citizenship, etc. There has been fellowship and work camps open to both races at the Penn Center. To date, however, these experiences are reaching only a handful of student leadership. More young people need to be sent out of the state to natural experiences in other parts of the country. Perhaps more activities, such as AFSC seminars, can be planned within the state.

F. Distribution of Materials. In addition to materials that will be prepared under the recommended research and publication project, there are many excellent human relations materials already circulating in the South. These materials are not receiving maximum use and distribution within South Carolina. Agencies within the state should explore ways of reaching increasing numbers of opinion makers and others through direct mailing, distribution through religious and educational groups, etc. A list of sources of available human relations material is included in the index of this report.

CONCLUSION

The winds of change that are sweeping across the South with varying degrees of intensity are felt today in South Carolina. Sit-in activities in South Carolina communities and elsewhere have demonstrated and have helped create impatience and a new militancy on the part of Negro leadership. The pressure will continue to grow as new advances are achieved in surrounding states. National public opinion, channeled through the communications media and reflected in the actions of the federal government, will have some impact on white reaction to this Negro pressure.

There are promising developments going forward within the state. A great deal has been spent in recent years to "equalize" Negro schools. Schools remain basically unequal but there has been significant improvement in the public education available to the Negro child. Living standards are low, but they are improving. The median income in South Carolina increased from $881 in 1950 to $1,180 in 1957 (Census Reports, "Ranking of States."). Considerable new industry has been moving into the upper part of the state. This increasing industrialization should mean changes in living standard and in political emphasis.

South Carolina needs to be prepared for the gradual demise of segregation in the public facilities of the state. This demise needs to be hastened and encouraged by legal, political and educational activities. It should be remembered, however, that the end of segregation is yet some years away. Quite probably the great majority of children now in school at every level will have to complete their education in segregated classes. In the short run much can be done to improve the status and opportunities of Negro citizens within the present system. These things, too, are important. The raising of the educational and economic status of Negro citizens will be a major contribution to more rapid elimination of discriminatory practices.

Human relations agencies have, for the most part, concentrated few resources and activities in South Carolina to date. Now is the time. Many other groups and organizations have their contributions to make; churches, unions, womens' groups, youth organizations, civic clubs, lodge and fraternal groups, concerned citizens. It is hoped that this report will indicate some of the activities that might hasten the end of inequality and discrimination in South Carolina.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

September 30, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

My secretary returned the Penn Center report to you last night. Sorry for being late, but this is the busiest time of the year.

I made a notation on it about the 1960 census data being available. In case you don't have the Census releases at hand, here are the South Carolina preliminary figures:

1960 - 2,359,234 1950 - 2,117,027 gain - 11.4%

I wasn't clear about the 1950-57 figures you were using - whether you meant to imply, of these figures showed, a net decrease -- or whether this was merely net migration. I suggest you carefully check the data and the wording.

Sincerely yours,

Lee

A. Lee Coleman, Head
Departments of Sociology and
Rural Sociology

ALC:lbm

PR

HUMAN RELATIONS PROGRAMMING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

A report of three consultations on human relations concerns in South Carolina held at the Penn Community Center, May - August, 1960.

Penn Community Services
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina
October 1, 1960

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	page
Introduction	i
Section I, The Nature of the Problem	1
Section II, Project Recommendations	4
Section III, Suggested Areas of Concentration	9
Appendix	
List of Persons Attending Consultations	iv
Sources of Human Relations Materials	v

The state of South Carolina graphically illustrates the dilemma of the human relations agency in the Deep South today. Since 1954 there has been little change in the status of race relations in the state, yet national and international pressures for change mount inexorably. The people of South Carolina are unprepared for the hard choices and basic changes that lie ahead. In the face of this situation the leading regional and national human relations agencies are carrying forward a relatively slight effort within the state. Only three state-wide agencies maintain staffed operations in South Carolina; Penn Community Services, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, and the state Conference of Branches of the N.A.A.C.P. Several other organizations are concerned with human relations as a partial program emphasis.

The major effort to encourage and implement progress in human relations in the South has been concentrated in the border states and the upper South. The theory has generally prevailed that changes in the patterns of segregation must be first accepted in these more receptive areas, moving gradually South "from the mountains to the sea." It has been hoped that as these areas found it possible to change their practices without major upheaval, a more receptive and realistic attitude would gradually develop in the Deep South states. This hope has not been realized. As the slow pace of change has moved South since 1954, in fact, there has been a stiffening of determination to resist in the states of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

Time is running out for South Carolina. Two separate suits for school desegregation are pending in Clarendon County. The sit-ins of 1960 involved a number of communities within the state. There seems to be little realization that critical decisions lie just ahead.

This consultation project was developed by Penn Community Services in response to this situation. Foundation assistance was secured for the purpose of convening several consultations on human relations tactics and programming in rural South Carolina. This emphasis was based on the belief that the rural areas of the Deep South are the strongholds of resistance to change and that perhaps these areas require special efforts. It was hoped that any ideas that might be useful in rural South Carolina would be applicable as well to rural areas in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

These consultations were not intended primarily to produce program ideas for Penn Community Services. It was thought that they might provide a number of suggestions which could be circulated to concerned persons and organizations. Penn Services acted in the role of convener and host.

The procedure developed took the form of a series of three meetings. In May, fifteen consultants, specialists in economics, sociology and human relations from across the nation, met at Penn Center in Frogmore, South Carolina for three days of discussion. In July, a group of 22 South Carolina leaders of both races held a two-day session at Penn Center to consider the preliminary report of the May meeting and to make other suggestions. In August the national consultants again convened to reconsider their own ideas and to examine those proposed by the South Carolina leaders. This third meeting adopted this report which will be circulated as an idea paper to interested agencies and institutions.

Although the project was conceived as a rural planning effort, the consultants decided to consider the entire state rather than to limit the scope of consideration to rural areas. There are only three metropolitan

areas in the state and these barely qualify as such. The group felt that the whole of South Carolina might legitimately be considered as a "rural" area. It was emphasized that many problems of human relations programming are state-wide in nature.

I. THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

South Carolina is one of the Deep Southern states most firmly resisting the changes in human relations that are moving forward in the South and in the nation. This is one of four states with no desegregation of public educational facilities at the elementary, secondary, or college level. The channels of political expression are firmly under the control of bitter-end segregationists. The laws erected to preserve segregation are as strict and extreme as any in the South. If any state abandons its entire system of public education to evade compliance with the onstitution of the United States, that state may be South Carolina.

The factors behind the state's "massive resistance" posture are many: historical, political, economic, educational, cultural. South Carolina was one of the major slave-owning, plantation areas of the South prior to the Civil War. Until recent years the state has continued to be a largely agricultural, one-crop area, depending on a large percentage of cheap farm labor, primarily Negro. Since 1865 South Carolina has never been a prosperous state,although since World War II the state has responded increasingly to the nationwide trends toward urbanization and industrialization.

By national or even Southern standards, South Carolina has been and is a state of high Negro population, low living standards, low levels of educational achievement. As of 1957, Negroes were 39.6% of the total population, an increase from 38.9% in 1950.

In 1958,the per capita income in South Carolina stood at $1,218, 48th among the states.[1] In 1950, the median white income was $1,684, the median Negro income only $525, or less than a third as high.[2]

1. "Rankings of States," National Education Association, 1960.
2. U. S. Census of Population, 1950, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1952.

South Carolina ranked lowest in the nation in 1950 in terms of educational attainment. The average South Carolinian has achieved 7.6 years of formal education as compared with a national average of 9.3 years. Again the racial disparity is marked. The Negro median was 4.8 years.[1] One need not look further to understand the relative lack of trained Negro leadership in the state. These factors interact. Many of the state's Negro clergy, natural community leadership, are largely untrained. Economic pressures force a large number of these ministers to hold several jobs.

The economic picture in the state is changing. Between 1840 and 1950 the percentage of whites living in urban situations increased from 27.3% to 41.9%. The urban Negro population grew from 20.9% to 28.6% of the total Negro population of the state.[2] In the rural areas there is a trend to farm mechanization which has led to a surplus of unskilled farm labor.

South Carolina is sharing in the gradual loss of population through outmigration from a number of southeastern states. From 1950 to 1957, those who left the state exceeded the persons moving in by 5.2%.[3] The total population of the state, however, increased 11.4% from 1950 to 1960.[4] Too often those leaving the state are the more talented, the better educated persons in the productive age groups. This is true of both racial groups, but particularly of Negroes. South Carolina raises and partially trains a large number of talented Negro leaders who contribute their skills to other communities in states North and West.

---

1. "Rankings of States," op. cit.
2. U. S. Census, op. cit.
3. "Rankings of States," op. cit.
4. U. S. Census, op. cit.

The political system of the state is so organized that disproportionate control rests in the more conservative, rural plantation areas. This control is protected by outmoded legislative apportionment formulas and by the considerable power in the hands of the State Senate which is less representative of population distribution than is the lower house of the legislature.

The Negro has little voice in political decisions, although this voice is growing in several cities. Only 14.8% of Negroes over 21 are registered to vote in South Carolina as compared to 63.2% of white citizens over 21. [1] Of course the Negro is an ever-present issue in state politics.

These conditions support and perpetuate each other. Economically depressed Negro citizens have little educational incentive. Persons with below-average education are less likely to register and vote. Without an adequate political voice,Negroes continue to be grossly underrepresented at all levels of public life.

The human relations picture in South Carolina remains one of almost complete segregation of public facilities, of very little communication between the races above the kitchen level, of sharply unequal educational and economic opportunities for Negro citizens.

There can be little progress in human relations in South Carolina without significant improvement in the educational and economic status of all of its citizens, white and Negro alike. Improvement in these areas will inevitably encourage changes in the patterns of race relations.

---

1. Report off U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

II. PROJECT RECOMMENDATIONS

The consultants urged the implementation of two major project efforts as soon as feasible: a state-wide, staffed, research and publications project; an intensive, staffed, pilot project in human relations programming in Beaufort County, South Carolina.

A. Research and Publication Project. There has been less research into human relations problems in South Carolina than in most of the Southern states. None of the state's public or private colleges and universities have initiated this type of research. There is a need to learn the present facts concerning conditions in South Carolina. There is an even greater need to disseminate these facts in such a way that they begin to have some impact on political and civic leadership and on public opinion in general.

Fact-finding and research could be carried forward at the same time by a variety of groups and individuals. Certain groups in South Carolina might be in a position to initiate fact-finding efforts. Some of the regional and national agencies might be willing to help with phases of this program. Some of the private colleges might be interested in cooperating through the involvement of faculty and graduate students. Self-survey efforts can be implemented by groups of persons in a given local community.

An intensive and fairly thorough research and publication effort concerning various phases of the current situation would require professional coordination. The consultants therefore recommend that support be solicited for a two-year project which would involve a full-time professional coordinator and secretarial assistance. Such a coordinator would determine what research and fact-finding facilities were available,

would arrange for various aspects of the effort to be handled by groups and individuals, and would himself participate in some phases of the effort as well as coordinate the total project. There would be, from time to time, public reports or publications concerning the status of major problems and, perhaps, ultimately an over-all "look at South Carolina," along the lines of the recent Second Look at Atlanta.

The project should preferably be located at a private college which would make application for the necessary supporting funds. The project staff would be under the direction of the college but would be assisted by an advisory committee made up of persons experienced in research and in human relations problems. If it does not prove feasible to base such a project on a college campus,the staff professionals in South Carolina will explore alternative administrative arrangements. Tuskegee Institute is sponsoring a somewhat similar effort in Alabama and the two projects might be mutually helpful through the interchange of techniques and sources of information.

There are many areas of concern where fact-finding and research would be helpful. Some of these critical areas are:

(1) Educational Facilities. What is the present status of public educational facilities? To what extent and in what ways are they equal or unequal? What opportunities exist in the state for white and Negro teachers to meet and work together on educational concerns? How adequate is vocational guidance? This is particularly important if Negro young people are to be prepared for expanding opportunities. What areas of the state would be relatively more receptive to changes in the pattern of school segregation?

(2) Negro Employment. Are Negroes employed in public jobs at the federal, state and local government levels? In what categories of

public employment? Where such employment is slight, is this the result of discrimination in hiring or the lack of qualified Negro applicants? What is the pattern of Negro employment in private industry? Does the pattern differ from community to community and from industry to industry? Are apprenticeship and training programs open to all qualified applicants? Is there underemployment of educated Negroes? Do employment and promotion policies differ in locally owned facilities and those of Northern or national interests? What is the relationship between prevailing employment practices and the out-migration of Negroes?

(3) Health and Welfare Services. Are equal facilities provided where segregated? Are some facilities open on a non-segregated basis? Are there adequate provisions for the training of Negro nurses and doctors within the state? Can they practice their professions without special restrictions? Are they permitted to join local and state professional associations? What are the employment policies of public and private welfare agencies?

(4) Library Facilities. To what extent are library facilities available to all citizens? Where segregated, are libraries provided in relatively equal numbers and quality?

(5) Public Recreational Facilities. Are any open to all? Are adequate recreational facilities provided in Negro neighborhoods? Have any parks or other facilities been closed to avoid desegregation?

(6) Federal Aid. Federal assistance to state and local public projects sometimes provides leverage for federal help in improving existing practices. How much federal aid has been accepted in South Carolina? Through what public programs? Have federal authorities set any standards concerning the use and availability of such programs

or facilities? If so, are these standards applied?

(7) Official Negro Representation. To what extent are Negroes represented on such governmental bodies as city councils, city and county boards of education, city housing administrations, police and fire departments, etc.

Such an over-all fact-finding effort would provide the kind of total picture of the state that is not now available. Concerned organizations could easily find the program aspects of greatest need. With adequate publicity and circulation these findings could have an ultimate influence on federal assistance, the policies of public departments in the state, the thinking of influential leadership, and the state's self-image.

B. Beaufort Pilot Project. Beaufort County, South Carolina, would be a logical place to base an intensive human relations effort. Penn Community Services is located in Beaufort County. In one form or another, Penn Center has been located on St. Helena Island for nearly 100 years. It was originally established as a private school for the freedmen of the area. Since 1948, when formal education was turned over to the state, it has operated as a community and conference center. It is one of the few places in the entire state where interracial meetings are held. The staff of the Center are established and well known in the area. Penn has been carrying on various types of adult and community education activities for some years.

The history and tradition of the county are somewhat unique in South Carolina. A Deep South county with a 60% Negro population, the county has nonetheless enjoyed a degree of interracial cooperation and respect unusual in most parts of the state. A Negro recently was nominated in the Democratic primary as a candidate for the county board of supervisors, the first such election victory for a Negro in South Carolina since

Reconstruction days. The Democratic nomination is tantamount to election in South Carolina. Of four Negroes elected as delegates to the state Democratic convention in 1960, two were from Beaufort County.

The county United Fund is desegregated in its leadership. Registration for voting is unrestricted and Negro political support is openly solicited. No lynchings mar the record of the county in the memory of any living resident,and police brutality is rare.

The consultants recommend that Penn Community Services consider the employment of an additional, full-time, permanent staff member. This would strengthen the Penn staff and make possible the implementation of such a pilot effort. Priority would be given to these suggested fields: health, employment, problems of the small, part-time farmer, education and the vocational guidance of young people, low-cost rural housing, basic citizenship education with an effort to relate voting and registration to other community problems and their solutions, and the rebuilding of communication between the races. Out of these efforts might come an improvement in the status of Negro citizens, motivation of the Negro community to more enlightened political effort, and preparation of the entire community for the changes that are to come.

If this pilot project is successful, adjacent counties could be involved and the techniques developed might be useful in future activities in South Carolina and elsewhere.

III. SUGGESTED AREAS OF CONCENTRATION

In addition to the above project proposals, the consultants recommend that the resources of interested groups and agencies be concentrated in the following problem areas. These are areas of obvious priority, where expanded efforts are needed to improve inequities and change existing practices.

A. Voting and Citizenship. Although the Negro population is 39.5% of the total as of 1957, only 14.9% of Negroes of voting age are registered to vote. [1] There are fewer actual barriers to Negro registration than in other deep South states, yet the Negro vote is light, generally unorganized, and exerts very little influence on the direction of government in the state with the exception of a few places such as Beaufort County. The key need is not simply more registration but intelligent organization and effective use of the ballot by Negro voters.

It is recommended that interested agencies select certain local communities for intensive efforts in the field of registration and voting. Past efforts have demonstrated that registration figures can be improved. Working through the churches and other civic and social organizations in a community, the voting problem can become a matter of community pride and door-to-door campaigns can be organized in the Negro communities. Where Negro candidates have offered for public office, there has been an up-surge of Negro participation in voting. Once registered, Negro voters need to be educated through discussion groups and workshops concerning the candidates and issues, and Negro leaders need to work toward the kind of united activity that has been developed in the Negro community of Durham, North Carolina and several other cities. Some South Carolina

---

1. Report of U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

communities have already made considerable progress in this direction and might be able to provide leadership for other localities.

What is most needed is not a crash registration effort during national election years but continued, steady work at the community level. The Negro vote must be increasingly effective in the choice of local and county officials.

Instances of illegal interference with Negro voting and violation of civil rights in connection with voting should be reported to the Civil Rights Commission and to the Department of Justice. Under the authority of recent civil rights acts, these groups are empowered to take rapid action on such complaints.

B. Economic Opportunities. There has been some planning in this field in the state during recent years. There have been organized efforts to improve the situation in one or two communities. A more intensive state-wide effort is needed if the severe problem of unequal opportunities for Negroes is to be alleviated in the foreseeable future. As of 1950, the median income of white persons in South Carolina was $1,684, of Negro persons, $525. [1]

Among activities needed in this area of employment opportunities are:

(1) Efforts to ensure that qualified Negroes are available for non-traditional jobs and are making application for them. Negro Civil Service employees, for example, might be invited to high school career days and otherwise put into contact with high school students.

(2) Whatever changes in high school and college curricula may be necessary to properly prepare graduates for such jobs as may become increasingly available.

---

1. U. S. Census, op. cit.

(3) Strong representations to the Department of Education to broaden the scope and caliber of vocational guidance for Negro high school students. There is at present only one full-time vocational guidance counselor employed at a Negro school,although approximately 40 persons are so employed in the white schools of the state.

(4) Special efforts should be made to test the employment and promotional policies of federal agencies in the state and of private industries with federal contracts. These are particularly vulnerable situations because of federal laws and the activities of the President's Committees on Government Employment Policy and on Government Contracts. Public employment policies at state and local levels are also somewhat vulnerable to possible legal action and to political pressures.

(5) Surveys of the employment picture might be followed up with personal conferences with employers in private businesses. The American Friends Service Committee and the Urban League have had some success with processes of consultation and negotiation. These agencies might be willing to assist local leaders in South Carolina communities.

C. Education. The Clarendon County case was one of the original cases leading to the Supreme Court decision of 1954. Six years later, however, South Carolina remains one of four Southern states with no desegregation at either the university or public school level. There is every reason to suppose that desegregation at the level of higher education could be achieved as smoothly in South Carolina as in Louisiana. Very few suits are pending in the state in the area of public school desegregation, although past experience in other states indicates that the process might be achieved more easily in some of the larger metropolitan areas than in rural counties.

When South Carolina communities do face court desegregation orders, concerned groups and individuals should be alert to work with moderate elements in the community on the issue of preserving public schools and avoiding the tragic effects of closing as they were manifested in Virginia and Little Rock in 1958.

Even within the segregated framework of public education in the state, many changes are needed if the legitimate educational needs of Negro citizens are to be met. The facilities for training Negroes for nursing, medicine, and other professions are critically inadequate.

The educational needs of adults, particularly in the Negro communities, require more attention. Illiteracy is still widespread in the rural areas. Programs of adult education in basic reading, in citizenship and in consumer education could make a significant contribution towards the alleviation of several of the more serious problems facing depressed groups in the state.

D. Public Facilities. It might be possible to achieve the desegregation of libraries, municipal transportation systems or health and welfare services even in communities which are most strongly resistant to public school desegregation. In some Southern communities there is less emotional feeling and less intensive pressure from segregationist elements in connection with health, welfare and recreational facilities than with the school issue.

E. Communications. There is very little genuine communication between the races in the state, even at the local level. Consultation and discussion across racial lines has actually diminished since 1954-56. The momentum of recent developments has created problems of communication within as well as between white and Negro communities. Even among concerned whites there is confusion and misunderstanding between "moderates"

and "liberals." Younger, more militant Negro leadership is increasingly challenging and prodding the older, established leaders of the Negro community. Here too, there are problems of communications.

Concerned groups and agencies can make a significant contribution to improving human relations in South Carolina by helping to open increased channels of communication within and between the racial groups. The following activities in this direction are suggested:

(1) Because of their role in the community it is important that white and Negro ministers should be known to each other and in some sort of regular contact. Where ministerial associations cannot be desegregated, denominational groups can sometimes meet on an inclusive basis. In some communities smaller discussion groups of those who are concerned can be established. South Carolina ministers can be encouraged to attend institutes and training sessions sponsored by church denominations outside the state.

(2) Women's religious groups have provided an important meeting ground for white and Negro women in most Southern states, including some Deep South states. Such groups in South Carolina should be encouraged to undertake more activities on an interracial basis.

(3) Persons sharing common professional concerns need to consult together and plan jointly for progress in their professional areas. Most of the communication which does take place in the state occurs at the professional level. Efforts should be made to strengthen communications within such professional disciplines as medicine, the law, education, as well as the ministry. Even where professional membership cannot be open to all, some discussion and involvement of both races is possible.

(4) It is important that young people in high school and college be given as many opportunities as possible to establish normal contact with their peers of both races. Such opportunities exist to some degree through activities outside the state such as the seminars of the American Friends Service Committee, the Encampment for Citizenship, etc. There have been meetings and work camps open to both races at the Penn Center. These experiences are reaching only a handful of student leaders at the present time. More young people need to be encouraged and assisted to participate in the natural experiences that are available outside the state. Perhaps such activities as A.F.S.C. seminars can be planned within the state.

(5) Opportunities for interracial fellowship outside of South Carolina need to be broadened for adults as well as for young people. Many persons within the state would gain a fresh perspective from meetings in other parts of nation. Such opportunities can be an important morale factor for persons working under difficult pressures in their local situations.

F. Distribution of Materials. In addition to materials that will be prepared under the recommended research and publication project, there are many excellent human relations materials already circulating in the South. These materials are not receiving maximum use and distribution within South Carolina. Agencies within the state should explore ways of reaching increasing numbers of opinion makers and others through direct mailing, distribution through religious and educational groups, etc. A list of sources of available human relations materials is included in the index of this report.

CONCLUSION

The winds of change that are sweeping across the South with varying degrees of intensity are felt today in South Carolina. Sit-in activities in South Carolina communities and elsewhere have demonstrated and have helped create impatience and a new militancy on the part of Negro leadership. The pressure will continue to grow as new advances are achieved in surrounding states. National public opinion, channeled through the communications media and reflected in the actions of the federal government, will have some impact on white reaction to this Negro pressure.

There are promising developments going forward within the state. A great deal has been spent in recent years to "equalize" Negro schools. Schools remain basically unequal but there has been significant improvement in the public education available to the Negro child. Living standards are low, but they are improving. The median income in South Carolina increased from $881 in 1950 to $1218 in 1958.[1] Considerable new industry has been moving into the upper part of the state. This increasing industrialization will mean changes in living standards and in political emphasis.

South Carolina needs to be prepared for the gradual demise of segregation in the public facilities of the state. This demise needs to be hastened and encouraged by legal, political and educational activities. It should be remembered, however, that the end of segregation is yet some years away. Quite probably the great majority of children now in school at every level will have to complete their education in segregated classes. In the short run, much can be done to improve the status and opportunities of Negro citizens within the present system. These things, too, are important. An improvement in the educational and economic status of Negro citizens would be a major contribution to more rapid elimination of

1. "Rankings of States," op. cit.

discriminatory practices.

For the most part, human relations agencies have concentrated few resources in South Carolina. Now is the time. Many other groups and organizations can make important contributions; churches, unions, womens' groups, youth organizations, civic clubs, lodge and fraternal units, concerned citizens. It is hoped that this report will indicate some of the activities that will help South Carolina adjust to the future.

The problems of readjustments in race relations are inextricably linked with other problems of the future. We must solve these human problems if we are to expand economically and culturally. We must learn to live and work together. South Carolina needs the maximum contribution of all of its citizens.

A distinguished South Carolinian, James McBride Dabbs, has written "It is the strength of a conservative society that it carries the past with it; it is its weakness that it carries too much. It is the strength of the South that, though conservative, it has always had a frontier to strain and jar the old pattern. Within the last century that frontier has been overwhelming, and, faced with heart-breaking economic and social demands, we have let the pioneering instinct lie frustrated and festering within us. Happily, those days are either gone or going. Once again the old sense of something hid behind the ranges, of 'gold in them thar hills,' rises within us. Only, this time the mountains to be crossed are the mountains of the mind, and the gold to be found is the essential gold of happy human relations and the happy heart." [1.]

---

1. Dabbs, James McBride, THE SOUTHERN HERITAGE, Alfred A. Knopf, 1958, p. 207.

PARTICIPANTS IN NATIONAL CONSULTATIONS

May, August, 1960

Leroy Browne, Penn Community Center.

Lee Coleman, Chairman, Departments of Sociology and Rural Sociology, University of Kentucky; Lexington, Kentucky.

Eugene Cox, Rural Life Specialist, National Council of Churches, 933 Chambliss Road; Memphis, Tennessee.

James McBride Dabbs, farmer and author, President of the Southern Regional Council; Mayesville, South Carolina.

Jean Fairfax, Director of Southern Programs, American Friends Service Committee; 160 N. 15th Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania.

Harold Fleming, Director, Southern Regional Council; 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.; Atlanta 3, Georgia.

C. G. Gomillion, Professor of Social Science, Tuskegee Institute, board member of Tuskegee Civic Improvement Association; Tuskegee, Alabama.

Charles Jones, minister, Community Church; Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Ira DeA. Reid, Chairman, Department of Sociology; Haverford College, Pennsylvania.

Paul Rilling, Director of Field Activities, Southern Regional Council.

Courtney Siceloff, Director, Penn Community Services, Inc.; Frogmore, South Carolina.

Walker Solomon, Executive Secretary, Palmetto Education Association; 1719 Taylor Street, Columbia, South Carolina.

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Director, South Carolina Council on Human Relations; 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina.

Marion A. Wright, lawyer; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Penn Community Services; Linville Falls, North Carolina.

Wilmer Young, teacher of social studies, Pendle Hill; Wallingford, Pennsylvania. (former worker with tenant farmers in Abbeville, S. C.)

SOURCES OF HUMAN RELATIONS MATERIALS

1. American Jewish Committee
   165 E. 56th Street
   New York 22, New York

2. American Jewish Congress
   Stephen Wise Congress House
   15 E. 84th Street
   New York 28, New York

3. American Friends Service Committee
   Southeastern Regional Office
   P. O. Box 1307
   High Point, North Carolina

   National Office
   160 N. 15th Street
   Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

4. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
   Southeastern Regional Office
   41 Exchange Place, S. E.
   Atlanta 3, Georgia

   National Office
   515 Madison Avenue
   New York, New York

5. The Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention
   161 Eighth Avenue, North
   Nashville, Tennessee

6. Race Relations Department
   Board of Home Missions
   United Church of Christ
   287 Fourth Avenue
   New York 10, New York

   Southern Office
   Fisk University
   Nashville 8, Tennessee

7. National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church
   Division of Christian Citizenship
   281 Fourth Avenue
   New York 10, New York

   Southern Office
   P. O. Box 853
   Lynchburg, Virginia

8. The Board of Social Missions
   United Lutheran Church in America
   231 Madison Avenue
   New York 16, New York

9. The Board of Social & Economic Relations, The Methodist Church
   740 Rush Street
   Chicago 11, Illinois

10. Women's Division of Christian Service, Board of Missions, The Methodist Church
    475 Riverside Drive
    New York 27, New York

11. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
    20 W. 40th Street
    New York 18, New York

    Southeastern Regional Office
    859½ Hunter Street, N. W.
    Atlanta, Georgia

12. National Conference of Christians and Jews
    43 W. 57th Street
    New York 19, New York

    Southeastern Division
    P. O. Box 8507
    Guilford College, North Carolina

13. National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.
    Division of Christian Life and Work
    Department of Racial & Cultural Relations
    297 Fourth Avenue
    New York 10, New York

    Division of Home Missions
    257 Fourth Avenue
    New York 10, New York

    General Department of United Church Women
    475 Riverside Drive
    New York 27, New York

National Council of Churches - continued

Southern Office
Department of Racial and Cultural Relations
P. O. Box 1083
Nashville, Tennessee

14. National Labor Service
165 E. 56th Street
New York 22, New York

15. National Urban League
14 E. 48th Street
New York 17, New York

Southern Field Division
250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

16. The Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church
830 Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

17. South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

18. Southern Christian Leadership Conference
208 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

19. Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Rm. 201
Atlanta, Georgia

20. United Automobile Workers
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department
Solidarity House
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

21. National Board - YWCA
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

Southern Regional Office
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

22. National Council of YMCA's
291 Broadway
New York 7, New York

Southern Area Council of YMCA's
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

23. Commission on Civil Rights
726 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

24. President's Committee on Government Contracts
Washington 25, D. C.

25. AFL - CIO, Department of Civil Rights
815 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

26. President's Committee on Government Employment Policy
Room 308, Civil Service Commission Building
Washington 25, D. C.

27. American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

28. American Council on Human Rights
1130 Sixth Avenue
Washington, D. C.

29. Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

30. Institute for American Democracy
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

October 3, 1960

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
S. C. Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street, 2nd floor
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Alice Spearman:

Since receiving Paul Rilling's final report of the consultations on South Carolina, I have been giving some thought to the various follow-up jobs, particularly in connection with the November 1 annual meeting of the South Carolina Council.

As I understand it, you were to take the initiative in setting up an appointment with the president of Claflin College, to discuss the research proposal. Paul Rilling and I were to work with you on this. Since I hope that Paul will be attending our annual meeting, I thought this might provide an opportunity for us to get together for a little strategy meeting, before we talk with Claflin. What would you think of trying to have this meeting on November 2 (Wednesday) - the morning after the SCCHR annual meeting?

Since Marion Wright will be there to speak, we might invite him to meet with us. I think Mr. Solomon and the Rev. Mr. McCollum would be good also. What do you think?

We will have to work out a proposed budget. Perhaps SRC could help us on this. I suppose this would include salary, secretarial service, overhead, travel, etc. We would also need to think of a list of foundations who would most likely be interested in such a project. Should we draw up a tentative request to a foundation, with a description of the project?

I am sending a copy of this letter to Paul, so that he can be reflecting on these matters.

Sincerely yours,

Courtney Siceloff

P.S. I think you should go into the Foundation grants (already received) with Alice Spearman - but not have at Pennsylvania antagonized them sufficiently on the subject.

cc: Paul Rilling

Attachment 3

Report of Director

to

Board of Trustees

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC.

October 8, 1960

The central purpose of the meeting of the Board of Trustees at this time is to discuss the implications of the report, "Human Relations Programming in South Carolina." The organization of the three consultations in May, July, and August, the preparation of materials for the study, and the distribution of the report has constituted our major effort since the last Board meeting.

In connection with the South Carolina study, special thanks are due Paul Rilling for his able chairing of the meetings and for preparation of the preliminary and final reports.

We have now reached the important next step of review of the consultants' report by the Board of Trustees and a consideration of plans for implementation. Along with this, of course, will be a survey of resources for financing any new projects which might be undertaken.

Some of the suggestions involve activities which are already under way, or can be carried out with our present staff. Norman and Elsie Richards have already been active through the summer in getting literacy classes under way, and are planning for a new series to begin in December. The community activities committee has begun discussions about the high incidence of round worms as a health problem in Beaufort County, and a meeting is scheduled with representatives of the County Health Department and the agricultural extension services to talk about ways of working together on this.

Robert and Ann Stowell, who worked with us last winter, have just returned to the campus for a longer period this year. Bob will be chiefly concerned with program activities.

Other Program Activities

Norman Richards held a daily swimming class for about 25 boys. The response indicated both a need for and interest in this activity. The library has continued to increase its circulation and effectiveness. In April, 1960, the total circulation was 1305, while in September it was 1,920 books -- an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

The nursery school began its fall term on August 29, in a building freshly decorated by summer work campers and parents of the children. In line with the trustees' decision last April, more support of the nursery school now comes from the parents and the community at large. Fees have been increased somewhat, and there has been a fine spirit of cooperation by the parents in work sessions for completing the renovations.

The homemaking class has just resumed its meetings, under the able leadership of Mrs. B. H.Washington, the new home demonstration agent. Mrs. Washington is known to many trustees as the former Miss Mabel Price. After serving on the staff of Penn School, for a number of years she was assistant state director of Negro Home Demonstration work. She brings to this community a wealth of experience and background, and has generously offered her assistance in the proposed Beaufort County pilot project. (Mrs. Washington served as one of the "key South Carolinians" who gave suggestions to the rural consultants.)

Staff Trips

Norman and Elsie Richards, with young Paul, made a trip to Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, N. C., where the literacy program in the Southeast is centered.

Robert Stowell was a delegate to the UNESCO World Conference on Adult Education, held in Montreal August 27-31.

Conferences

In the last twelve months we have had our most successful year in the use of the conference facilities. Some 25 conferences have been held. This is compared to a total of 50 conferences from August, 1955, when the facilities were first made available, through September, 1959. This year there have been a number of conferences which we have organized or helped to set up, in addition to providing accommodations. This has been tied in with our increased emphasis on adult education.

This year has also been the most successful for the conference program from a financial aspect. From October 1, 1959, through September 30, 1960, the income from conferences totaled $9,112, while expenses were $7,984. This, of course, does not include depreciation nor staff time, except for those employed for the direct purpose of feeding and housing the participants. The growth of the conference program has called for the use of more staff time in this operation. Much of the burden has been carried by volunteer workers, however. Attached to this report is a list of conferences held during the last year. Five conferences have already been tentatively scheduled for next summer.

Buildings and Grounds

For a number of hours last month, it looked as if we would have another visit from a hurricane -- even before the devastation of Hurricane Gracie had been completely repaired. But we were spared this time, and destructive "Donna" passed us by.

Leroy Browne, our able maintenance superintendent, and his staff have been able to complete the following work in connection with hurricane damage and repairs:

Repair of roofs: Darrah Hall
Lathers Building
Pine Cottage
Nursery School
Cope Building
Benezet House

The major projects yet to be completed are:

Cafeteria roof
Lathers Building porch
Plastering sections of Cope and Lathers Buildings
Rebuilding Cope Building doors
Repair railing of Butler outside stairway
Enclosing the presently open foundation of Arnett

Other recent maintenance jobs have been the painting of the Kings' house (Pine Cottage) and extensive repairing of window and door screens.

Norman Richards has continued the planting of shrubs, trees and flowers on the campus and has cared for those already established. Conferees and visitors alike enjoyed his colorful flower plots during the summer. Also Norman has supervised the cutting of $1,400 worth of pulpwood and timber since last April.

Volunteer Help

Since the last Board meeting, Penn has benefited considerably from the volunteer services of a number of persons. Six students from the University of North Carolina and a family from Indianapolis spent their spring vacation at Penn, working on the grounds and electrical system.

Young Friends Work Camp. Seven campers spent the month of August doing a variety of jobs, under the capable and conscientious leadership of Dan and Marcia O'Hagan of Narvon, Pennsylvania. The major project was renovation of the nursery school: re-tiling two-thirds of the floor area, sheet-rocking all rooms, and painting the woodwork. New screens were made for Arnett, mildew removed from four Benezet bedrooms and hall and repainted; and in addition, grass planting and clearing of grounds.

Miss Sally Holden, a teacher from Vermont, spent eight weeks this summer at Penn, handling many jobs. An exceedingly efficient, hard-working, and pleasant person, Sally brought up to date our mailing list card files; established a new file on community contacts; assisted Mrs. Major in the cafeteria, and took care of a variety of often unpleasant tasks in connection with housing the large groups of peopld.

Our niece, Miss Bethe Waller of Charlotte, N. C., was another summer volunteer who helped in numerous ways.

Due to arrive this weekend is Michael Smukler, a student of Antioch College (Yellow Springs, Ohio), who will spend a three-month work period here. Mike will bring a variety of skills, including carpentry, office management, and food service administration.

This week, a student of St. Helena High School started part-time maintenance work under an apprenticeship program.

Publicity

This might be listed under volunteer services as well. John Constable, director of information for the Southern Regional Council and editor of New South, has prepared copy and supervised the layout for a new brochure describing the work of Penn Community Services. This will be available for distribution this fall with a special appeal. We are deeply indebted to John Constable for his assistance.

Personal Note from the Siceloffs

September 15, 1960 marked the tenth anniversary of our coming to St. Helena to take up the work at Penn. We might have overlooked this if it had not been for the thoughtfulness of the Trustees in marking this occasion by the gift of a pair of binoculars and a check. The check was used to purchase a tent and other camping equipment, and we have used this -- along with the binoculars -- for several camping adventures already.

We have learned a great deal in these ten years. Our neighbors here, along with many of you, have been patient teachers. And we can't think of a more exciting way to begin a second decade than this: to be confronted with the challenges of this time and this place, and to know that we are far from alone in this endeavor.

--Courtney Siceloff

CONFERENCES AT PENN CENTER

October 1, 1959 - September 30, 1960

Group	Duration	Number	Geographical Distribution	Composition
Workshop on Merit Employment	3 days	50	Statewide	Negro
Graduate School for Teacher Education	7 days	13	Vermont	White
Directors College YMCA-YWCA	4 days	28	8 states	Biracial
Ministers' Retreat Disciples of Christ	2 days	16	2 states	Biracial
Student Retreat Paine College (Georgia)	3 days	15	Georgia	Negro
Workshop on Registration and Voting--Urban Areas	3 days	72	Statewide	Negro
Consumer Workshop, Charleston Citizens Committee	3 days	37	Coastal Carolina	Negro
Student Religious Association, Cornell University (NY)	8 days	15	New York	White
Workshop on Registration and Voting--Rural Areas	3 days	61	Statewide	Negro
Work camp--University of North Carolina and International Voluntary Service	7 days	10	North Carolina and Indiana	White
Consultation on Program in Mississippi and Louisiana, American Friends Service Committee	2 days	13	7 states	Biracial
Southern Interagency Conference of Human Relations Agencies	2 days	33	9 states	Bi-racial
Student leaders, NAACP	3 days	98	5 states	Negro
Ministers' Retreat, Disciples of Christ	2 days	8	2 states	Negro

Group	Duration	Number	Geographical Distribution	Composition
Consultants, Human Relations Programming in S. C.	3 days	15	7 states	Bi-racial
Midwife Institute #1 S. C. State Board of Health	11 days	72	Statewide	Negro
Midwife Institute #2 S. C. State Board of Health	11 days	80	Statewide	Negro
Retreat-Society of Friends	3 days	26	4 states	Biracial
Westminister Fellowship Junior High Camp	7 days	45	Statewide	Negro
S. C. Leaders--Human Relations Programming in S.C.	3 days	25	Statewide	Biracial
Work Camp Society of Friends	29 days	9	6 states	White
Leadership Conference Palmetto Education Association	3 days	140	Statewide	Negro
Southeastern Bahai Summer School	7 days	96	15 states	Biracial
Consultants, Human Relations Programming in S.C.	3 days	13	7 states	Biracial
Sunday School Convention Old Ashley Baptist Convention	3 days	30	Statewide	Negro

PROPOSED BUDGET

SOUTH CAROLINA RESEARCH PROJECT

<u>Annual costs</u>	
Salary, researcher	$7,000
Travel	1,200
Office Costs	
Salary, secretary	3,000
Telephone, postage Office Supplies	800
Bringing research volunteers together	2,000
<u>Non-reoccuring costs</u>	
Materials for research	
Office Equipment	
Printing and Distribution	
Processing Research Data	$1,500

Attachment 2

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

Executive Committee, Finance Committee

Joint Meeting, Frogmore

7 October 1960

MINUTES

Pursuant to Notice of Meeting mailed 9 September, the Executive and Finance Committees of the Board of Trustees, Penn Community Services, Inc., met jointly in the Frissell Building, Frogmore, South Carolina, on 7 October 1960 beginning at 10:45 A.M. Committee members present were: Chairman Wright; Treasurer Clement; Secretary Wood; Finance Chairman Brown. The staff Director also participated.

Regrets on account of illness or absence were received from Trustees Aull, Cadbury, Evans, and Jenks.

Hereinafter, the word "Committee" is intended to apply to these committees meeting in joint session.

MINUTES

The Minutes of the last meeting of these Committees, meeting jointly on 8 April 1960 at Frogmore, were approved as previously transmitted by mail.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

Current Financial Position: The Treasurer presented the most recent statement, representing the experience through the first four months of the fiscal year 1961, as of the end of August, and Director Siceloff interpolated certain data for the month of September. Receipts and outlays over-all appear to be in line with the budgeted position. Attention was called to the better-than-budgeted status of the conferences and institutes at Frogmore.

In the preparation of fiscal year 1961 and other future budgets, the Secretary urged that these annual presentations be set in a longer range total financial and program plan. Budgeting of this order would give us a better grasp of where we are in relation to where we want to be; it would also enable us more clearly to delineate the priorities for any given proposal. The Committee concurred with this suggestion.

The Committee requested the Board Chairman and Director to draft proposals for presentation to interested fund sources for implementing special projects as are hereinafter described, as well as an additional proposal for financing general operations.

Hurricane Insurance Proceeds. The present unexpended balance is in the range of $3,300, and Director Siceloff estimates that perhaps $2,000 - $2,200 may remain unexpended upon completion of hurricane repairs. Finance Chairman Brown noted that the unexpended balance has been used to supplement cash on hand at the Girard Corn Exchange Bank. To this extent the working cash balance is overstated, but by the same token we have managed to finance our budgeted deficit without drawing on unrestricted capital funds to the extent which otherwise would have been required.

Audit Report. The audit report for the fiscal year ended 30 April 1960 was reviewed. Two of the comments in the auditor's letter of 28 July 1960 were especially considered. The procedure necessitating amounts "Due from Unexpended Trust Income" was reported by the Treasurer to be satisfactory, in the light of Director Siceloff's explanatory letter to him of 8 September 1960. The substantial uncollected amount "Due from St. Helena Cooperative Society" was considered as to collectability, and it was determined that the account should remain on the books at least until the end of the fiscal year 1962. An explanation of this situation is contained in a letter from Director Siceloff to Treasurer Clement dated 18 August 1960.

The Committee extensively reviewed the nature of the various designated funds shown as "LIABILITIES" in the balance sheet of the audit (Exhibit A). The review was based on a memorandum which Director Siceloff sent members of the Committee on 29 September 1960. After discussion the following three actions were taken upon MOTIONS duly made, seconded, and unanimously carried:

1. Noting the motion relating to the following funds adopted by the Board on 20 February 1954, the Committee directed the Secretary to ask the auditor to transfer the remainders in the funds cited herewith from "Scholarship Funds" to "General Purpose Account":

   Mary Sansbury Mills Memorial Scholarship Fund
   William C. Gannett Scholarship Fund
   Louise L. Newell Scholarship

2. Similarly, the Secretary was asked to advise the auditor and Miss McGloughlin that income from the Reverend James W. C. Dougall Fund should not be allocated toward scholarships, inasmuch as, pursuant to the description of the gift at the time of the receipt by the then Penn Treasurer Harold Evans on 28 October 1935, "The said sum [is] to be invested and the interest thereon applied to the general purposes" of Penn; from an accounting standpoint, this fund is to be listed and treated similarly to the Dr. Charles E. Townsend Fund.

3. Director Siceloff was requested to confer with South Carolina counsel as to satisfactory methods for liberalizing the uses, or eliminating the special designations applying to the following funds: Ella McCaleb Scholarship Fund, Martha Cameron Lindsay Scholarship Fund, Mary E. Rice and John Dugan Scholarship Funds, Rebecca Winsor Scholarship Fund, and the Mary E. Peirce Scholarship.

The Committee expressed appreciation to Director Siceloff and Miss McGleughlin for their research w hich culminated in the cited memorandum.

In reviewing the audit, the request of the auditor for an increase in fee from the present $200 to a total of $300 for preparing the annual audit was reviewed. The Committee concurred with the proposed increase but requested the Director to work with the auditor in securing recommendations for the simplification of our financial procedures, so as to minimize the number of special accounts (see above) as well as to reduce the paper work and time lag incident to our present method of processing receipts and disbursements.

Salary and Allowances Sub-committee. Referring to the Minutesof the 1959 Annual Meeting of the Board, the Secretary inquired whether it would be desirable to establish a small committee on Salary and Allowances to review on a continuing basis such matters as staff compensation, pensions, and allowances. The Committee MOVED recommending to the Board the establishment of a Salary and Allowances Sub-committee, to be composed of the Chairman of the Board, the Treasurer, and the Executive Director. [The recommendation was adopted by the Board at its meeting on 8 October 1960].

Effie McCaleb Bequest: The Chairman of the Finance Committee agreed to ascertain the status of the Effie McCaleb legacy described in a letter from Harold Evans to the Secretary dated 5 May 1960. [On 11 October, Paul Brown advised: "We received the bequest... in May and added $500 plus interest at $3.75 to the principal of our investment account."]

Custodial Fee and Stock Rights Procedures. Finance Chairman Brown described his memoranda to the Finance Committee dated 30 August and 22 September 1960, whereby the Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank, Custodian, has with our approval changed its fee basis to accord with its Standard Rate Charge, resulting in a reduction in our fee, and whereby the administrative procedures regarding the disposition of subscription rights and fractional shares of stock have been clarified.

Securities Registration. Referring to a decision reported under financial procedures in the Minutes of the Joint Committee on 8 April 1960 that securities still registered under Penn's old name (Penn School) shall be re-registered in the name of

Penn Community Services, Inc., the Committee directed the Secretary to provide Finance Chairman Brown with four certified true copies of our current By-Laws, Charter and Certificate of Incorporation, and certify as to the names of the officers empowered to re-register those securities.

HUMAN RELATIONS PROGRAMMING IN SOUTH CAROLINA -- PENN'S "RURAL STUDY".

Expressing appreciation to the consultants named in the Report and to the "key South Carolinians" who also aided in its preparation, the Joint Committee turned its attention to the principal order of new business, consideration of "Human Relations Programming in South Carolina," the Report dated 1 October 1960 and transmitted by mail to all Trustees and to the members of our Program Advisory Committee.

The Joint Committee noted with disappointment that the Program Advisory Committee had not succeeded in producing sufficient acceptances for its meeting scheduled today to discuss this Report as to make possible the formal convening of the Advisors.

Attention was drawn to a typographical error appearing on page 2 of the Report, whereby "1840" should be changed to read "1940."

The Report recommends developing two major new projects, which it describes as: Project A, research and publication concerning human relations problems in South Carolina; and Project B, Beaufort County Pilot Project in human relations. Additionally, Section III of the Report recommends the expansion of existing efforts by interested agencies in a number of fields.

Project A. As to Project A, the Joint Committee devoted extensive thought to whether Penn Community Services, Inc. should relate itself in a specific and continuing fashion to the proposed two-year project involving a full-time professional coordinator and secretarial assistance, preferably located at a private college, staff to be under the direction of the college and assisted by a human relations advisory committee. Specific colleges were reviewed as possible locations, and it was the sentiment of the Committee that Penn could be helpful in attempting to secure foundation aid in financing the proposal, as well as in financing and processing the distribution of occasional papers emanating from such a project, in the areas outlined by the consultants, including educational facilities, employment, health and welfare services, library and public recreation facilities. The consultants describe the South Carolina situation as symptomatic of and therefore illuminating to the large regional picture; such studies as the consultants propose are thus a necessary prerequisite to ameliorating the conditions recited in the initial pages of their Report.

In the discussion of Project A, the Committee received and carefully considered a memorandum which Dr. Ira DeA. Reid of our Board of Trustees on 5 October 1960 addressed to the Trustees because of expected absence at the Trustees' evaluation of the Report on 8 October. Dr. Reid's views are that Project A is not a suitable one for Penn; he endorses and expands on Project B; and recommends a concentration of our assets for this and certain other Penn programs by w ithdrawing assets and attention from peripheral concerns. Copies of Dr. Reid's recommendations are on file with Director Siceloff and the Secretary.

Although a number of the members of this Committee held Dr. Reid's view at the outset, discussion led to a greater realization of the lack both of research and of the distribution of research in South Carolina. The Committee concluded not only that Project A is desirable, but that Penn's participation in it is also desirable. Review of specific colleges where Project A might be based made the Committee doubtful that Project A might in fact eventuate if the fund-raising as well as the direction of the project were left solely to the private college.

Project B. In the light of Dr. Reid's observations, the Committee turned to Project B, which it discussed intensively. Project B proposes the addition by Penn Community Services, Inc. of a full-time, permanent staff member to make possible the implementation of a county-wide pilot effort in such fields as "health, employment, problems of the small, part-time farmer, education and the vocational guidance of young people, low-cost rural housing, basic citizenship education with an effort to relate voting and registration to other community problems and their solutions, and the rebuilding of communication between the races." The Report continues:

> If this pilot project is successful, adjacent counties could be involved and the techniques developed might be useful in future activities in South Carolina and elsewhere.

The Report notes that this county will be a logical place for locating such an effort partly because of the existence here, for nearly one hundred years, of Penn, "one of the few places in the entire state where interracial meetings are held" and where exists "a degree of interracial cooperation and respect unusual in most parts of the state."

Noting the complementary manner in which this recommendation relates to the conclusions of Dr. Reid's report to the Board in February 1948 -- and in fact to Penn's objectives throughout the century of its existence -- the Committee endorsed Penn's participation in Project B and turned to the consideration of a proposed budget for implementing the same. The relation of the proposed budget and staff to our existing set-up was reviewed.

The budget contemplates field worker, part-time secretarial assistance, office materials, communications, off-campus leadership training, and on-campus overhead, totaling $11,500 per year.

Upon MOTION duly made, seconded, and unanimously carried the Committee recommends to the Board that the Chairman and Director be authorized to confer with foundations in an effort to raise funds for a three-year experimental program; and that implementation by Penn of Project B is conditional upon the raising of the funds, and in no case is Project B to be financed by Penn's extant funds and budget.

Copies of the proposed detailed budget are on file with the Secretary and the Director.

The relation of the Report, Section III, to project proposals A and B was reviewed in some detail, particularly as to the possible impact on Penn's status under the revised charter of 31 March 1953 as an eleemosynary institution qualifying under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code. For example, our charges for room and board arising out of our conference program appear to be in furtherance of our exempt purpose as described in the amended charges, while the provision of regional field services would not be inconsistent with the statement in the 15 January 1901 Certificate of Incorporation, under which Penn is "to have its headquarters or be located at St. Helena Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina." At this time and presumably hereafter, the provision of conference quarters and board is not in itself profitable, particularly considering that we would allocate realistic charges pro rata for overhead, including depreciation, if we were attempting a complete cost accounting of the conference center project. Such costing would show that our charges do not meet our actual expense, and it has not appeared to us to be socially desirable to base conference charges on the greatly increased cost structure which would result from such accounting.

Apart from legal considerations, however, the Committee noted the desirability of maintaining effective and congenial relationships with our service area and neighbors, and therefore instructed the Director (1) to maintain the closest detailed supervision of any field work or field workers now or hereafter engaged to implement any part of the human relations report; and (2) to begin activities in the fields where public acceptance is the greatest.

Assuming that the necessary funds can be raised for Penn's participation in Project A and/or Project B, the relationship of Penn to other agencies becomes important. As to Project A, it was agreed that Penn's rule should be that of fund-raiser, advisor to the college in which the research would be done, and possibly also to assist with dissemination of research findings,

but that the direction of the project should be, as the consultants recommend, vested in the institution at which the project staff is to be located. In both Project A and Project B, relation with seminars offered by the American Friends Service Committee is also desirable.

PROPERTY

Nursery School. Referring to pages 5-6 of the 9 April 1960 Board Minutes, wherein certain property improvements for the Nursery School, including heating improvements, were referred to the Director for action, "and a policy of self-sufficiency by gradual stages...effective at the beginning of the academic year 1960-61" was adopted, the Director noted that $441.80 had been expended and labor volunteered by a 1960 summer work camp and parents to renovate the nursery school building. This has included tiling of floors, painting walls and applying wallboard, improving the sink and replacing the work counter in the kitchen.

The provision of effective and safe heating remains. Depending on the type of heat installed, including the possibility of combining a single heat source for both the nursery school and Butler Building, the cost of a satisfactory job is likely to run from a minimum of $600 up to $1,900. The Director requested permission to finance, after securing competitive bids, adequate heating of Butler and the nursery school from the unexpended balance derived from hurricane insurance proceeds. He suggested two other approaches: (1) developing as a specific foundation appeal a satisfactory proposal for heating Butler and the nursery school; (2) utilizing additional space heaters in the nursery school as an unsatisfactory and temporary alternative.

In view of the relationship between proposed improvements to the nursery school and the Board's April recommendation that the school develop a policy of self-sufficiency, the Committee inquired as to progress toward autonomy. Treasurer Clement wondered if the Island churches would be willing to underwrite the nursery, for example, on a pro-rata basis among the members of the local ministerial alliance (if there be one), which could also serve as Trustee.

The Committee was unwilling to authorize a substantial expenditure from Penn's present resources, although it favored the recommendation that the project be devoloped as a special appeal to a foundation. Should this appeal fail, as an alternative the Committee instructed the Director to take all necessary safety precautions and to spend up to $100 from the hurricane insurance proceeds to achieve safe heating in the nursery building, the Director having given an opinion that perhaps $50 would be enough for this purpose. The Committee further directed that between now and the spring meeting a separate, responsible corporate entity should be established to administer the nursery school program,

consistent with the Board's April 1960 recommendation.

Butler Building: Heating. See "Nursery School Heating" above.

Cafeteria: Screened Addition to: The Director recommended the construction of a screened wing for the cafeteria, so as to provide overflow facilities for large summer conferences -- we have had as many as 145 conference participants, while the cafeteria can accommodate 100 at the very most -- as well as to furnish cooler meal quarters during the hot months. He estimated that $1,100 would cover materials, electric wiring and screening; $1,900 would provide for the above plus labor. He requested permission (1) to develop a foundation appeal in the amount of approximately $1,900 to accomplish this objective, and failing this, (2) that $1,100 be allocated from the remaining hurricane insurance, so that the work may be performed before spring. In view of our deficit position and the rate at which unrestricted capital is being withdrawn, the Committee was reluctantly unwilling to grant the second request at this time, although it approves of a foundation appeal.

Chisolm Tract: Title Report. The Committee reviewed the title report submitted to the Director in a letter of 6 October 1960 by Julian Levin, law offices of Levin & Sams, and authorized the Director to take appropriate action. (Appendix 1, Minute Book.)

Pope Conveyance. The Director reported that the authorization described in the Minutes of 9 April 1960 proved, in fact, to have been unnecessary, inasmuch as a similar authorization was subsequently found in the Minutes of 9 November 1951.

1962 CENTENNIAL:

The Chairman reported the selection of membership of the ad hoc committee to plan for our 1962 Centennial observance, of which Mr. J. P. King is Chairman and Miss Grace B. House is Honorary Chairman. The committee is listed in Penn's revised Directory as of October 1, 1960, currently being distributed. The committee is urged to relate itself to festivities being planned in the Beaufort area and by St. Helena's Church during 1962.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND FUND-RAISING

The Chairman reported that publicity chairman Jenks was transferred to Paris by the New York Times during the early summer, but that Mr. John Constable, Director of Information for the Southern Regional Council and editor of New South, has generously filled the breach as principal public relations advisor on an informal basis. We are shortly to see the first result in a forthcoming appeals brochure.

The Committee expressed appreciation to Mr. Constable and recommended that the brochure be mailed no later than 15 November, preferably earlier, accompanied by a letter signed by the Chairman and Director. The Committee left to the Chairman and the Director the timing of a further recommendation that we experiment with purchased mailing lists as a method for enlarging the base of our support, and that we refer to the careful analysis prepared by Mr. Jenks in determining which lists to use in the experiment.

The Secretary noted that Mr. Jenks has submitted his resignation, but the Committee agrees that we should not act on it until it is clear that Mr. Jenks can no longer serve, and concurred with a letter which Chairman Wright had written Mr. Jenks to this effect earlier in the year.

MISS SARAH HOLDEN

The Executive Committee directed that these Minutes convey an expression of appreciation to Miss Sarah Holden, who volunteered her services most helpfully during the past summer in the office and in administering the summer conference program. The Secretary was asked to express officially to Miss Holden the appreciation of the Board of Trustees for her assistance.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The Director described certain conversations with personnel of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in an effort to determine Penn's status under the S. C. Employment Compensation Law. The Committee agreed that, as a charitable agency, we should apply for exemption from the unemployment compensation tax.

RECORDINGS

The Secretary presented a letter dated 4 October 1960 from Leonard DePaur of Bellafonte Enterprises, Inc., 120 W. 57th Street, New York 19, New York, requesting permission to obtain copies of various songs included in the Penn Community Services field tapes deposited in the Folklore Section, Division of Music, Library of Congress. The songs are to be used as source and reference material for a recorded anthology of Negro folk music planned for release by Victor Records, accompanied by a book on the subject. In conversation with the Secretary, Mr. DePaur stated that certain of the Penn songs are unique. The letter offers to provide suitable mention of Penn Community Services as a source credit.

After discussing the proposal, including an evaluation of it by the Library of Congress folk music archivist, the Committee acceded to this request, subject to appropriate credit.

ROTATION POLICY

Noting the action of the 1960 Nominating Committee, which requested advice of the Executive Committee as to the establishment of a formal rotation policy, the Executive Committee gave its opinion that this topic is realistically the subject of a continuing review by each year's Nominating Committee.

NEXT MEETING

The Committee recommends to the Board the dates of April 7, 1961, for a Joint Meeting of the Executive and Finance Committees, and April 8, 1961, for the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

ADJOURNMENT

With a recess for luncheon between 12:15 and 1:30 P.M., the meeting continued until, there being no further business, adjournment at 6:10 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Cornelius A. Wood, Jr.
Secretary

Appendix 1 (minute Book Only):

Title Report on Chisolm Tract

ATTACHMENT 1

Biographical Sketch of New Trustee

/Rev. Mack E. Sharpe
P. O. Box 962
Beaufort, South Carolina

Telephone: Beaufort 846-8524

The Rev. Mr. Sharpe was born December 6, 1913, in Wilson, North Carolina. He spent his youth in Virginia.

During World War II, he was a supervisor in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, in Washington, D. C. and New York.

He attended Benedict College and Seminary, Columbia, South Carolina. After serving as assistant pastor in Columbia, he came to Beaufort in 1955 as pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, the position he now holds.

His wife teaches at Broad River Elementary School. She is a native of Columbia, S. C., and attended Allen University in that city. They have two daughters, aged 2 and 7.

The Rev. Mr. Sharpe is president of the Beaufort County Voters League; a member of the Pineland District, Boy Scouts; member of the Board of the Beaufort County American Red Cross; a delegate to the last two State Democratic Conventions; vice president of the United Fund of Beaufort.

With reference to the last-named position, it might be noted that it is understood that Beaufort's is one of the few United Funds in the state which is integrated as to its Board. Also, Mr. Sharpe has been one of a comparatively small number of Negro delegates at the State Democratic conventions.

The Rev. Mr. Sharpe is a Mason and member of Omega Si Phi.

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

Board of Trustees

Meeting October 8, 1960

MINUTES

Pursuant to notice of meeting dated 9 September 1960, the Board of Trustees, Penn Community Services, Inc., was convened at Frissell Building, Frogmore, South Carolina, 8 October 1960, beginning at 10:00 A.M.

Trustees present were: Chairman Marion Wright, Treasurer Clement, Secretary Wood; Mesdames Sanders and Spearman; Messrs. Barrington, Brown, Campbell, Dabbs, Gardner and Hardy. Mrs. Y. W. Bailey and Mr. Paul Rilling of the Program Advisory Committee were also present. Attending portions of the meeting were members of the staff: Courtney and Elizabeth Siceloff, Leroy and Corinne Browne; Norman Richards, Michael Smukler and Robert Stowell.

Regrets on account of illness or absence were received from Trustees Aull, Bell, House, Jenks, McConaughy, Mooney, and Reid; and from Program Advisory Committee Members Buchanan, Gray, Haigler, Johnson, Mays, Reuben, and Wheeler.

The meeting began with a brief period of silence, following which the Board went into Executive Session.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

The Board directed the Secretary to record in the Minutes our appreciation of Courtney and Elizabeth Siceloff on the occasion of their tenth anniversary of association with Penn, and our commendation to the staff for the noticeable improvement in the physical appearance of the grounds and buildings.

MINUTES

The minutes of the 9 April 1960 meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in Frogmore, were accepted in the form previously mailed.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Subsequent to the 1960 Annual Meeting, the members of the Nominating Committee re-elected as Committee Chairman the Reverend Cornelius A. Wood, Jr.

On 30 September 1960 the Chairman of the Nominating Committee circulated biographical data concerning the Reverend Mack E. Sharpe of Beaufort, who had been proposed as a candidate

for Trustee to fill a vacancy in a term expiring at the Annual Meeting, 1962. Members of the Nominating Committee were polled by mail as to (1) approval of the candidacy, (2) disapproval, or (3) deferment of action until the 1961 Annual Meeting. In addition, each member of the Nominating Committee is present at today's meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Upon MOTION duly made, seconded, and unanimously carried, the Reverend Mack E. Sharpe of Beaufort was elected a Trustee for the term expiring at the Annual Meeting in 1962.

Biographical information concerning the Reverend Mr. Sharpe is appended as Attachment 1 to these Minutes.

EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE COMMITTEES

The Secretary summarized the actions of the Executive and Finance Committees in joint session on 7 October 1960. As Attachment 2 to these Minutes appears the Minutes of that meeting. The Secretary stated that it would be appropriate to receive a motion for ratification by the Board of all actions therein reported, other than actions relating to the consultants' report, "Human Relations Programming in South Carolina," stating that since the latter is the principal order of business to be considered today, it should be acted upon separately after due consideration.

Upon MOTION made by Mrs. Sanders, seconded by Dr. Dabbs, and unanimously carried, the Board ratified the actions of the Executive and Finance Committees taken subsequent to the 1960 Annual Meeting as reported in the Minutes of the Joint Committee dated 7 October 1960, excepting for recommendations regarding the consultants' report entitled, "Human Relations Programming in South Carolina."

HUMAN RELATIONS STUDY

The Chairman of the Board reviewed the developments leading to this study, calling attention to the recommendations set forth on pages 6 and 7 of the 5 November 1959 Minutes of a Joint Meeting of the Executive and Finance Committees in Philadelphia. As described on page 6 of the 9 April 1960 Minutes of our Board of Trustees, the study, known originally as the "Penn Study," was broadened to embrace larger regional considerations.

Since the 1960 Annual Meeting, three conferences have been held as a means for developing the report dated 1 October 1960 and titled, "Human Relations Programming in South Carolina," which each member of the Board of Trustees and Program Advisory Committee has received by mail. As stated in the introduction to that report, ..."In May, fifteen consultants, specialists in economics, sociology and human relations from across the nation, met at Penn Center in Frogmore, South Carolina for three days of discussion. In July, a group of 22 South Carolina leaders of both races held a two-day session at Penn Center to consider the

preliminary report of the May meeting and to make other suggestions. In August the national consultants again convened to reconsider their own ideas and to examine those proposed by the South Carolina leaders. This third meeting adopted this report which will be circulated as an idea paper to interested agencies and institutions." (p. ii)

Board Chairman Wright stated that Paul Rilling, Director of Field Activities, Southern Regional Council, and a member of our Program Advisory Committee, had acted as moderator of the discussions and compiler of the report. The final report was based on preliminary reports emanating from each meeting, and the draft of the final report was reviewed by a number of participants prior to its being cast in the form published. Chairman Wright introduced Mr. Rilling and asked him to highlight the report for the benefit of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Rilling noted that the status and acceptance of Negroes in the upper South is not the same as that in the deep South. The justification for a report dealing with South Carolina is that this state is symptomatic of the rural and non-rural situation in the Deep South. Moreover, adequate research as to the nature of the facts in the problem areas discussed in the Report is not available for South Carolina. It was, therefore, the judgment of the regional consultants that South Carolina should be studied in order to throw light on the regional situation and, beyond this, that improvements which could be achieved in South Carolina could well become precedents for similar efforts in other deep South situations.

The principal results of the consultations are two-fold: (A) recommendations for the preparation and dissemination of research about South Carolina needs, and (B) a county-wide pilot experiment in human relations, wherein the abstractions of research become concrete efforts in improvement.

The first of the principal recommendations may be desribed as "Project A" and is set forth on pages 4-7 of the Report. The project envisaged is a two-year research and publication effort involving a full-time professional coordinator and secretarial assistance, located at a private college, under the direction of the college but assisted by an advisory committee made up of persons experienced in research and in human relations problems. The project would determine the research and fact-finding facilities presently available, and would prepare additional materials in such areas of concern as educational facilities, employment, health and welfare services, library facilities, public recreational facilities, and the like.

"Project B" is described on pages 7-8 of the Report. The consultants recommend an intensive human relations effort based at Penn for Beaufort County, noting that Penn is one of the few places in the entire state where interracial meetings are held, and that Penn has been located in the county for nearly one

hundren years. The consultants recommend that Penn "consider the employment of an additional, full-time, permanent staff member" for implementing the pilot project, and suggested further: "Priority would be given to these suggested fields: health, employment, problems of the small, part-time farmer, education and the vocational guidance of young people, low-cost rural housing, basic citizenship education with an effort to relate voting and registration to other community problems and their solutions, and the rebuilding of communication between the races. Out of these efforts might come an improvement in the status of Negro citizens, motivation of the Negro community to more enlightened political effort, and preparation of the entire community for the changes that are to come.

"If this pilot project is successful, adjacent counties could be involved and the techniques developed might be useful in future activities in South Carolina and elsewhere." (page 8.)

Mr. Rilling stated that, since he had not read Trustee Ira Reid's 1948 report to our Board until after the 1960 consultations had been held, he was the more impressed by the complementary relation of the present Report as a continuation and expansion of Penn's historic role.

The meeting was then opened to evaluation of the report by individual members of the Board of Trustees, and in this connection the discussion and actions of our Executive and Finance Committees on 7 October (as reported in said Minutes, Attachment 2 herewith) were set forth.

In introducing the discussion period, Chairman Wright expressed the appreciation of the Trustees for Mr. Rilling's splendid effort and thanked the Southern Regional Council for having made possible Mr. Rilling's participation. Mr. Rilling noted that the Report would have been impossible without the active participation of all the consultants, who are listed on the final pages, and the additional help of the 25 "key South Carolinians." Chairman Wright noted and concurred approvingly in the complementary relationship of the present Report to Dr. Reid's 1948 recommendations.

Paul Brown stated that yesterday's evaluation jointly by the Executive and Finance Committees had opened up certain questions which could not then be answered, since Mr. Rilling was not yet present, including the relationship of the Report, Section III (pp. 9 ff.) to "Project B": are the "suggested areas of concentration" in Section III intended for the Beaufort County pilot proposal, or for adoption by others? Mr. Rilling stated that these suggested areas may be applicable to Project B, but that the consultants hoped that they would also be considered and implemented by existing agencies interested in the regional picture. He also stated that the listing of projects is not in order of priority, but in the order discussed by the consultants.

Mr. Wood noted that the Minutes of yesterday's meeting include recommendations that, assuming the Board approves generally of the Report recommendations, Penn's participation in implementation be related to an evaluation of each specific proposal in the light of our charter and tax-exempt status and with reference to an appropriate degree of concern for public acceptance in our service area.

Chairman Wright noted that yesterday's deliberations produced a consesus that Penn should be more closely related to "Project A" than is visualized by the authors of the Report, explaining that a private college may either be unable or unwilling to move into the fund-raising, even though it might be willing to serve as the locus of the project. Similarly, Penn might be helpful with the distribution of research findings. Mr. Rilling stated that, while the consultants had not contemplated this type of arrangement, he could see no conflict between the consultants' recommendations and the conclusions of yesterday's joint meeting, provided that the research staff be under the direction of an academic institution. Mr. Wright stated that such was the intention of yesterday's recommendation.

Mr. Wright thereupon spoke of the receipt by the Joint Committee yesterday of a communication from Trustee Reid, addressed to the Board of Trustees, in view of his inability to be present today. Mr. Wright stated that Dr. Reid's communication had been read in full to yesterday's meeting and thoroughly discussed, and that yesterday's recommendations emerged after such discussion. Mrs. Sanders asked for Dr. Reid's views. The Secretary read to the Board the bulk of Dr. Reid's communication and summarized the balance.

Briefly, Dr. Reid's position is: (1) "Project A": The program of research and publication is not one that Penn should undertake as "a good investment of our interest, time, personnel and funds;" (2) "Project B": "is fitting for the Board to consider... I favor an Across-the-Bridge Community Development Program that will comprehend some of the approaches suggested in the report and even more", (3) that our material and personnel assets might well be consolidated in order to provide a more centered pursuit of our major priority programs.

Paul Brown asked as to what the consultation had envisaged in the way of vesting responsibility for assuring that the recommendations would actually be implemented. Mr. Rilling replied that the consultants had not given major thought to this question, but that the responsibility for "Project A" would be vested in the project coordinator, "Project B" would be vested in Penn for Beaufort County, and that responsibility for implementing the recommendations in Section III is not formally vested, even though the consultants hope that informal coordination will ensue among interested agencies.

The Reverend Mr. Hardy cautioned against the danger of losing present good relations between Penn and the county in the event that "Project B" were adopted. Mrs. Sanders concurred, inquiring why Beaufort County should be selected as a pilot experiment, since this county's situation is already good as is even noted in the Report itself. Dr. Dabbs suggested that perhaps a misunderstanding as to the meaning of "pilot" is involved: that the important consideration is to demonstrate that it is possible for people to work together on common goals even when there is an inability to agree about every detail. Mr. Rilling elaborated: since Beaufort County already demonstrates this type of cooperative relationship, it is a particularly promising area for study, but the implementation of the study should be by local leaders, and the locally led effort can appropriately be assisted by wider financial support. Mrs. Spearman stated that South Carolina is an appropriate research area for such a project as "Proposal A", having been prepared by past activities in adult education, and social and community planning, such as the activities of the State Conference of Social Work and the Council on Human Relations.

Dr. Dabbs and Mr. Wood spoke to the desirability of linking "Project A" with "Project B" through the common denominator of Penn, if funds are to be raised and if any effective implementation of these recommendations is to be realized.

Mr. Clement inquired whether research of this sort might logically fall under the functions of the South Carolina Advisory Committee to the Commission on Civil Rights. Chairman Wright stated that federal monies are not available to service the state commissions, whose funds are inadequate for the performance of research. Courtney Siceloff concurred, stating that in many areas the colleges have done research, but that the amount and availability of research regarding South Carolina is especially limited, and that the policy of the South Carolina Advisory Committee on Civil Rights has been to receive complaints, but not to undertake research. Mr. Rilling noted that the consultants hoped that "Project A" would in effect be, in part, the provision of findings for the South Carolina Advisory Committee. He also noted that the Southern Regional Council is beginning to circulate available material, as a clearing house among the various states, but that it is not performing "across-the-board" research.

Mr. Hardy called attention to the survey report of the South Carolina Committee on Children and Youth for the 1960 White House Conference on Children and Youth, "Unlimited Opportunities Beckon South Carolina Youth," as excellent resource material for the Beaufort County Pilot Project.

Marion Wright noted that if Penn were to retain connection with "Project A", Penn could raise the money for the college and make it available for the college-directed research

project. Mr. Rilling stated that the consultants had proposed a college-related project partly because they believed foundation support would more readily go to a college than to an agency, and partly because of the status accorded college-based research, but he stated that Penn is "free" to operate as fund-raiser, without contravening the consultants' intentions, if the college retains editorial and administrative control of the research, e. g., Penn "commissioning" the college to perform the work. Marion Wright doubted that a college would make the effort to raise the funds on its own initiative, and Mr. Spearman called attention to inter-college rivalries as a consideration.

Paul Brown offered the following Motion:
"I move that we accept the report of the consultants, expressing our thanks to them for their constructive suggestions, and further, that we authorize our Director to take steps working toward implementation of the two basic recommendations within such new financial resources as may become available to us expressly for the purpose of implementation of these two projects." Dr. Dabbs seconded this motion.

Mr. Hardy moved an amendment to Mr. Brown's motion that the Chairman of the Board of Trustees appoint a committee of three Trustees to advise the Director and work with him in implementing the recommendations of the Report. The sponsor of the original motion accepted this amendment.

The Secretary inquired as to whether the intention of the amended motion is that the Board "accept" the Report in full or whether it "receives" the full Report and authorizes the implementation of the two major proposals only. Mr. Brown stated that he preferred the verb "accept", to be interpreted in the sense that the Board accepts the report as a general guide, and not necessarily as to every detail.

The Chairman summarized the amended MOTION: "That the Board accept this Report as a guide for future action. The Chairman is to appoint a committee of three to work with the Director in implementation -- all of which is based upon the assumption that new funds from outside sources would be secured."

A question was asked as to the role of the consultants in future follow-up implementation of their recommendations. Mr. Rilling noted that Mrs. Spearman, Mr. Siceloff and he had been designated by the consultants to explore the availability of a college as the site and sponsor of "Project A". Mr. Rilling stated that this group of three would work with the committee of three Trustees to be appointed by Penn's Chairman under the pending motion.

Subsequently, Chairman Wright appointed the following ad hoc committee: Clyde Barrington, the Reverend John Hardy, and the Reverend Mack E. Sharpe.

The above MOTION as summarized by Board Chairman Wright and as clarified in the above discussion was thereupon duly made, seconded, and unanimously carried.

It was agreed that one of the duties of the new committee of three would be to formulate a budget proposal for presentation to possibly interested foundations in order to execute "Project A".

Attention was called to yesterday's recommendation of the Joint Executive and Finance Committee meeting that a tentative budget in the amount of $11,500 a year for three years be approved by the Board as a basis for seeking funds to support "Project B", and that the Committee's approval of the "Project B" budget is contingent upon its being raised and definitely not to be financed from Penn's existing financial resources. The Chairman called attention to the fact that the proposed budget provides an overhead item which would partially defray Penn's expenses as the locus of the "Project B" work.

Upon MOTION duly made by Trustee Barrington, seconded and unanimously carried, the budget for "Project B" presented to and recommended by the Joint meeting of the Executive and Finance Committees on 7 October 1960 be and hereby is approved as an authorization to seek foundation financing of a proposal for a pilot project in human relations programming in Beaufort County, South Carolina, and that the general approach to be presented to such foundations shall envisage an experimental project of three years' duration, headed by a qualified worker to be added for this purpose to the Penn staff, with necessary stenographic and related assistance, the total annual cost of such a project to approximate $11,500.

Distribution of Report. The Board Chairman and Secretary inquired as to the consultants' intentions for distributing the present Report. Mr. Rilling stated that the Report now belonged to Penn and was made as a report to the Trustees of Penn Community Services, Inc. Distribution to concerned agencies, interested foundations or other possible fund sources, but not indiscriminate public release, since it is a working document rather than a publicity proposal, is agreeable to the consultants.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Director Siceloff summarized his written report dated 8 October 1960, which is appended as Attachment 3 to these Minutes. The Trustees noted approvingly the marked increase in conferences held, and commended the factual presentation of the scope of the conference program in the table appearing at the close of the text of the report.

MAILING LIST: Suggested Names Requested

Responding to a question by Trustee Barrington, Courtney Siceloff stated that we welcome suggested additions to our mailing lists of those to receive information about Penn and future appeals for the support of Penn.

NEXT MEETINGS

The 1961 Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held at Frogmore on Saturday, April 8, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning.

A joint meeting of the Executive and Finance Committees of the Board will be convened in Frogmore at 10 o'clock Friday morning, April 7, 1961.

The Nominating Committee of the Board of Trustees will assemble for dinner and the evening of Friday, April 7, 1961, in Frogmore.

ADJOURNMENT

With a recess for luncheon between 12:15 and 2:00 P.M., the meeting continued until, there being no further business, adjournment at 2:20 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Cornelius A. Wood, Jr.
Secretary

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Biography. The Rev. Mack E. Sharpe
2. Minutes, Joint Meeting Executive and Finance Committees, 7 October 1960
3. Director's Report, 8 October 1960

APPENDICES (Minute Book Only):

1. Agenda

2. Report, "Human Relations Programming in South Carolina", 1 October 1960

3. Directory of Trustees and Program Advisory Committee, 1 October 1960

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED
ST. HELENA ISLAND
FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

October 31, 1960

Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

In my absence from the office last week, the bill for $30.59 for mimeograph supplies and railway express arrived. It seems to us that there should be an item on this bill for staff time, and we are returning it so that this adjustment can be made.

As a matter of fact, we were afraid for a while there that this Report would be responsible for your losing your secretary - and we would hate to see a bill for that.

Sincerely yours,

Courtney Siceloff

cs/es
enclosure

Hope to see you at SRC meeting next week!

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

~~STONEWALL, VIRGINIA~~

~~FRAGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA~~

Linville Falls, North Carolina

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MARION A. WRIGHT
CHAIRMAN
LINVILLE FALLS, N. C.

WILLIAM E. CADBURY
VICE-CHAIRMAN
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CORNELIUS A. WOOD, JR.
SECRETARY
1018 DUPONT CIRCLE BLDG.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

GEORGE H. AULL
CLEMSON, S. C.

B. TARTT BELL
GUILFORD, N. C.

PAUL W. BROWN, JR.
PHILADELPHIA

MISS ISABELLA CURTIS
MANCHESTER, MASS.

JAMES MCBRIDE DABBS
MAYESVILLE, S. C.

HAROLD EVANS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JOHN W. HARDY
BEAUFORT, S. C.

MISS GRACE HOUSE
ORIENT
LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

EDWARD N. JENKS
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MRS. HORACE H. JENKS
WILTON, CONN.

MRS. JAMES L. MCCONAUGHY
HARTFORD, CONN.

ROBERT K. MOONEY
WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

IRA DE A. REID
HAVERFORD, PA.

MRS. EDWARD G. SANDERS
ST. HELENA ISLAND, S. C.

A. M. SECREST
CHERAW, S. C.

JOHN A. SILVER
PIPERSVILLE, PA.

W. E. SOLOMON
COLUMBIA, S. C.

MRS. EUGENE SPEARMAN
COLUMBIA, S. C.

JOSEPH WRIGHT
BEAUFORT, S. C.

ADVISORY BOARD

MRS. Y. W. BAILEY
ST. HELENA ISLAND, S. C.

GEORGE A. BUCHANAN, JR.
COLUMBIA, S. C.

FRANCIS R. COPE, JR.
DIMOCK, PA.

MRS. RUBY P. CORNWELL
CHARLESTON, S. C.

MISS WIL LOU GRAY
COLUMBIA, S. C.

CAREY E. HAIGLER
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MRS. GRACE T. HAMILTON
ATLANTA, GA.

MISS LEILA JOHNSON
MURRELL'S INLET, S. C.

DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS
ATLANTA, GA.

DR. O. R. REUBEN
SUMTER, S. C.

FREDERICK B. ROUTH
ATLANTA, GA.

MRS. WILLIAM W. SMITH
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

September 8, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I called you this morning and in your absence talked to Harold about the Penn study.

You will remember that early in the game Southern Regional Council was good enough, at my request, to make copies of pages 60, et sequa, from Myrdal's American Dilemma. Those pages listed Myrdal's conclusions about the Negro's desires on the one hand and the white objections to such desires on the other hand. I felt that they might suggest to our study group proper tactics in attacking discrimination.

The New York Times of August 31 has a story under the caption Whites Said to Misunderstand Negroes' Priority List of Goals. This story is based upon a study by Drs. Grigg and Killian of Florida State University.

There is a striking similarity between Myrdal's conclusions and the Grigg and Killian conclusions.

For what it may be worth, I call both of these publications to your attention. In preparing the Penn report you might want to suggest that these two studies are significant on the questions of grand strategy and tactics.

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

M. A. W.

Marion A. Wright

MAW:jc

cc Mr. Courtney Siceloff

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 201, 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

December 7, 1960

TO: PR

FROM: LWD

Subject: South Carolina study

I have no suggestion for change in the figures you have put down for Courtney Siceloff--except that, obviously, a few hundred dollars more have to be allowed for office supplies and postage.

But why must it be done this way? It would seem to me that if money and two years are made available for the state-wide study of South Carolina, all that is needed is a man (or woman). Why must there be coordination, secretary, conferences, and office, etc.? I can't believe that one good researcher could not, just like any man off writing a book or a series of articles, handle this thing by himself. It is not that big an undertaking. South Carolina is a relatively small, uncomplicated state. I don't know where the researcher would be found, but it would be no harder to get one for the assignment on this basis than to get one to "coordinate." On the other hand, I suspect that there would be a better chance to get a good man if the assignment were one of doing all the work himself. So far as the typing is concerned, that is a detail: there are commercial stenographers everywhere. Get a grant of $8,000 a year for the man, allow him, say 1,500 for expenses plus something for typing, and if you can find anybody to do it you can have the job done. As a matter of fact, I doubt that more than one year would be needed. $8,000 would be a top grant; depending upon qualifications, you might attract someone for any sum from $5,000 up.

Incidentally, I think your description and analysis of the South Carolina scene in your October 1 memo is well done.

To Courtney

P.S. Paul has some rough figures for your suggested budget, but Les has some different ideas about how it might be handled. They won't get together til Paul returns Tuesday, so you will be hearing shortly.

sm

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED
ST. HELENA ISLAND
FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

December 14, 1960

To: Participating Agencies
Southern Interagency Conference

From: Courtney Siceloff

Re: HUMAN RELATIONS PROGRAMMING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Paul Rilling reported at the last interagency meeting that the South Carolina study undertaken at Penn Center had been completed. A copy of the report, HUMAN RELATIONS PROGRAMMING IN SOUTH CAROLINA, is enclosed.

From the beginning it has been felt that the usefulness of this study was not limited to the state of South Carolina; that its exploration of problems and possible solutions could have significance for other "Deep South" states. We would be glad to have any comments or reactions.

We are now beginning to move toward implementation of the consultants' recommendations. Negotiations are under way in the attempt to locate a college which would serve as a base for Project A, the research and publication effort. Penn Community Services has undertaken Project B, the Beaufort County Pilot Project. A foundation grant has been secured to finance a three-year program of adult education, vocational guidance and community development. We are now looking for a staff member to head this important program. (See the enclosed job description.) Your suggestions will be greatly appreciated.

HF ✓

PR - are you have file on this subject you keep

February 15, 1961
Dict. February 14

Dr. H. V. Manning, President
Claflin College
Orangeburg, South Carolina

Dear President Manning:

I indicated to you at our meeting on February 10 that I would send the names and addresses which we compiled at that meeting. The names and addresses are listed on a separate sheet, which is attached. Some of the names were suggested by you, I believe, and you can undoubtedly supply the addresses if they are not complete. As you will recall, some of the suggestions represent persons who might serve in the position of research director, and others were to be asked for suggested candidates for the job.

I believe it was agreed that you would be contacting these persons, and that the advisory committee would be reconvened when sufficient replies were received.

Enclosed also is a one-page summary of the proposed research project which we used in some of our foundation approaches recently. I thought this quote from the consultants' report about the research project might be useful in writing to some of these people about possible personnel.

Sincerely yours,

Courtney Siceloff

cs/es
enclosures

cc: Leslie Dunbar
I. D. Newman
W. E. Solomon
Alice N. Spearman

Tacoma turned us down for this project, so will have to "dig" elsewhere. Any suggestions will be well received!!

South Carolina Research Project

Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania

Dr. Hylan G. Lewis, director, Child-Rearing Project, Health and Welfare Council of the National Capitol, 1101 M St., NW, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Robert Johnson, Sociology Dept., Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Dr. Kenneth Moreland, Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Virginia

Dr. Walter Mueller, Boston University, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Tillman Cochrane, Professor of Sociology, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Dan Price, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dr. Thomas F. Pettigrew, Assistant Professor of Social Psychology, Harvard University, Emerson Hall, Cambridge 38, Mass.

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. M. T. Puryear, Southern Field Division, National Urban League, 250 Auburn Ave., NE, Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Calhoun, Claflin College, Orangeburg

Dr. Delaney, State College, Orangeburg

Bishop Dudley Ward

Dr. Harry Richardson, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

Dean Thompson, Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee

Dr. John Hope, Race Relations Dept., Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. John Griffin) Florida State University
Dr. Lewis Killian) Tallahassee, Florida

Dr. Dan Thompson, Dillard University, New Orleans, La.

Mr. Leslie Granger) National Urban League
Dr. Whitney Young) 14 E. 48th St., New York 17, N. Y.

Dr. Brice, Division of Fundamental Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D. C.

MEETING OF KEY SOUTH CAROLINIANS:

PARTIAL LIST OF INVITED PARTICIPANTS

Mr. Jobe Colbert, Charleston

Mr. John Coles, Cheraw

Mrs. Albertha Grimes, Greenville

Rev. J. S. Hall, Greenville, S. C.

Mrs. Josie Hazel, Aiken

Mr. James Hodges, Mullins

Mr. Esau Jenkins, Charleston

Mr. Lincoln Jenkins, Columbia

Mr. E. I. Lawrence, Salters

Rev. Matthew McCollum, Orangeburg

Dr. Thomas C. McFall, Charleston

Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman, Columbia

Mrs. O. R. Reubin, Sumter

Rev. Mack Sharpe, Beaufort

Mr. W. E. Solomon, Columbia

Mrs. H. E. Thomas, Seneca

Dean Sherman Webster, Denmark

Dr. G. A. Williams, Florence

Mr. Jules Williams, Spartanburg

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INC.

St. Helena Island Frogmore, South Carolina

Position: Field Worker in Community Development

Job Description: Penn Community Services, Inc. is seeking a Negro man for the new position of Field Worker in community development. The primary job of the Field Worker will be to help local people develop their leadership potential through work on such community project areas as health and sanitation, voter registration, consumer education, and improvement of the economic status of rural families.

Qualifications: It is expected that academic training and several years' field experience in some allied field (extension work, adult or rural education, social group work, community organization) would be necessary to qualify applicants for the position. Other qualifications would include the following:

1. Self-reliance in exploring new areas; the capacity to size up a situation and develop creative approaches to problems at hand.

2. Practical experience in a southern, and preferably rural, situation.

3. Personal qualities adapted to working with people and developing responsible local leadership. Commitment to the Penn philosophy that the ultimate strength and development of a community consists in the growth of individuals to their full potential, rather than the completion of specific projects.

4. Capacity for close teamwork and coordination in the total staff efforts of Penn Community Services.

5. Ability to analyze and report progress in the field work so that the pilot project may suggest techniques to other communities and help to chart Penn's future program.

Background and Location: Penn Community Services, Inc. is a community and conference center located on St. Helena Island, one of a cluster of sea islands on the South Carolina coast. Founded in 1862, Penn School (our predecessor) was one of the earliest of the schools for Negroes. In addition to the local self-help community program, Penn Center offers one of the few facilities for interracial groups in the South.

Penn Center is seven miles from the Beaufort County seat (town of Beaufort, population 6,400), approximately midway between Charleston and Savannah. It is ten miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Beaufort is a rapidly developing low-country county (population 48,000; 60% Negro) in which rural underemployment is partially offset by three large military installations and by seasonal employment in the truck farm and seafood industries.

Salary: Annual salary, $5,000 plus a furnished house, medical insurance. Three-week annual vacation.

Address: Please address inquiries to: Courtney Siceloff, Director
Penn Community Services, Inc.
Frogmore, S. C.

November ten, 1953

Mrs Rebecca Reid
29 East Calhoun Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Mrs Reid;

Many thanks for the cheering news from the South Carolina Division. I know and greatly like Mrs Paul; and I am sure I shall enjoy an acquaintance with Judge Foster.

Sorry to lose Dabbs who has been a joy to work with.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

RECEIVED
NOV 1
Southern Regional Council

29 E. Calhoun St.
Sumter, S.C.
November 1, 1953

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

At the Annual meeting yesterday (I wish you could have come) we elected unanimously for membership on your Board Mrs. Marian B. Paul, 2324 Washington St. Columbia. Mrs. Paul has long been active in interracial groups under whatever name, and is a person who makes an impression by virtue of her unusual personality and cultural background. She is an Episcopalian from Georgetown, S.C. and has held for a nember of years the position of State Supervisor of Home Economics Teachers sponsored by Winthrop College. She is a Negro.

I am writing her this morning and assuring her that she will hear from you.

Most Cordially yours,

R. R.
Rebecca Reid.

The meeting yesterday was exceptional and Judge Richard Foster of the Juvenile Court of Greenville took over the Chairmanship for South Carolina with enthusiasm and every evidence of solid support from the members. Rev. Mr. Charles Jones of Chapel Hill gave a practical and spiritual setting for the new take-off.

RECEIVED
NOV 1
Southern Regional Council

RA — pls have sent + return ltr to me. HCF

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

April 15,1955

Mr. Harold Fleming
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

What is the chance of our having a consignment of publications for our meeting in Columbia, membership, May 5?

We think it would be worth while and hope your can send us choice pieces early so that we may study them and give a good sales presentation.

Please let us hear. Thank you.

Cordially,

R. R.
Rebecca Reid

30 cc ea —

CHANGING PATTERNS
FEB + MARCH NEW SOUTH
ANS. FOR ACTION
CHRISTIAN CONSC. + SUP. CT. DECIS.
CHURCHES SPEAK NEW SOUTH
SOUTH OF THE FUTURE

OK mhr 4/18/55

April 30 - 1955

MRS. ALBERT SIMONS • 84 SOUTH BATTERY • CHARLESTON 21 • SOUTH CAROLINA

Dear Miss Reid, Thank you for your very kind letter of April 25th. I shall try to answer it later.

I shall not be able to come to Columbia on May 5th because I am just out of bed after a severe attack of flu. Would you notify Miss Josephine Pinckney 36 Chalmers St., Chas. of the May 5th meeting & tell her if George Mitchell will be there. She may be able to go & will make every effort if Mr. Mitchell will be there.

Cordially, Harriet P. Simons.

29 E.Calhoun St.
Sumter,S.C.
June 27,1955

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Just a note to pass on an item in the morning's mail. Gadsden Shand writes:

> "The public in South Carolina is getting only one side of the story. With few exceptions the newspapers and radios are censoring the news and frequently distorting the facts."

Hence the importance of taking advantage of the willingness of WFIG Sumter to give the other side. If only it can be done!!!!.

Faithfully yours,

RR

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

29 E.Calhoun St.
Sumter, S.C.
August 13,1955

Mr. Harold C.Fleming
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Even a stout heart or the wings of an eagle would find it hard to keep perspective today in South Carolina, especially in the absence of a vacation, heat and hurricanes.

You know what I am about to write, but I string it out before you for concentration and for your help:

XXXXX

Within the past short time

1. The KKK chose to raise its head at Sumter
2. Mr. Grant was invited to speak to the Kiwanis Club
3. " " A repeat perfommance by invitation Rotary
4. States Rights Club invites Mr. Talmadge. 1000 hear.
5. A few nights ago three crosses were burned in vicinity of Columbia. The fourth refused to burn.
6. Last night, I learn from radio, KKK met in or near Florence. Editor of Morning News attended. Invited to leave. A hint of rough treatment & no arrest. (See editorial enclosed)

In connection with the editorial, I have dared to plan. Mr. Babbs and Alice concur. But---

The most liberal lawyer in town, who has run for office successfully and knows this people like a book says it wont work.

Hear ye, hear ye! Plan:

Send copies of this editorial to some two dozen persons who have showed some vestige of open-mindedness- but no courage. Ask them if they would come to a given place and discuss the mooted points of this document with the editor. NO names would be attached to the invitation, but Mr. Dabbs and I would personally invite a few who would not be kept away be cause of our heresy. This might be the nucleus of a bi-racial group in Sumter, which we have believed beyond the pale of possibility. Doesn't this sound tame and sound and sane to you?

Well, the above mentioned citizen says even he couldn't afford to attend such a meeting, for his children must have bread to eat. "Why?" "because it is bi-racial." then he adds "We can't discuss these matters together in Sumter."So I suggest we have it all white. He states,without enthusiasm, that he would consider under such condition. I expect to proceed with the plan for the fall, when people come home from vacations. I tell you this to give you the climate .

I sent out a request to members of the Ex.Board (copy enclosed) Gadsden Shand's reply is pertinent; Quote.

"The public in S.C.is getting only one side of the story. With

few exceptions the newspapers and radio are censoring the news and frequently distorting the facts.
Few southerners realize how many "white" southern colleges now have Negro stidenst, or how many southern counties have taken steps to comply with the law ETC. The Southern School News is doing an excellent job of factual reporting, but the information does not teach the public. The S.C. Council on Human Relations should try to get the "Town Meeting of the Air" to Columbia for a discussion of the subject. It should encourage all colleges to debate the subject. More letters to the press would help, even though few of them are published!" He adds other good suggestions.

Of course we know that every time rabble-rousers are invited and given a hearing in S.C. it encourages the KKK to take courage .

As the president of Morris College told me yesterday "The people here are not mean. They are just scared. How can we Negroes help to relieve the tension and the fear. Can you suggest?"

Can you suggest? Anything?

I may add that I have gotten in touch with a members of Kiwanis and of Rotary and they agree there would not be any use to try to get Dr. Wells invited to speak before them. Do you suppose we could get, as a Kiwanian suggested, a tape recording by Dr. Wells, with a strong introduction about him, and get it over the radio and on the front page of the local paper? We'd even try to get on in Florence and, maybe Columbia.
I am no publicity agent, as to how, but I do know that we must begin to become articulate. You are the doctor. Tell us.

Hoping to hear from you frankly and soon,

Rebecca Reid

Rebecca Reid.

WE CANNOT WIN!!!!!

.....

Shortly after the United States Supreme Court handed down its implementation decree, this newspaper expressed the editorial opinion that in the final analysis the South will have to yield.

An editorial entitled "Segregation Going," in this paper said:
"In our section there can be little thought of bending to the will of the NAACP... but we had better evaluate our probable losses and see how they compare to the limited gains in time.

"Any changes we make in our programs of education should be made in full acceptance of the fact that the South cannot maintain its policies of racial segregation for any length of time in the future."

Since the Court's publication of its implementation decree, the Southland has been feeding itself large doses of self-delusion and false hope. Politicians, writers, wishful-thinkers and the unthinking have been telling our people that the Court's decree can be defeated and will be defeated.

The Court's decree will not be defeated.

South Carolina's people need to hear realism. They need to hear truth. They need to prepare themselves for a realistic future- not an impossible future constructed out of the words and blind hopes of those who have not accepted the inevitable.

None of us want to admit that desegregation is to be a fact. But, our unwillingness to make such an admission does not negate the truth.

This State's leaders are on the verge of destroying the public school system. Or, they say they are on the verge of so doing. We don't think they will.

Sure they will abolish a few public schools--in Clarendon County for example- but such actions will be an effort to gain time.

Any maneuver will be an attempt to buy time- time for our people to admit that the inevitable must be accepted.

This state's officials are, in effect, going to cut the dog's tail off- a little piece at a time. This will not change the final picture- it will make the change more painful and more expensive.

Some of our political "Thinkers" are advocating Constitutional changes to allow the South to keep segregation. This isn't thinking, it is political eyewash. The editorial mentioned earlier expressed an opinion we think holds true now- and for the future.; the opinion that "The South is a minority section and will receive less than minority consideration."

Southern senators cannot get legislation through Congress in support of segregation; nor cam the South expect the necessary support to pass a Constitutional amendment in support of its position.

Walter George of Georgia, one of the most outstanding statesmen our section has produced, reduced the blind hopes of a few to simple truth the other day when he told pro-segregationists that the most the South could do in the Senate would be to take negative action in matters of segregation.

The South has the Congressional strength to stop unfavorable legislation- it does not havethe strength to pass legislation it wants in this field.

This is the age of sociological change. We don't like it. We don't want it. But,we can't stop it. How can we hope to preserve sectional institutions that are not legal in approximately three fourths of the nation?

We as a section, expect great favor and comfort from our Federal judges.Those who encourage this hope for favor and comfort are fooling the people.

Pro-segregationists cannot look to Ashton Williams, Cecil Wyche and George Bell Timmerman for special favor. These men are judges,.They have taken an oath to uphold the law of the land. The Supreme Court has defined that law, and these men will uphold the law.

Legal brains all over the South can cry against the Court's decision and "prove" how the Court is wrong. They forget one important fact- the Supreme Court is made up of nine men, and it is the final court of appeals. This group of Southerners able to"prove"the Court wrong do not speak from the bench of the top court and they will not be given the opportunity to do so.

The Court has decided and the Court will not change. This is not a period of going back. Initial mistakes in the field of sociology are not corrected by court reversals.

South Carolina can't spend its historic life in fighting lost battles. In order to makke progress and shape the best possible life for our people, we must learn to accept the things we don't want as well as those we do want. We must learn to accept things we don't want when we lack the ability to change these things.

We cannot change the Court's decision. We have got to live with it. We can start living with it today, tomorrow or next year- but we are going to live with iy.

This should be told to the people of South Carolina. The only decision facing our people is how much energy, effort and expense they want to exchange for a limited amount of time.

The only thing that can be gained is a short time- what price is our section willing to pay for a short time? This is the issue. Segregation vs de-segregation is no longer an issue- it is no longer a debate- it is no longer a contest. The issue has been resolved. There is to be no more segregation.

Face it. Ask state officials to be honest. Then, move as close to objectivity as is possible when facing an emotional issue, and ask yourself what price you and your children want to pay for a short period of time.

There is nothing"cowardly"about dtopping a fight when you've been beaten- hands down. It is a little insane to waste your institutions, resources, progress and possible future after you have lost the fight.

Segregation is going- it's all but gone. South Carolina and the rest of the South can't reverse the trend.

We can fight- and will fight; but let's be honest with ourselves and ask how hard we want to fight when we know we can't win.

EDITORIAL
Florence Morning News
Friday Morning, June 17,1955

Sent to members of Bd.
Shand answers - & others.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

WHERE ARE WE? HOW DID WE GET HERE? WHY DID WE GET HERE?

WHERE DO WE WANT TO GO? HOW DO WE GET THERE?

WE ARE CAUGHT IN THE BEWILDERMENT OF MANY RELATED ORGANIZATIONS.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE INITED STATES HAS UNANIMOUSLY RULED.

THE NAACP IS MOVING WITH BREATH-TAKING SPEED THROUGH THE COURTS.

THERE IS ORGANIZED IGNORANCE, PREJUDICE, FEAR- OPPOSITION IN VARYING DEGREES

FACING THESE FACTS WILL YOU SUGGEST, IN ONE SENTENCE,- OR PARAGRAPH AT MOST- WHAT YOU SEE AS THE DISTINCTIVE JOB OF THE ONLY BI-RACIAL GROUP FUNTTION- IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1955?

Please use blank space below and mail in enclosed envelope at your earliest convenience.

****

August 23, 1955.

Miss Rebecca Reid
29 E. Calhoun St.
Sumter, S.C.

Dear Miss Reid:

Having just returned from vacation plus an executive committee meeting at Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, I am late in answering your urgent letter of August 13. Moreover, this will have to be considered as merely a first installment on an answer since I cannot pretend to know the real solution to the problems which afflict Sumter and the other Deep South communities like it. I want to introduce the subject for full discussion by the staff, but since both George Mitchell and Fred Routh are away, that will have to await their return.

Meanwhile, Dr. Wells will be back in his office Wednesday and I will broach the matter of the tape recording with him. Perhaps he will be willing to make one of the next speech he makes to an important Georgia civic group.

We have reprinted the editorial from the Florence Morning News entitled "We cannot win"; I think it expressed a very useful point of view, and your idea of a local meeting with the editor sounds to me like a good beginning. I am afraid that for the time beeing we must contend ourselves with the participation of such people of courage as are willing to stand up for decendy in the face of abuse. Influencial people in Georgia as well as in South Carolina show little willingness to take public stand. About all we can do is to supply them with our information and point of view quietly in the hope that they may eventually become brave enough or disgusted enough to take some positive action.

I shall be writing you again soon. Meanwhile, warmest regards and good wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/vc

S.C.

clipping to AH
(ed)

September 9, 1954

Miss Rebecca Reid
29 East Calhoun Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Rebecca:

You have heard me praise South Carolina because every now and then there stands up in that State a man who, for all the dogs that yap and champ at his legs, never an inch does he budge from the truth.

All praise to J. M. Dabbs.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

I consider this the most courageous act and statement of conviction th at I have known in South Carolina

Mr. Dabbs realized fully what would happen and the price he would have to pay. He spent several sleepless nights getting his statement and himself ready for the ordeal. Another Man near two thousand years ago faced the same crisis in Nazareth. They tried to "cast Him down headlong". Here, in 1954, his home-folk only booed and jeered. Geeat advance.

If you have not already do so, write him a latter. He needs all the backing he can get, but his head is up.

RR

Rebecca Reid.

You probably saw
The State

RECEIVED
APR 30, 1954
Southern Regional Council

FILE COPY

Get daily file copy
and put it in
Georgia "Dr. Wells" file

September 23, 1955

Miss Rebecca Reid
29 East Calhoun Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Miss Reid:

At long last we have succeeded in getting a tape recording of one of Dr. Wells' speeches, this one delivered to the Rotary Club of Decatur, Georgia. Since it was made without benefit of a written text and in the presence of a live audience, it is somewhat less than a smooth and polished performance. And although the tape runs about thirty minutes, it could be edited down considerably, particularly at the beginning where there is quite a bit of introductory confusion.

In any case I sent it along for you to decide whether or not it is usable. If in your opinion or the opinion of your friends at the radio station it is not appropriate, perhaps we can work out something else.

I am sorry for this long delay, but it has taken time to work the matter out.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/ys

Can this be called a PROGRESS REPORT? I wonder!!!

At last, long last, the program director of the oldest radio station here in Sumter, WFIG, has "played the tape-recording of Dr. Wells speech. Probably ten calls over the telephone and ten calls at the office. Finally: "It is a very fine address. It is a new approach"...."But what excuse will I give for putting it on right out of the clear?"

Reply: "COULDNT you say, as the editor does when he prints requested out of line matter "By request of a citizen" ?

Reaction: "Why yes, that would do it."

"I want to use it, said the program ~~XXXXXXXX~~ DIRECTOR? BUT I must talk it over with the manager, and You call me again tomorrow " Tomorrow is today, and this is what he has just said over the phone. "Doug"(That's the manager) says he has a recording coming in this week from Orangeburg" X (Now Orangeburg is the center of the economic reprisals and other very active opposition) "We could run these two off at the same time, say next Monday evening about 8 O'clock." (He means one following the other) So I am to call the director, Paul Reidy) Friday, Oct. 28, 1.45 P.M. & get details and definites.

If Dr. Wells is blown back across the Savannah River at that time, he may find it very restful after the turmoil here.

I am planning to have a notice ahead in the Daily Item and some spot announcements. Then I am planning to call a number of people and tell them to tne in.

This, of coutse . is all on condition."One step enough for me"? It ought so to be but I fnd it diffivult.

Rebecca Reid.

Wednesday October 26,1955

dToChair

they said, would be suspicious otherwise.

Once his family was safely outside, Powell went to a telephone and called police.

Within minutes, about 100 policemen closed in on the apartment and seized Carpenter as he threw down his gun, dropped to his knees and begged:

"Don't shoot."

Plan

(Continued from Page 1.)

involving American forces in the situation. It has concentrated so far on trying to persuade both sides to keep peace. It has offered to help in economic development of the area, in resettlement of Arab refugees and in stabilizing whatever boundaries finally are agreed upon.

Of immediate concern is the effect the sale of Communist arms to Egypt will have on the delicately balanced situation. Israel has asked for weapons to counter the added Egyptian military strenght. The United States has promised to give this bid "sympathetic" consideration, but has stressed its determination not to spur on any arms race.

Stevenson agreed "we do not want to see an arms race in this area." But he said "we must help, if need be, to counteract any Soviet attempt to upset . . . (an equitable) balance and we must make it emphatically clear that the status quo shall not be changed by force."

Stevenson said "a major effort of statesmanship is required if we are to avert a political disaster in this troubled area."

Then, in what appeared to be a thrust at administration handling of foreign affairs, he added:

"We have shown little initiative within or outside the United Nations in devising measures to prevent these border incidents."

Stevenson said that with "the rosy mists around last summer's meeting at the summit" fading away, there now were appearing "signs of the disintegration of our whole security system."

He said the Russians are "competing openly and directly with the West" and "we must take care lest the illusions of their charm policy further weaken our defenses moral and physical."

"And we must take care, too, lest rigid military-security hobble our foreign policy," he said. "We cannot meet each new problem in the war against war and the war against want just in terms of air bases, military alliances and nuclear stockpiles.

"If we do, our influence will steadily ebb away in those crucial areas of the world where progress and peace are the major concerns."

Two Talks Heard Tomorrow Evening On Racial Topic

11/12/55

The biggest issue facing the state of South Carolina, racial segregation, will be discussed this Sunday evening over radio station WFIG.

Beginning at 8:30 listeners will hear a re-broadcast of an address given by Dr. J. Elwood Welch, former pastor of the First Baptist Church of Orangeburg, and now a resident of Columbia, before the Orangeburg Kiwanis Club, October 24.

After this address listeners will hear a talk by Dr. Guy H. Wells of Decatur, Ga. This address was delivered recently to the Rotary Club in Decatur.

Dr. Welch, described as an "outstanding South Carolinian," was pastor of the Orangeburg First Baptist Church for 16 years. In semi-retirement in Columbia, Dr. Welch, reportedly, keeps up with affairs of the world. State Senator Marshall B. Williams, who introduced Dr. Welch to the Orangeburg audience, said of him, "he is very forceful in his message and he says what he believes."

Dr. Wells, who delivers the second address Sunday evening over WFIG is described as having had "a long and distinguished career in Georgia," and "is widely known and respected within and outside the state."

President Emeritus of Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville, he more recently has served as representative to Liberia under the Point Four Program. He is a former governor of Rotary and a Kiwanian.

These two talks Sunday evening will be presented by WFIG as a public service.

Palance Works Hard At Film Love Scenes

State.
Rebecca Reid

Alice:

Send me back the tape-recording, will you?

Paul Reidy (program director of WFIG) called me on the street a few minutes ago. Said he: "Have you got the tape-recording?" "Several persons are asking me to run it again. Said they heard it but their friends who didn't,want to" ..."They want me to run it on a week night because nembers of people don't tune on Sunday night."
Then he continued:"John Sherman, our night recorder, said he was astonished at the audacity of the man who could say what he said in Georgia and get by with it and with applause."

Imagine my elation!

Mrs. Reuben, wife of the president of Morris College (Negro) says she got home from Washington Monday and the first thing she hard was of the wonderful address given over WFIG Sunday night.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Fleming and hope he and Dr. Wells feel repaid for all the trouble they took to make this possible.

Douglas Youngblood (no liberal) told me this morning the only reaction he had gottan (he is manager of the station) was a question from a man on the street "Why did you put on that second address?" He replied "For you to hear it."

Paul Reidy says if I'll get the resoeding back he will make a copy of it. He said one lady asked him if she couldn't get a copy of the address.

Yours in hope and faith

RR (Rebecca Reid)

This will give you an idea of the kind of diet we usually get here

Monday

Dr Welch Baptist minister MA & PhD
native Pennsylvania in social science
most of life in S.
Educated Virginia - Kentucky etc

Not much question of the level on which the two talked.
Most of Dr Welchee hour was given to the "tragedy" of Mongrelization: based on inherent superiority & inferiority
God put them in their own places to live. Man has done the mixing - etc etc.
I hope to get reactions today. Paul Reidy Radio Mgr. gave spot notices - & was very cooperative in his reading. & sympathetic

More anon.

Thank you for your help.
Alice has asked for the tape for further use.

R. P.

November 29, 1955

Miss Rebecca Reid
Sumter,
South Carolina

Dear Miss Reid:

We greatly appreciate your keeping us posted on the success of Dr. Well's tape recording in Sumter. Needless to say, we are delighted that we were able to do even this much to help a difficult situation.

With admiration and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director.

HCF:mf

SOUTH CAROLINA STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
DISTRICT III

...For genuine communication
...For sharing ideas with fellow-students
...For vital information about the eduational needs of South Carolina

COME TO THE DISTRICT CONFERENCE --- Feb. 20, 1965

THEME: Education--The Road to a Better South Carolina

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Representative Heyward McDonald, Columbia lawyer and member of South Carolina House of Representatives

WHERE: The Columbia YWCA, 1505 Blanding Street

SCHEDULE OF MEETING:

1:00 - 2:00 * Registration
2:00 - 2:30 * Introductions
2:30 - 3:30 * Address--Representative Heyward McDonald
3:30 - 4:00 * Break
4:00 - 4:30 * Student Panel for a Compulsory School Attendance Law
4:30 - 5:30 * Workshop discussions

1. Student Panelist Training
2. Academic Freedom
3. Tutorials
4. Channels For Change on Campus

5:30 - 6:30 * Supper
6:30 - 7:00 * Election of officers
7:00 - 8:00 * Address--Rev. Warren Jenkins, Claflin College

Students from the following college are included in District III:
Columbia College
USC Branch at Aiken
Claflin
Lutheran Seminary
USC
S.C. State
Coker- Lucia Lewis, District III Chairman

REGISTRATION: THERE WILL BE A $1.50 REGISTRATION FEE ON ARRIVAL AT THE MEETING (includes supper)

Please tear off and send this slip to: S.C. Student Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S.C. We must have supper reservations in advance.

NAME _____

COLLEGE ADDRESS_____

Box U-3277
Columbia, South Carolina
February 5, 1965.

Dear Friend:

You are, no doubt, aware of the fact that a bill for a compulsory school attendance law for South Carolina has recently been introduced into the House of Representatives. This bill is now under study by the House Education Committee. In past years similar bills have not been reported out favorably and have therefore died in committee.

As you see this is a crucial time for the expressions of opinion from those who are concerned to see a compulsory school attendance law in South Carolina. We are writing to a number of outstanding citizens in various communities of the state who are especially interested in upgrading education at all levels. We urge you to get in touch immediately with the Representatives from your county who are on the House Education Committee and to request other individuals or groups such as PTAs or civic clubs to do likewise.

Enclosed is a list of the members of this committee, a copy of the Bill as introduced and other related materials. We shall greatly appreciate knowing of any action which you or others in your community may take concerning this.

Sincerely,

Wm F Roberts

William F. Roberts

COMMITTEE FOR A COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAW

Box U 3277
Columbia, S. C.

NEWS RELEASE

In the February 5, 1965 edition of the Columbia State, it was reported that:

> South Carolina may have to pass a Compulsory School Attendance Law to be eligible for about $25 million in President Johnson's proposed Education Program.

In the same article P. H. Bomar, State Department of Education Official said:

> He would not be surprised if Congress makes requirements which would necessitate passage of such a law.

P. H.Bomar also estimated that there are between 100,000 and 150,000 South Carolina children who could attend school, but do not.

It has been announced that Representative Arthur C. Baker is to serve as chairman of the sub-committee of the House Education and Public Works Committee, which will study the proposed Compulsory School Attendance Law. The other members of the sub-committee are Representative Thad E. Saleeby and Representative W. Marshall Comer. There exist a possibility that a public hearing may be caled on the Compulsory School Attendance Bill before this sub-committee. Representative Baker has stated that he is "open-minded" and would like to hear the opinions of the people of South Carolina on this issue.

If you would like to express your opinion on a public hearing, it would be wise to write or phone Representative Baker.

Your support is urged! Support the Compulsory School Attendance Law. This is a vital step towards strengthening South Carolina's educational framework.

Co-Co-Sal

NEWS BULLETIN

Columbia, S. C. January 19, 1965

A compulsory school attendance bill was introduced in the House of Representatives today by Representatives Heyward McDonald, William Brockington, Isadore Lourie and Travis Medlock, all of Richland County, Richard Riley of Greenville, Brantley Harvey of Beaufort, and Juette Wright of Anderson.

The bill as introduced is as follows:

A BILL

TO COMPEL CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF SIX AND EIGHTEEN YEARS TO ATTEND SCHOOL AND TO PROVIDE PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS THEREOF.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:
SECTION 1. All parents or guardians shall compel their children who are between the ages of six and eighteen years to attend regularly the public schools of this State, so long as the State maintains a system of public schools, or such other school as may be approved by the State Board of Education.

SECTION 2. Any parent or guardian who willfully neglects to enroll his child or refuses to make such child attend school shall upon conviction be fined not more than fifty dollars or be imprisoned for not more than thirty days. Each day's absence of any such child shall constitute a separate offense, but the court may in its discretion suspend the sentence of any one convicted for the first time of violating the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. The provisions of this act shall not apply to:
(a) any child who has been graduated from high school;
(b) any child who obtains a certificate from a licensed physician that he is unable to attend school because of a physical or mental disability; or
(c) any child between the age of fourteen and eighteen years who is gainfully employed and whose parents or guardians certify that his wages are necessary for the maintenance of his home.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect upon approval of the Governor.

WHAT NEXT?

This bill will now be referred to the House Committee on Education and must be reported out of this committee favorably in order to be debated and voted on by the House of Representatives.

For the past two years a similar bill has died in the Education Committee. For this reason, the first step toward eventual passage of this bill rests with this key committee.

Wide-spread citizen support for this bill is needed now. The members of the House Education Committee may be contacted by a telephone call, by a letter or best of all through personal conversation. It is always important that legislators hear from their own constituents. Your representative depends on you; let him know your opinion.

The time for action is now!!

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FACT SHEET

. . . All 50 States in the U.S. have had compulsory school attendance laws, 48 states having enacted such a law by 1918. Alaska enacted a compulsory law in 1929, and Hawaii enacted one in 1896. The South Carolina compulsory school attendance law was enacted in 1915.

. . . This law, admittedly, was inadequate and was never enforced very effectively, but it was used when necessary in some school districts in order to assure the attendance of the child.

. . . In 1955 South Carolina and Mississippi repealed the compulsory school attendance law. Virginia repealed its law in 1959 but later adopted a local option law which makes it possible for local districts to enact such a law. These three states are the only ones at present which do not have a compulsory school attendance law on a state-wide basis.

. . . Dropouts in South Carolina Schools between 1952-53 and 1963-64 totalled49,467 or 64.21 percent of those entering the first grade in 1952. Only 27,638 of the 77,213 first graders who entered school in 1952 made it through to graduation in 1964.

. . . 54.6 percent of the 49,467 dropped out before reaching high school, grade 8 or below.

. . . States with the greatest holding power, such as Winsconsin or Utah graduate from 92-98 percent of the pupils entering their schools. These states have an excellent school system at all levels and a rigidly enforced public school attendance law.

. . . The holding power of the South Carolina schools has increased during the past decade, but the ranking of the state in relation to other states remains the same as a decade ago, thirty-eighth in average daily attendance.

. . . A compulsory school attendance law and an improved, broader curriculum are both essential for keeping children in school.

. . . A compulsory attendance law would serve to undergird all other attempts to improve education in this state.

. . . A bill for the re-enactment of a compulsory school attendance law has been introduced in the S.C. legislature for the past two years and will be introduced again this year.

. . . In this decade, South Carolina surely cannot afford continuing illiteracy. Many steps are being taken to improve education, but the state must increase its efforts if we are to move rapidly enough for the demands of the present.

CITIZEN SUPPORT FOR THE PASSAGE OF A COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAW IN SOUTH CAROLINA IS ESSENTIAL

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1965

Name	Home Address	County
Breazeale, Harold D. (Chm.)	Route 3, Pickens	Pickens
Baker, Arthur C. (1st V.-Chm.)	Box 148, Charleston	Charleston
Wright, E Juette (2nd V.-Chm.)	Route 1, Belton	Anderson
Baker, B. W.	Langley	Aiken
Ballard, Grady C.	104 Cleveland Park Dr. Spartanburg	Spartanburg
Bethea, A. W. "Red"	Route 1, Latta	Dillon
Chapman, Harry A, Jr.	16 Beattie Place, Greenville	Greenville
Cobb, Owens T. Jr.	1421 Bull Street, Columbia	Richland
Callison, Preston H .	1520 Alpine Drive W. Columbia	Lexington
Collins, Purvis W.	Winnsboro	Fairfield
Comer, W. Marshall	Union	Union
Drummond, John W.	Ninety-Six	Greenwood
Finch, Hugh E.	Route 1, Spartanburg	Spartanburg
Garrett, Charles G.	Quillan Ave., Fountain Inn	Greenville
Granger, Herbert C.	Route 4, Greenville	Greenville
Guerard, Theodore B.	Box 408, Charleston	Charleston
Hyman, Peter D.	Box 1186, Florence	Florence
Lourie, Isadore	Barringer Bldg., Columbia	Richland
Medlock, T. Travis	Barringer Bldg., Columbia	Richland
Mendenhall, Sam B.	Ridley and Simrill (Attorneys) Rock Hill	York
Mobley, Garrett J.	Route 2, Kershaw	Lancaster
Petty, George B. Jr.	Box 105, Rt. 1, Rock Hill	York
Rogers, J. O., Jr.	Box 487, Manning	Clarendon
Saleeby, Thad E.	Box 279, Hartsville	Darlington
Scarborough, Robt. B.	Box 855, Charleston	Charleston
Wofford, J. M.	Cross Anchor	Spartanburg
Yarborough, F. Hall	Box 177, Orangeburg	Orangeburg

- - - - - - -

Members of this committee may be reached at the home addresses listed above or at The State House, Columbia. All legislators are addressed as The Honorable (name) and mailing address.

- NEWS RELEASE -

ROADBLOCKS STILL HAMPER S.C.'s INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

A specialist in the locating of industrial plants, L. Clinton Hoch, vice president of The Fantas Company of New York, a leading firm in assisting plants to select new locations, spoke at a State Chamber of Commerce forum in Columbia on Thursday, January 7, 1965, before some 200 business-men and chamber officials.

In reporting this meeting, THE STATE, Columbia, S. C., in its issue of January 8, 1965, says:

> "In regard to labor force quality and education, Hoch told the group: 'South Carolina falls short on quality of job applicants, particularly high school graduates.
>
> 'South Carolina has the lowest number of median school years completed among its adult population, almost two full years behind the national average.
>
> "The state needs to increase its high school enrollment in order to reach the U. S. norm. Meanwhile, the acute shortage of qualified applicants will inhibit the growth of diversified industry.'"

Would this have been different if South Carolina had a Compulsory School Attendance Law?

- -

In January of 1945, while South Carolina still had a compulsory school attendance law (which, admittedly, was not well enforced), Henry Sims, the President of Winthrop College, is quoted from "Yesteryear in The State," January 19, 1965

> "From The State, January 19, 1945--
> "We should aspire to the time when we would have an attendance Law with teeth in it that would require every boy and girl in South Carolina to finish high school,' said Henry Sims, President of Winthrop College."

Ten years after Dr. Sims made this statement, South Carolina repealed its compulsory school attendance law.

Now twenty years later, will we be able to give this state an adequate compulsory school attendance law?

Concerned citizens of South Carolina who speak out on the need for such a law may be the only channels to implement this long sought goal in the state.

"REACH FOR TOMORROW"

SOUTH CAROLINA STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

CONFERENCE AGENDA

Friday, December 4, 1964

5:00-6:00 Registration

6:30-7:30 Supper

8:00-9:00 Introductions
Address: "Your Time Is Now", Mr. Randolph Blackwell, Southern Christian Leadership Conference

9:30-10:00 Recreation

Saturday, December 5, 1964

8:00-8:30 Breakfast

9:00-9:45 South Carolina--Problems and Potentials
Panel Presentation -- Prelude to Workshops

10:00-12:00 Workshops (1st session)

1. Panelists Training Workshop: Mr. Joe Hendricks, Leader
2. Politics in South Carolina: Mr. Blackwell, Hayes Mizell, Don Fowler, Jean Hoefer, Resource Leaders
3. Poverty Programs in South Carolina: Mr. L. S. James, Mrs. Alice Spearman, Mr. Dick Ramsey, Leaders
4. Tutorials--The Why and How: Miss Sara Lowrey, Mrs. Harnitha Smith, Mr. Al Ulmer, Leaders
5. Feelings and Fears (primarily for newcomers): Dr. Margaret Cubine and Father James Jackson, Leaders.

12:30-1:30 Lunch

2:00-4:00 Workshops (2nd session)

4:00-5:30 Films - Records

6:30-7:30 Dinner

8:00-10:00 Role Playing - Student Panelist Workshop
Panel Discussion: "Student Involvement"

Sunday, December 6, 1964

8:30-9:00 Breakfast

9:30-10:30 Reports and Business Session

11:00-12:00 Service of Worship and Closing Address: "Reach for Tomorrow"
Mr. Joe Hendricks, Dean of Students, Mercer University

(Duplicate is circulating)

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

December 1964 - February 1965

Poverty and Race

A request was made to SCCHR by a CBS-TV team that a rural white family in South Carolina be identified to take part in a documentary to be presented on a nationwide hook-up on January 4 after President Johnson's address to a joint session of Congress and to the nation. The purpose of the documentary was to present typical cases of families living in poverty in different regions of the United States.

Unfortunately, SCCHR's program to date has not involved financially deprived white families. There was not time to make an intensive enough survey of counties selected -- Richland, Lexington, Newberry, and Marion -- to locate a rural white family whose poverty was caused by or closely related to the transition in agricultural production. So, after a conference with the CBS-TV team director it was decided instead to interview a poverty-stricken Negro farmer in Calhoun County. This was done and Mr. Hope Williams appeared in the documentary presented on January 4. (See report of L. S. James, SCCHR field representative, page 2, for account of reprisal and subsequent developments.)

Contacts made in the above-named counties brought to light the following situations which need study and follow-up. SRC is asked to participate and assist.

1) Because of the Civil Rights movement, it seems that more economically deprived Negroes are involved in efforts for improving their conditions than are white families of similar socio-economic background. Doubtless they have a greater sense of group solidarity and support. The relative isolation of "poor whites" and inadequate information as to who and where they are poses a real problem for the "anti-poverty" program. Would SRC be interested in directing some spot surveys?

2) It appears that some members of the white families displaced by the agricultural revolution are finding jobs in the new industries established near them to a much greater degree than Negroes. (Training programs such as STEP and implementation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act will help change this discriminatory situation. However, maximum progress will be delayed until more jobs become available through securing new industries better distributed over the state, and by the enlargement of existing firms.) Planning and action on an inclusive basis are greatly needed. How best promote?

3) Although SCCHR for more than a year has been encouraging unemployed and underemployed persons -- mostly Negroes -- to register at local employment offices for both work and training (STEP), we have found no source of inclusive information as to how many such persons there are inSouth Carolina.

First there are those who don't use the Employment Service either because they haven't heard or have negative images of it.

Then very few of the many workers in South Carolina who are not covered by the workman's compensation are believed to be regis-

tered at the Employment Security Commission.

Also, because South Carolina does not match federal funds available to the Departments of Public Welfare for unemployed parents or caretakers of recipients of Aid to Families of Dependent Children (AFDC), no reliable or inclusive statistics are available on unemployment through that possible source. (Note that Dr. Edwin Culpepper, coordinator, State of South Carolina, Office of Economic Opportunity, in an article, Attack on Poverty Begins in South Carolina, published in the SCCHR Review of January 1965 stated, "One of the first objectives . . . . will be to utilize the leadership and the research facilities of the State institutions of higher learning to pull together all of the available data on poverty in the state and to institute new research . . . . ". Doubtless ideas and assistance are needed.)

4) Discriminatory and low wage scales plus successfully thwarted attempts to organize labor in South Carolina are related closely to the matters discussed in 1 - 3 above.
(See the attached report of L. S. James for last paragraph on page one in which he reports the present impasse in securing the endorsement of work-training (EOA, Title Ib) by public school boards.)

Public Education on Scope and Nature of Poverty

The Committee on Human Resources of the Citizen's Design for Progress, on which the SCCHR executive director served, completed its study in January. Its report was made to the Columbia Chamber of Commerce and to the public through the Columbia newspapers early in February. (See SCCHR Quarterly Report, September-November 1964, page 3, Columbia Moves Along for background.)

Recommendations made and priorities suggested will be published along with those of the other Citizens Design for Progress committees in a handbook to be widely distributed in April 1965.

The National League of Women Voters is making a two-year study of the development of human resources. State and local leagues are asked to reach concensus on a number of related and vital issues. Excellent bibliographies and leaders guides are available. Emphasis is placed upon maximum involvement of League members in the fight against poverty.

In January the SCCHR executive director served as consultant to a workshop of the South Carolina League which initiated this important item on the Leagues' current agenda. Since that time she has worked intensively with the Columbia League in preparing unit meetings for February and March, in which members of two new Leagues, Aiken and Rock Hill, have or will participate.

Excellent visual aids, graphs, and charts have been prepared and a small library of books, paperbacks, magazine articles and newspaper clippings assembled. These are available to organizations and individuals as loans.

Requests are coming in for program presentations by the League panelists from PTA and other informal adult education organizations.

Mrs. Leon Keyserling, Director of the Womans Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, addressed the state-wide 1965 Status of Women Conference at Columbia in February. She made an excellent presentation of the EOA.

SCCHR's Staff Focus on EOA Commissions

Because South Carolina has a unique and cumberson system by which to set up community action programs under the Economic Opportunity Act (EOA), SCCHR statewide meetings and other program activities have been kept to a minimum to allow staff time to encourage passage by the South Carolina General Assembly of the many bills needed to authorize county EOA commissions. In the interest of initiating action, the SCCHR executive director has visited personally the following places: St. George, Orangeburg, Aiken, Camden, Cheraw, Bennettsville, Dillon, Marion, Florence and Fairfield county. Voluminous correspondence and interviews in Columbia with prominent citizens from other counties have encouraged affirmative action during the current session of the Legislature.

Messrs. James and Bowdler have travelled widely and spoken before numerous groups both large and small in order to inform and assist counties to make a beginning.

Through district conferences this quarter and in the spring conference planned for April Mrs. Ledeen and the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations are learning more about the needs of deprived South Carolinians. They are "stepping-up" tutorials and laying plans for an active summer program.

Mrs. Spearman has been appointed on the Program and Priorities Committee of the Richland County EOA Commission and Mr. James to its Personnel Committee.

Cooperation With Other Groups

Mr. James and Mrs. Spearman have assisted the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in organizing local improvement associations in a number of out-of-the-way places and participated in an SCLC statewide workshop in February.

Also Mr. James and Mrs. Spearman were participants in a conference in Atlanta called by the National Sharecroppers Fund and The Southern Rural Training Project in late January.

A legislative seminar scheduled by the South Carolina Christian Action Council in February provided opportunities for bi-racial groups to confer with prominent state officials and agency heads.

Mrs. Ledeen and Mrs. Spearman report encouragingly the renewed interest of United Church Women at the state level and in Columbia in a vital bi-racial program. Annual meetings this quarter.

Perhaps the most active citizens movement in the sta te was evident at the Governor's two-day conference on Mental Health held in February. Confidentially a district officer told the SCCHR executive director that influence of the John Birch Society is dominant on the executive committee of the South Carolina Association on Mental Health.

Assistance has been given the Community Relations Service (CRS) of the U.S. Department of Commerce twice this quarter. The first request came in December to SCCHR to identify a representative cross-section of citizens who provide public facilities and accommodations, the use of which is covered by the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Persons willing to answer questions as to their experiences and attitudes needed to be found to participate in Televised interviews. Care was taken to "line up" for Mr. Lorentz of CRS persons who represented a wide range of points of view. The executive director personally made the numerous contacts required and found them both interesting and informative. It became obvious that there was an effective gentleman's agreement between the mayor of Columbia and the most positively oriented persons interviewed. All of them were sold on the idea of "keeping out outsiders." By involving a key member of the broadcasting industry who was serving on a committee advising the mayor, it was possible to avoid a bottle neck and the CRS team to televise the interviews wanted.

Confidentially, in January, SCCHR was asked to put in perspective criticisms received by the OEO in Washington that Dr. Edwin Culpepper is a segregationist. Dr. Culpepper had been named by Governor Russell as South Carolina State OEO director. Since that time, it appears that his appointment may have been confirmed by Washington.

SCCHR continues to work closely with the state-wide STEP program, which continues to go well. However no training programs have been offered in some six or seven counties where there are expressed needs. SCCHR will study the circumstances surrounding what appears to be discrimination which is built into the administrative structure. If results of the fact-finding confirm the practice of discrimination and thus a violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, appropriate steps will be taken.

Finance

See attached quarterly report.

The Field Foundation, Inc., sent SCCHR in late December the second payment of $17,000.00 on the $34,000.00 grant. This payment had not been expected until June 1965.

The first quarterly payment of $3,000.00 on an annual grant of $12,000.00 was made in January to support the Rural Advancement Project directed by Mr. L. S. James.

Local Councils

The Cheraw Council on Human Relations which has been a provisional one since it was assisted by Mrs. Spearman last spring voted to become an affiliate of SCCHR in February.

A provisional council in Charleston is planning an organizational meeting in March and favors affiliation with SCCHR. (See Report of the Project Director, page one -- attached.)

Mr. James has spoken about the EOA to the Aiken, Rock Hill and Columbia councils this quarter.

In Brief

A new and challenging contact this quarter came to the SCCHR executive director when she spoke at a meeting of The LINKS in Columbia in February.

In February Mrs. Ledeen, Dr. Bowdler, Mr. James and Mrs. Spearman attended a State-Staff Conference at the SRC office in Atlanta.

SCCHR has worked closely this quarter with all groups interested in a coalition of progressive political action, especially with VEP.

The American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) VISA project in St. George, Dorchester County, was withdrawn in December 1964 because of unreadiness in that backward community and inexperience of the couple assigned there.

Miss Fay Bennett, executive secretary of The National Sharecroppers Fund (NSF) was a helpful visitor to SCCHR in December.

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY FINANCE REPORT

December 1964 - February 1965

Balance brought forward December 1, 1964			$ -722.90
INCOME:			
Memberships	$ 829.79		
Local Council Refunds	65.00		
Contributions	113.76		
Camp Gravatt	386.00		
Dabbs Book	87.25		
Annual Dinner	2.50		
Study Book	2.50		
Refund	.60		
Building & Loan Withdrawal	2,004.16		
Southern Student Project	130.00		
Southern Regional Council	1,200.00		
Columbia Council	180.00		
Student Conference	67.61		
Rural Advancement Project	3,000.00		
Field Foundation Grant	17,000.00		
NSF Clothing Fund	45.00		
Miscellaneous	2.00		
Taxes withheld but unremitted	1,086.87		
Total Income			$26,103.04
			$25,380.14
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Operating Fund			
Rent	168.00		
Postage	101.00		
Telephone	55.92		
Office Supplies	89.49		
Travel	88.24		
Salaries	2,000.02		
Local Councils Refunds	122.00		
Dabbs Book	91.15		
Air Mail - Film Return	3.73		
NSF - shoes	63.70		
Miscellaneous	4.30		
Camp Gravatt	552.55		
Home Federal Savings & Loan Assn.	10,000.00		
Rural Advancement Project	322.50		
Student Program	53.43		
Travel (SCP)	5.00		
Federal Taxes	253.80		
South Carolina Taxes	55.74	$14,030.57	
Field Foundation			
Salaries	5,304.25		
Travel	583.61		
Distribution	66.40		
Administration	163.33		
Federal Taxes	672.39		
South Carolina Taxes	63.04	6,853.02	$20,883.59
BALANCE ON HAND FEBRUARY 28, 1965			4,496.55

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REPORT OF PROGRAM DIRECTOR

December 1964 - February 1965

The increasing tempo and expanding program of the S.C. Student Council on Human Relations have required almost the full time of the Program Director during this quarter.

State Student Conference

The SCSCHR conference held December 5-7 was a working conference, designed primarily for leadership training for students in various fields: tutorials, poverty programs, panelist training, and citizenship. There was evidence in the conference of a healthy ferment, a seriousness of purpose, and a deepening concern for involvement on the part of students in significant ways in community and on campus. This has set the course for the future and brought about new programs. The total of 87 students and staff present included representatives from two new colleges, Coker and the University of SC Center in Aiken. It was valuable to have been able to use a new and attractive facility, Camp Gravatt, owned and operated by the Episcopal Diocese of Upper South Carolina. Even though Gravatt has had an open policy, integration in previous conferences held there has been only token. SCSCHR was the first fully integrated conference using the camp.

Co-Co-Sal

Upon recommendation of the workshop on Politics at the conference a special project for action was accepted—to work for the enactment of a compulsory school attendance law in South Carolina. Immediately following the conference this led to the formation of a special ad hoc committee, the Committee for a Compulsory School Attendance Law (Co-Co-Sal.) This committee has been especially active during this quarter. Even though it is a separate committee, involved in education for specific legislation, the leadership of the committee has come primarily from SCSCHR members and the Program Director has served in an advisory capacity in this project. There have been real learning experiences for the students involved in understanding political processes, in public relations and in research. For the most part Co-Co-Sal has worked in the background, urging support for this measure, and disseminating information to citizens. Response has ranged from resolutions passed by a Ministerial Association or a student government council to numerous letters or personal conversations with legislators. The college press in the state has been especially supportive. One of the legislators who sponsored the present bill has stated that articulate citizen support for a compulsory school attendance law has come primarily through the efforts of this committee. Five mailings have gone out to approximately 500 citizens in all parts of the state. The work of this committee continues. (Exhibit attached.)

District Meetings

At the December conference SCSCHR set up three districts in the state, with approximately 8-10 colleges in each district. Students selected temporary officers and began planning one day district meetings. One of the objectives of this process was to bring in new students from colleges with which SCSCHR had not before been in contact. Two district meetings with a total of 148 in attendance were held in Feb. The program emphasis in each of these was upon educational needs in South Carolina. New colleges represented were Converse, Limestone, and North Greenville, Junior, bringing to a total of 24 the number of institutions of higher education which have participated from time to time in some phase of the program of SCSCHR. The third district meeting is to be held in Rock Hill on March 6.

Summer Project

At a meeting of the Student Steering Committee January 31 it was recommended that SCSCHR undertake a summer project, possibly in Rock Hill, with an emphasis upon recruiting South Carolina volunteers for South Carolina. The American Friends Service Committee was requested to work with SCSCHR on this in exploring the possibility for a broad based community action project which may include several areas of work such as tutorials, voter registration, citizenship education. In February Mrs. Ledeen and Mr. Richard Ramsay, College Secretary for AFSC, went to Rock Hill for an initial conference with a group of interested citizens. This group, composed largely of active members of the Rock Hill Human Relations Council, indicated great interest and local support for a student project. Plans for this are still in process of development.

Tutorials

The Columbia Intercollegiate Council this semester has begun a tutoring program in a second Negro High School in Columbia. Newberry College Human Relations Committee reports 52 volunteers are now tutoring in Newberry schools. This program was approved by the Board of Education and thus far has been limited only to white schools. The students are requesting that they be allowed to tutor in Negro school next year. At Clemson a plan for an evening supervised study hall has been initiated by a faculty couple and includes student and adult tutors. The school is using the facility of a Catholic church in the community. Claflin College has launched an after school tutoring program, working in cooperation with school personnel and parents. Furman University students are working with the Parents Committee in Greenville (an organization of parents whose children are attending recently desegregated schools) in a tutoring school held in one of the churches of the community.

Voter Education Project

Staff members of SCCHR assisted Mr. Richard Miles, Director of VEP in South Carolina, in arranging group conferences for Miss Hughes of the Natioanl Student YWCA Human Relations staff in February. The Student YWCA has accepted Columbia as one of its voter registration project areas for spring holidays and will bring in a group of volunteers the first week in April. Local students plan to cooperate with this group.

Deputations and Expansion

Student groups have been to Florence and West Columbia in a special recruiting effort with Negre high school students; to Anderson Junior College for a discussion with student leaders and faculty members concerning the program of the Council; to a number of church and community groups for discussions of the compulsory school attendance law and related problems.

Aiken has recently organized a local student council with high school and college students from the USC Aiken Center comprising the membership. Clemson, Wofford, and Presbyterian colleges are now requesting assistance in setting up local student human relations groups. In the past such groups have not seemed possible, although many individual students have participated actively in the state program. Now the more structured group will meet a growing need. Staff and student leaders are planning now for visits to these colleges in the near future.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
S.C.C.H.R. DURING THE MONTHS
DECEMBER 1964, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1965.

****

The activities of our Field Representative during this period have included the following projects:

I. Special recruiting for Job Corps.

II. Holding monthly and bi-monthly leadership meetings.

III. Interpreting and preparing for the implementation of the Economic Opportunity Act.

IV. Assisting farmers in getting help under E.O.A. through F.H.A.

I Recruiting for Job Corps by Request

The Employment Security Commission was selected as the screening agency for applicants to the Job Corps. The first sixteen boys requested by O.E.O., had to be recruited within one week. Our representative, Mr. James, was given the task of locating these first applicants. He was able to find the boys within the time limit. Mr. James has been doing general recruiting for the Job Corps trainees since the program was announced and printed literature was received for general distribution. Trainees for the Job Corps are now being screened weekly, and our representative gives assistance whenever requested.

II. Bi-monthly Leadership Meetings.

The Bi-monthly meetings for leadership training with groups of six neighborhood counties were carried on as usual. Meetings have been held with representatives from all the four groups which include the twenty-four counties during this period. The main objective has been to inform the leaders how to interest their communities in the opportunities available under the Anti-Poverty Act.

Twenty-one of the twenty-four counties have gotten community action program committees formed on a county-wide basis. The committees broadly represent each county with Negro representatives on all. After these committees are approved by the legislature they become legal Economic Opportunity Commissions for each community. These commissions will be responsible for selecting a staff of workers who will carry on the activi--ties for involving and improving those who are in poverty areas.

The three counties of this regular group which have not gotten their Community Action Committees organized are as follows: Clarendon, Darlington and McCormick.

It has been very difficult to get the work-training program started anywhere in our State. Ever since the Labor Department announced that the students who were to be put on as part time workers would have to be paid $1.25 per hour, the school districts refused to allow the programs in the public schools. This refusal was based on the fact that the janitors, cafeteria workers and maids for whom the part time students would be aides

are not receiving a dollar and a quarter an hour. Hence, the Boards of Education felt that it would be embarrassing to these employees who do not receive a standard wage.

Mr. James found it necessary to accompany leaders of two counties to have an interview with the county delegations who are responsible for naming members of the Community Action Program. Both of these counties, Barnwell and Orangeburg, took more interest in the Community Action Program after the interviews.

III. Interpreting E. O. A. in Special Addresses.

Our Field Representative has been requested by communities in various sections of the State to speak on Opportunities under the Anti-Poverty Act. He has spoken during this period in the following towns and counties by special request:

For the Local Council on Human Relations, - Greenville.
For a mass meeting - Winnsboro, Fairfield County.
For a mass meeting - Johnston, Edgefield County.
For a mass meeting - Ninty-Six, Greenwood County.
For a mass meeting - Pineville, Berkeley County.
For a mass meeting - Ridge Spring, Edgefield County.
For a mass meeting - Twin City High School, Batesburg, Lexington County
For a Local Council meeting - Aiken, Aiken County.
For a County-wide Teachers and Parents meeting - Chesterfield Chesterfield County.
For Local Council mass meeting - Columbia, Richland County.

Mr. James has been attempting to interpret all of the Titles of the E. O. A. He has been helping to prepare the people for implementation of Title II which requires community action on an organized basis in our State by Counties. The county delegation of each county is responsible for introducing a bill in the legislature for permission to name a legal Community Action Program Commission. So far, the progress has been very encouraging. Thirty-nine Counties out of our forty-six Counties have requested authority to name such Commission. Richland County has provided the leadership in getting such a Commission approved and named. This Commission has also asked Mr. James to act as a member of the personnel committee. This committee will be responsible for selecting the staff of workers.

IV. Assisting Low-income Farmers.

Our Representative has been giving personal attention to problems of the following farmers: Mr. Hope Williams, of Calhoun County, was one of the farmers who appeared on the TV documentary program on poverty over C.B.S. He has a wife and nine children to support. Three fourths of the land he was farming was on a sharecrop basis. The following day of his appearance on the program, the man who owns the land he was sharecropping told him that he could not use it anymore. He has just found another man who has promised to let him have the same amount of land that he has been using and this will make it possible for him to get an emergency operational loan from the Farmers Home Administration. He is hoping to borrow money another year to purchase the land which he is now sharecropping.

Mr. James McCoy has a hundred acre farm with a new six room home and two barns, in Darlington County, six miles from Hartsville. He is surrounded by white farmers, They are anxious to get possession of his land. His home and barns have been set afire several times. He has found it impossible to get insurance in his community. He got behind with his payments of his F.H.A. loan. It was necessary to find a place to let him have insurance in Columbia and request the F.H.A. to extend his time for payments on his loan.

Mrs. Mattie DeChamps of Clarendon County has finally gotten an F.H.A emergency loan to the amount of $1,250.00 for the purpose of farm operation including buying seed, fertilizer and poison. This money also will pay for hiring a man with a tractor to plant, cultivate, spray poison and harvest cotton and peac crops. Our Representative did his best to get a loan for her under the Anti-Poverty Act, but loans under this Act according to the F.H.A. supervisor are not allowed for annual recurring costs: like cost of fertilizer, seed, poison etc.

Mr. Willie Canty has finally signed for and received an F.H.A. loan for a total of $15,465.00 which includes the cost of a new five room home, additional farm equipment, operational expense and living family budget.

- 0 -

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REPORT OF PROJECT DIRECTOR

DECEMBER, 1964 --- FEBRUARY, 1965

First Steps in Formation of Charleston Council

After several weeks of initial contacts, preparation, and correspondence, a first meeting of persons interested in organizing a Charleston Council on Human Relations met in the Charleston County Library, January 21st. The afternoon prior to the night meeting an unofficial steering committee was called together to discuss the implications of an organizing effort. At this meeting a list of names of people desirable for a provisional steering committee was made to submit to the group that night. This list was left open to additions and change, and the committee understood its temporary nature.

A group of some fifty persons attended the meeting under the pro tem chairmanship of Mrs. Albert Simons. Three local people active in the work of the Economic Opportunity Act developments spoke, and the group adopted the provisional steering committee to make plans and submit them at a subsequent general meeting.

Since January 21st the steering committee has met twice and formulated plans to submit a slate of officers and a set of by-laws to the next general meeting at which Dr. James McBride Dabbs has been invited to speak. Every expectation points to a strong local council being developed.

Follow-up Visits in the Interest of Possible New Local Councils

Anderson: Several leaders in the Negro community are interested in a local council. Some of these have had this interest for some time; others are now beginning to see the value of such a group. There are a few white members of the S.C. Council in Anderson. Two ministers are keenly interested in moving forward, and an elderly physician has promised to help find a chairman for an exploratory meeting. Several others in the community leadership are aware of S. C. Council and its contributions. The biggest need is to increase the number of white leaders interested and committed to progress through a local human relations group. A major bottle-neck is the lack of a central, neutral meeting place for a council. An initial meeting may be held in a local motel-restaurant.

Clemson Area: There are still a good number of people in the Clemson group which has not met since last summer, and who desire to get started again. The most keenly interested contact cannot yet call a meeting for the area which would include Seneca, Walhalla, and perhaps Pickens, because of personal complications. There is little trained leadership in the Negro community in Clemson proper. Additional contacts will have to be made with Negro leaders in the two-county area to secure their interest and participation. A broader-based white group from Clemson and other towns will also be necessary for a strong, organized group to emerge. Groundwork and cultivation are still necessary here.

Greenwood: An "agreement" between white and Negro leaders in this town not to allow "outside" groups to organize has kept out the NAACP and even has included a local human relations council in the thinking of some. What will probably be

necessary is more positive action by the Negro leadership to request the S. C. Council to help organize a local group. Of the handful of white SCCHR members in Greenwood two Methodist ministers, one retired and one just beginning his work in an outlying church, seem the most committed. The county library is open and has facilities for bi-racial meetings of some size.

Spartanburg: A small, unofficial committee of three concerned persons has begun groundwork for an initial, exploratory meeting. Because of connections of one of these with the mayor, some preliminary communications and clearances will have to take place so that no political significance will be read into the formation of a council. The number of members and prospects in Spartanburg is greater than in the three previous towns, so that all indications point to this as the next local council to organize.

Abbeville County: A group of about fifteen people, representing all areas of the county, met in Due West to discuss the Economic Opportunity Act and see where action might be taken to secure enabling legislation for an EOA commission in their county. The emergence of a local human relations group for the county was also discussed as an outgrowth of united action on EOA. The group decided to meet again in Abbeville, but a report on this meeting has not been received. A good deal more enlistment of leading citizens throughout the county is needed to supplement the faculty from Erskine and ministers who are interested.

Other Field Visits: Several contacts were made in towns and counties in the interest of alerting people to the Economic Opportunity Act or in making initial individual visits in the interest of the Council. Of all these Hartsville seems to be the one most interested in starting a local council. Mrs. Spearman's recent visit there brought to light continuing interest in a local group.1 Florence, Darlington, Lancaster, Gaffney, Union, and Chester--all were visited, but will require a good deal more cultivation. Contacts were made also in the smaller towns of Winnsboro, Camden, Kershaw, Great Falls, Belton, Ninety-Six, St. Matthews, Batesburg, and Barnwell. In the latter Mr. L. S. James and the project director visited Senator Edgar Brown and Speaker of the House Sol Blatt in the interest of informing them about the EOA and the surplus commodity program for indigent families. At Voorhees College in Denmark, S. C., the project director addressed a group of about fifty college-age youth as part of their Family Life Conference.

Additional Activities

The Young Ministers' Group continues to meet in Columbia, and has become so genuinely interracial that it is now moving on to other common concerns of the members in terms of worship, study, and action.

Prior to Race Relations Sunday and Brotherhood Week a mailing went out to a select group of denominational leaders and about 300 clergymen of all faiths. This included materials from the National Conference of Christian and Jews on the observation of Brotherhood Week.

Compiling, editing, and writing for the S.C.C.H.R. REVIEW, which in January came out in a new format and printed on offset press was another activity of the project director. Still exploratory, the new format points to a small newspaper in the future.

George A. Bowdler
Project Director

SCSCHR IN REVIEW - 1964-65

This has been a very active program year for SCSCHR. It is the hope of officers and staff that it has also been a significant one in its impact on student thought and action; that our experiences of the year have brought about a greater concern and understanding of the deep-rooted problems in human relations on campus, in communities and in the broader context of the world situation; that there will continue to be dedication equal to our task. The key word for the year has been involvement.

1. Conferences. The Student Council has continued this year its pattern of two state-wide conferences during the academic year; one in December at Camp Gravatt; the second in April at Penn Center. These have been primarily working conferences with training for student participation in community and campus programs and projects. Areas for special study and discussion have been poverty, campus change, tutorials, politics in South Carolina and panelists training. Attendance at the conferences was 225.

2. District Meetings. For the first time the colleges of the state were divided into three districts; each district in February and March held a Saturday afternoon and evening meeting with a program emphasis upon Education, one conference focusing primarily upon academic freedom. Total attendance was 170.

3. New Colleges. One of the aims of this year was to involve students from colleges in which no student had participated in the program of SCSCHR. This has been done to a significant extent and includes USC Center, Aiken, (as well as Aiken High School students, now organized as the Aiken Student Human Relations Council) Converse, Limestone, North Greenville Junior College and Coker(the participation of the latter having been limited to one student five years ago). A deputation from Clemson visited Anderson College, at the invitation of the college. It is our hope that Anderson College will become active in our work next year.

4. Special Projects.

   a. Tutotials, accepted two years ago as a needed and valid contribution which could be made by students who would volunteer services, have grown during this year. All reports are not in as of this date, but it is safe to say that more than 125 students have been tutoring in Newberry, Columbia, Orangeburg(Claflin volunteers), Greenville(Furman) and Clemson, where an after-school study hall has been initiated under the direction of a faculty couple and uses both adults and students as volunteers.

   b. Co-Co-Sal(Committee for a Compulsory School Attendance Law), an out-growth of the workshop on politics at the December conference has done a tremendous job in arousing public opinion and citizen support for the passage of the Compulsory School Attendance Law. The work of this Committee will continue next year.

   c. Voter Education and Registration. In the Columbia area a get-out the-vote speaker compaign was held prior to the general election in cooperation with the VEP with student teams speaking in a number of churches. This spring local students worked with YWCA Voter Registration Projects held in Columbia.

5. A number of exchange programs between colleges--visitation and deputations have been held. This type of experience which may involve bi-racial encounter for the first time for white students, should be increased tremendously. For example, the SCSCHR bi-racial panel which visited Newberry College included the first Negro to appear in a program at that College.

6. Student participation in Summer projects and Special conferences. Two students attended the Human Relations Seminar of NSA; several were participants in AFSC summer projects, representatives were at both of the SSOC conferences and the SSOC Executive Committee meeting; and students and faculty attended Challenge '65 at Wake Forest.

SCSCHR 5-10-65 - For distribution to Student members

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Steering Committee Agenda
May 2, 1965

2:00---Introductions
2:15---Review of South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations:
Former Chariman and Vice Chairman, Mary Ann Eaddy & Brad Postom
SCSCHR's accomplishments
SCSCHR's failures
Evaluation of where SCSCHR is now and directions for tommorrow
2:45---Workshops
Poverty-John Hall Moderator
This group is to discuss the advisability of furthur, more extensive work by SCSCHR in the areas of poverty.
Should we have a continuing committee to work in this area?
Public Relations and Membership-Cheryl Washington and Peter Lee
This group will investigate the areas of public relations for the Student Council and also improving membership.
Campus Reforms-Roz Thomas Moderator
At the recent activities of the Student Council this issue has appeared over and over. This group will discuss campus reforms and the possibilities and advisabilities of forming a continuing committee in this area.
Tutorials- Carey Washington Moderator
The tutorial programs around the state are growing. This group will discuss SCSCHR's part in aiding these programs. A working sheet of information for the starting of a tutorial program will also be prepared by this group.
Conferences and Work Week-ends-Mary Ann Eaddy and Brad Postom
Conference evaluation and planning for next years program, will be the function of this group. Al Grey the Vice Chairman will co-ordinate these activities next year.
3:45---Break
4:00---The Development of Local Groups
Jeff Tucker
David Morris
Russ Campbell
4:20---General Discussion and Business
Leadership List from the different campuses
Discussion of an Editor for the SCSCHR Newsletter
Summer Projects
5:00---Adjourn

This year the workshops will not present oral minutes, instead each group shall turn in to Cathy Tyler a copy of the minutes. Recommendations will be considered at the business session.

Next year can be a great year. We would like to discuss the possibility of making it a "Work Year" not just a "Talking Year."

MM

CALL TO STUDENT CONFERENCE

S.C. Student Council on Human Relations — Penn Center, Frogmore, S. C.

April 4 - 6, 1965

STUDENTS--Channels of Change in Community and on Campus

```
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
*          - - - IN THE MIDDLE OF THE WORLD - - -            *
*                                                            *
* Quietly and matter-of-factly from behind scenes or im-     *
* patiently and angrily in full glare of the public eye,     *
* today's student generation is at work in the world.        *
* Giving up weekends, spring and summer vacations, or even   *
* an entire college year, student teams move south for       *
* registering disenfranchised or apathetic voters, north     *
* for tutoring under-educated children, east for minister-   *
* ing to the poverty of life and spirit in Appalachia,       *
* west for understanding the migrant family.                 *
*                                                            *
* Keenly concerned with the quality and value of their       *
* own education, and determined to make their needs and      *
* opinions known, these students have openly demonstrated    *
* their frustrations with "the system" or patiently dis-     *
* cussed ideas and grievances with receptive faculty and     *
* administration... .                                        *
*                                                            *
* Today's students are doing, and through their doing,       *
* seeking to discover who they are and why they are here.    *
*                                                            *
*                          THE INTERCOLLEGIAN, MARCH 1965    *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
```

Does this describe your college, your fellow-students, you?

To learn to know--to-care--to do--to work where we are in our existing situation---
For this you and students from the colleges of South Carolina are invited
to the spring conference of SCSCHR.

The focus of the conference program is two-fold: COMMUNITY with an emphasis upon POVERTY; THE CAMPUS SITUATION with an emphasis upon the ROLE OF THE STUDENT IN CHANGE.

Leadership will include:

Mr. Earl Redwine, Regional Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Atlanta, and an able team of panelists who will deal with "Dimensions of Poverty in South Carolina."

Staff members from the National Students Association, AAUP leadership, faculty and students from South Carolina colleges who will focus on the Role of the Student in Campus Change.

Cost: Board and Room for the Entire week-end - $7.50

REGISTER NOW

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

March 1965 -- May 1965

Civil Rights Act of 1964: Title VI

On March first a series of planning meetings began. Before they terminated two significant conferences had been held. The first one was state-wide and attracted approximately 250 persons from 38 counties. It was held at Penn Center, April 23-25 and featured federal, state and local participants. The second conference, held in Columbia on May 17 for those who live in Congressional District II, was a well attended evening meeting. Local experiences were shared and plans made to inform Negro parents of the necessity for applying for transfers for their children to schools of their choice.

Meetings in the other five congressional districts in the state will be held as needed and as time allows.

The purpose of the conferences was to inform Negro parents of the provisions of Title VI especially concerning compliance required of the public school system.

Eleven organizations: one regional, nine state-wide and one county-wide, worked cooperatively in planning and conducting these two conferences. Among other things, SCCHR consolidated all invitation lists submitted by the various organizations. These produced a valuable county-by-county state-wide list. Although involvement in the work by the eleven groups was uneven, these cooperatived efforts were a gratifying achievement.

South Carolina was well represented at the Civil Rights regional meeting in Atlanta on April 14. The SCCHR executive director who serves on the South Carolina Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, provided the U. S. Commission with a comprehensive invitation list. She attended meetings of State Advisory Committees (SAC) on April 13 and 15.

Through direct contacts and by clipping newspaper items, the SCCHR staff is keeping abreast of desegregation developments in the 108 school districts in South Carolina. At an appropriate time, perhaps in the fall, a comprehensive report will be made.

Voter Education and Registration

During the period when the VEP through SRC financed the registration efforts of NAACP, CORE, and SCLC in South Carolina, there was a limited amount of coordinated effort in the six congressional districts. At the end of the project, unfortunately the continuation of these efforts received uneven support from these several civil rights organizations. SCCHR had frequently been asked to participate in specific efforts or occasions but ever since the lack of coordination was so pronounced when the first of two spring-vacation-YWCA-recruited projects were conducted in Columbia, SCCHR has been invited to participate actively in planning and executing summer student registration and allied efforts. The student inter-collegiate group and the Columbia Council on Human Relations are both active.

Also the revised constitution adopted by the South Carolina VEP at a constitutional convention in May provides for the non-voting representation of SCCHR on the executive board of that organization.

Economic Opportunity Programs Delayed

According to the South Carolina Legislative Council forty-four (44) of the forty-six (46) counties of South Carolina passed bills enabling their respective delegations to appoint Economic Opportunity Commissions. Only a few had done so by the end of May.

Four requests for planning grants were made by Spartanburg, by Richland, Kershaw and Charleston Counties, which were held up several months without adequate explanations being given.

Few Project Head Start programs were submitted to the OEO in Washington, D. C. by the time of the April 15 deadline.

The office of the South Carolina Economic Opportunity Commission was also stymied in its efforts "to get things rolling".

Perhaps it may never be known publicly or accurately, even privately, what differences between Sargent Shriver and Governor Donald Russell (now U. S. Senator) created the long-drawn-out deadlock. Russell evidently insisted upon the exclusive operation of the EOA in South Carolina through what were potentially politically-involved commissions and upon eliminating entirely the participation of non-profit, private organizations.

Negative feeling was running so high that even friends of the anti-poverty program were beginning to sour. Fortunately, late in May after Robert McNair began to get settled in his new office as Governor of South Carolina, Jack Conway and other OEO officials from Washington visited him in Columbia and accommodations resulted which made it possible for the first time for Earl Redwine and Henry Arneson to visit South Carolina and to assist the 24 county Head Start sponsors for whom SCCHR had applied by meeting the April 26 deadline.

Project Head Start

Given the assurance on April 24 at a State Staff Conference at the SRC in Atlanta by Polly Greenberg, Director of Project Head Start for the Southern states, that staff would be available to help organize programs with sponsors for whom SCCHR might apply, applications were made on April 26 for twenty-two county projects, as follows:

Allendale	Horry
Bamberg	Laurens
Barnwell	Lee
Berkeley	Marion
Calhoun	McCormick
Clarendon	Orangeburg
Dillon	Saluda
Dorchester	Spartanburg
Edgefield	Sumter
Fairfield	Union
Florence	Williamsburg

District conferences were planned at which Mr. Arneson, Mr. L. S. James, and Mrs. Alice Spearman were to have assisted the twenty-two sponsoring agencies. Unfortunately these had to be called off because Mr. Arneson and other OEO staff were forbidden to come to South Carolina because of the unresolved differences referred to on page 2. Consequently through intensive study, frequent contacts and other aid provided by Mr. Arneson, Mr. James and Mrs. Spearman were able to hold training sessions with representatives from most of the sponsoring groups and to assist the others by 'phone and by mail. Permission was given Mrs. Spearman to add applications for Jasper, Dillon, Newberry and McCormick counties. Later Mr. James was permitted to assist Chester county to apply.

When the deadlock was broken, separate applications for sponsors had been developed which revised the original application by providing more accurate and comprehensive information on form 2 which listed names and places of proposed centers, number of classes, pupils, teachers, aides, neighborhood workers and volunteers and other volunteers and staff not related to centers; and on form 4 which presented the budget.

Mr. Paul Webber, former member of the SCCHR board of directors and economics professor at State College, Orangeburg, and who is now a staff member of the USDL-NSF Southern Training Project, volunteered his expression of amazement and admiration of the communication and teamwork which made possible this rapid and voluminous accomplishment. We attribute it first to the dedication and devotion of the scores of persons from the counties with whom we've worked, then to the value of the Rural Advancement Program (RAP) directed so ably by Mr. James, and finally to the confidence and mutuality of concern born in the resistance-filled and troubled years 1954 and 1961 between SCCHR and many of fine Negro citizens throughout South Carolina.

When Mr. Redwine and Mr. Arneson, Southern OEO reps, came to South Carolina on May 24 they were able to vitalize the South Carolina Economic Opportunity Commission's office which is under the direction of Mr. Edwin Culpepper. They identified sponsors, school systems and/or proposed county economic commissions (not yet approved in Washington) who were willing to become substitute applicants for all but nine of the original applications which remained in the name of SCCHR, as follows:

Bamberg	Dillon	Lee
Barnwell	Dorchester	Marion
Clarendon	Laurens	Saluda

Because there are acute power struggles taking place in many South Carolina counties and demands for change are severely straining an erstwhile static culture, it will be significant to participate in the sequel to the drama of today and to document it for the next quarterly report to SRC.

Organization, Membership, Finance

Although demanding programs have tended to lessen work in these areas, it is a source of satisfaction to report the following:

1) Program service to local councils and other local groups has been stepped up; to illustrate: Dr. J. M. Dabbs was the featured speaker at the organizational meeting of the Charleston County Council on Human Relations on March 30. Mr. James and Mrs. Spearman spoke briefly.

Dr. Guy Wells spoke at the Aiken Council in April and Mrs. Spearman in March.

Dr. George Bowdler presented the April program at the Greenville Council.

A student panel gave the May program at the Cheraw Council.

Hartsville members have held a preliminary meeting to consider forming a local council.

Camden members are also interested in forming a council. Mrs. Spearman spoke at Mather-Boylan-Haven Academy in May and is assisting the local group.

Dr. Bowdler reported interest in forming a council at Due West in Abbeville County.

Requests have come to Mrs. Spearman to assist in forming a council in Florence.

Follow-up of delinquent members by local councils and by the SCCHR office has been done this quarter with gratifying results.

The quarterly finance report is attached.

Dr. Bowdler Accepts North Carolina Job

On May 18, Dr. Bowdler began work with Operation Breakthrough in Durham, North Carolina, thus terminating his temporary employment with SCCHR which began September 1964.

Dr. Bowdler did mature work and made a fine contribution which SCCHR will sorely miss. Regretfully the slowness with which the EOA has developed in South Carolina and the as yet undertermined role of non-profit voluntary agencies in the state have prevented applications for grants which Dr. Bowdler might have administered.

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELA TIONS

QUARTERLY FINANCE REPORT

March - April - May, 1965

Balance brought forward March 1, 1965		$4,496.55
INCOME:		
Memberships	$ 1,201.50	
Local Council Refunds	318.00	
Contributions	357.00	
Student Conference	54.09	
Travel Refund	13.39	
Dabbs Book	4.00	
Miscellaneous	13.26	
Student Conference Board & Room	537.55	
Columbia Council Refund	42.00	
Southern Regional Council	1,200.00	
Penn Center	100.00	
Southern Student Project	15.00	
National Sharecroppers Fund	100.00	
Rural Advancement Project	3,000.00	
Taxes withheld but unremitted	1,006.63	
Total	7,962.42	7,962.42
GRAND TOTAL		$ 12,458.97

SUMMARY

Total Income March, April, May, 1965	$12.458.97
Total Disbursements	11.480.17
Balance May 31, 1965	$ 978.80

Quarterly Finance Report - March, April, May, 1965

DISBURSEMENTS:

Operating Fund				
Rent			$168.00	
Postage			62.50	
Telephone			37.17	
Office Supplies			45.05	
Travel			115.50	
Salaries			1,999.98	
Local Council Refunds			204.00	
Miscellaneous			4.30	
Federal Withholding Taxes			253.90	
Social Security (Employee $72.48)				
(Employer 72.48)			144.96	
South Carolina Withholding Taxes			55.74	
Total				$ 3,091.00
Field Foundation				
Salaries			3,005.10	
Meals & Travel			435.85	
Distribution			111.63	
Administration			20.03	
Literature			23.90	
Printing Review			66.26	
Postage			22.46	
Student Project			1,157.14	
Travel	231.25			
Misc.	4.10			
Conferences	89.00			
Phone	50.11			
Postage	122.54			
Owens "salary"	20.00			
Office Supplies	25.64			
Literature	6.50			
Penn Conference	608.00	$1,157.14		
Federal Withholding Taxes			249.60	
Social Security Employee $44.82			89.70	
Employer 44.88				
South Carolina Withholding Taxes			31.98	
				$ 5,213.65
Rural Advancement Program				
Salaries			2,216.25	
Travel Staff	$144.92		432.55	
Non-staff	81.25			
Rent			90.00	
Telephone			14.69	
Office Supplies			31.82	
Installing Buzzer			10.00	
Miscellaneous			4.00	
Federal Withholding Tax			191.70	
Social Security Employee	77.10			
Employer	77.16		154.26	
South Carolina Withholding Tax			30.25	$
				$ 3,175.52
GRAND TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS				

3,091.00
5,213.65
3,175.52
11,480.17 *

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REPORT OF PROGRAM DIRECTOR

March - May 1965

The Student Program of the Council continued through this quarter with increased activity and student involvement at many levels-- in conferences, planning processes, tutorials and community action projects.

Conference and Project Participation

Since the beginning of the student program SCSCHR has felt that it was very important to relate South Carolina students to significant regional and national conferences and projects. The traditional provincialism of a state such as South Carolina which draws its college students primarily from its own small towns and rural communities has made this essential if progress and more democratic practices are to be realized. In line with our purposes SCSCHR assisted eight students from the leadership of the Student Council to attend the second SSOC conference March 19-21. Officers of the SC Student Council are involved in the emerging program of this recently organized movement of southern students.

"Challenge '65", the significant symposium at Wake Forest College with its roster of distinguished leaders in civil rights and related fields, was attended by 15 students from South Carolina colleges and the Executive Director of SCCHR. Columbia College group, which has been on the fringes of SCSCHR's program, was profoundly influenced by "Challenge." As one of the students stated, "for us this was a revolutionary experience." This initial concern has carried over into campus discussions, editorials in the college newspaper and a continuing participation in all phases of the local and state student program of SCSCHR.

The YWCA Conference on Tutorials held at Chapel Hill March 26-28 was attended by students from Newberry College.

Voter Registration projects of the National Student YWCA brought out of state students to Columbia during the first two weeks in April. Approximately 15 local students worked with this project, doing door to door canvassing and assisting with various phases of the project. Many more than this number attended the educational programs held in conjunction with the VEP. The Program Director and two of the student officers of SCSCHR served on the local planning committee for the YWCA Voter Registration Project.

SCSCHR Spring Conference

The spring conference held at Frogmore, April 2-4, was in a sense a part of an on-going process, initiated at the December conference and continuing for student leadership in the meetings and events described above. The focus of the program, "Student Involvement in Campus and Community Action," provided an opportunity for discussion in depth on the poverty situation and anti-poverty programs and on the campus situation. The latter is an emerging area of program emphasis in the Council and is already leading to student involvement in campus reform and in a number of student protest movements in several colleges. Student newspapers challenging undemocratic practices, have appeared on two campuses; in others student committees have been appointed to confer with administrations.

The conference was attended by 125 students and faculty from 16 colleges of the state.

The Steering Committee of SCSCHR, meeting on May 2, recommended that each college appoint a community action chairman to develop projects in conjunction with the anti-poverty program; urged the expansion of tutorial programs; suggested that work-study week-ends be set up during the coming year to study and work in specific areas such as poverty or politics. This would provide a small number of students a valuable learning experience and an in-training program in areas of special need. It was also recommended that the Council help in the establishment of local councils in colleges not now having such an organization, and that we focus on a broad-based outreach to the campus through distribution of materials to campus leaders, through a broader invitation to membership and participation.

Visitation and Expansion

Student panelists and the program director made visits to Aiken to work with the recently organized student group there. This is a high school and college group with real potential. A "break-through" was achieved in a campus visit to Newberry College in late March when SCSCHR presented a panel discussion on the subject, "Racial Conflict in the South." This was the first appearance in Newberry College of any Negro visitor. Shortly thereafter Student Human Relations Committee there presented Dr. Samuel D. Proctor as a convocation speaker. These programs were made possible after the favora le action by the college Board of Trustees on a request which the Newberry Human Relations Council had made to the Board in December. Student members had appeared at a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees to present a petition for a change in policy which would permit Negroes to visit the campus in various capacities. The request, which had been denied this group the previous spring, was granted.

The Program Director visited Wofford College in May to confer with student leaders and faculty members about the organization of a local student council there. This visit will be followed up in the fall.

Presbyterian College set up a Human Relations Council in the late spring, elected officers and has made tentative plans for an excellent program in the fall. Representatives from this group joined with members in the Columbia area for a picnic supper and an evening of discussion on May 16.

College Desegragation

The first Negro student to break the segregation barrier in South Carolina was also the first one of his race to graduate from any college in the state. Many persons felt real pride when Harvey Gantt graduated May 29 cum laude, the second honor graduate in the School of Architecture at Clemson University. He has gone to an excellent position with an architectural firm in Charlotte and states that he hopes to return eventually to work in South Carolina.

To update the September-December quarterly report on college desegregation, it should be added that Furman University desegregated the second semester, enrolling one full-time on-campus Negro student and several in special courses. The Negro student, Mr. Joseph Vaughn, attended the District meeting of SCSCHR in Greenville and reported that he had been accorded a warm welcome and met with genuine friendship on the part of fellow students at Furman. Six other Negro students enrolled

for second semester in the various colleges, bringing the total enrollment during the academic year to 32. One student withdrew for academic reasons after the first semester; another for personal reasons.

MISCELLANEOUS

Members of the SCCHR staff assisted with the recruiting of volunteers in Columbia for a WICS (Women in Community Service) screening center for the Job Corps and the Program Director attended the training session. . . Mrs. Ledeen spoke at a meeting of the Greenville Deanery of the National Council on Catholic Women on May 26 on "The Role of the Church in Breaking the Cycle of Poverty" . . . Staff and students from SCCHR are currently serving on a Richland County Committee for a SCOPE, (SCLC) Voter Registration Project this summer. Brandeis University selected Richland County as its location for the summer. At the suggestion of Mr. Leslie Dunbar, Dean Zion of Brandeis called Mrs. Ledeen for an appraisal of the South Carolina situation and possible student participation. Representatives were sent to Columbia in April to confer with various local groups. It is the desire of Brandeis, not only to develop a summer civil rights project in this area, but to establish a permanent exchange program with one of the colleges in the Columbia area. It seems a very sound basis for work to establish a long-range, continuing program of this nature. SCCHR will continue to work closely with this group.

Elizabeth C. Ledeen (Mrs. T. J.)
Program Director

TUTORIALS

South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations Report, 1964-1965

At the student conferences in April and in December 1964 workshops were held on tutorials. In meetings and discussions students were encouraged to set up tutorial projects in their college communities. The high percentage of drop-outs in South Carolina and the current emphasis upon upgrading education at all levels have indicated that tutorials would meet one of the great basic needs in education.

The tutoring program has shown steady growth in the past year but is still in its beginnings. Students in the Columbia area initiated a tutorial program in 1963 and have continued it in the current academic year. Four other programs have developed during the year by students at Newberry, Claflin (Orangeburg), Furman (Greenville) and Clemson. In May SCSCHR requested reports from each of these projects. On the basis of four written reports and one oral report this summary of tutorials is made.

Number of student tutors -- 123
Number of tutees -- 405

Two of the tutoring programs were carried out in the schools during school hours with the complete cooperation of the administration and faculty. Tutors worked with a small group of students during a study or activity period. Three have been after school supervised and supplementary study programs. In all cases the program has had the cooperation of parents, teachers and school administrators. Two of the tutoring schools have used the facilities of a church in the community, and in one, college classrooms or lounges were used. The Greenville tutoring school was primarily designed as a study hall for Negro students who were enrolled in formerly white schools for the first time during the past school year. In most cases the children tutored were the under-achievers who were capable of average or superior academic work but who were unmotivated in their studies. They were not the actual, but the potential drop-out.

The Strengths of the program as reported emphasize the dedication of the student tutors who were deeply interested personally in the students tutored. Cooperation between the college, the local schools and concerned persons in the community has been valuable, for this has bridged the gap between the isolation of the campus and the needs of the community as well as providing for the student tutor a valuable in-training experience. In many cases the values have been intangible, non-academic; in the personal growth of the child, in the psychological undergirding which came through the close friendly interest of the tutor. As one school administrator put it, "for many of the Negro children this was their first contact with a white person who was on their side." (What a commentary on our culture!) The inter-personal relationship in some cases brought to the student tutored a sense of personal worth, especially needed by the child who is an under-achiever and who may come from a home with limited educational or cultural background. The eagerness of the children to learn was included as one of the strengths of the program.

The weaknesses and problems in conjunction with the tutoring program indicate the need for a much more careful selection process with a screening committee or board to assist in the selection of tutors. An orientation program is essential for all who participate. All reports indicated that more tutors

were needed. Close and continuing contact with the teacher should be maintained. One of the colleges had limited tutoring to students who were on the Dean's list. It was felt, however, that this restriction should be lifted since a number of good average students were interested in the program and no doubt would make effective tutors. Evaluation of the work should be done periodically.

Projected Plans of SCSCHR for the Coming Year

The Student Council plans to undertake a greatly expanded tutorial program. A number of colleges have already evidenced an interest in the development of this type of community program. At present planning has already begun for a Conference on Tutorials to be sponsored jointly by SCSCHR, National Student's Association, and the Georgia Students for Human Rights to be held in October, 1965. This should serve as an excellent orientation program for student leaders.

In addition to this, SCSCHR plans to revise suggested guidelines for a tutorial program for wide distribution to all colleges in the state, and to assist local groups in the development of tutorials and in orientation programs in the early fall.

C A L L T O S T U D E N T C O N F E R E N C E

S.C. Student Council on Human Relations Penn Center, Frogmore, S. C.

April 4 - 6, 1965

STUDENTS--Channels of Change in Community and on Campus

```
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
*          - - - IN THE MIDDLE OF THE WORLD - - -            *
*                                                            *
* Quietly and matter-of-factly from behind scenes or im-     *
* patiently and angrily in full glare of the public eye,     *
* today's student generation is at work in the world.        *
* Giving up weekends, spring and summer vacations, or even   *
* an entire college year, student teams move south for       *
* registering disenfranchised or apathetic voters, north     *
* for tutoring under-educated children, east for minister-   *
* ing to the poverty of life and spirit in Appalachia,       *
* west for understanding the migrant family.                 *
*                                                            *
* Keenly concerned with the quality and value of their       *
* own education, and determined to make their needs and      *
* opinions known, these students have openly demonstrated    *
* their frustrations with "the system" or patiently dis-     *
* cussed ideas and grievances with receptive faculty and     *
* administration... .                                        *
*                                                            *
* Today's students are doing, and through their doing,       *
* seeking to discover who they are and why they are here.    *
*                                                            *
*                          THE INTERCOLLEGIAN, MARCH 1965    *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
```

Does this describe your college, your fellow-students, you?

To learn to know--to-care--to do--to work where we are in our existing situation---
For this you and students from the colleges of South Carolina are invited
to the spring conference of SCSCHR.

The focus of the conference program is two-fold: COMMUNITY
with an emphasis upon POVERTY; THE CAMPUS SITUATION with
an emphasis upon the ROLE OF THE STUDENT IN CHANGE.

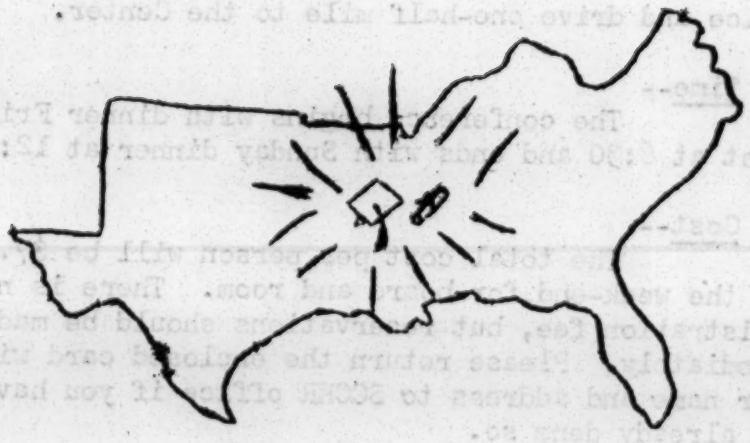
Leadership will include:
Mr. Earl Redwine, Regional Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Atlanta, and an able team of panelists who will deal with "Dimensions of Poverty in South Carolina."

Staff members from the National Students Association, AAUP leadership, faculty and students from South Carolina colleges who will focus on the Role of the Student in Campus Change.

Cost: Board and Room for the Entire week-end - $7.50

R E G I S T E R N O W

CHALLENGE '65



APRIL 2-4, 1965

SCSCHR CONFERENCE, APRIL 2-4, 1965

The Purpose--

To bring students together from the colleges of South Carolina for Confrontation and genuine communication -- to study and discuss in depth the major problems of Poverty in communities -- to consider the role of the student in constructive and creative change on campus and in community.

The Place--

Penn Center, Frogmore, S.C., will be the setting of our conference. Again SCSCHR returns to the beautiful campus of Penn, with its "Old South" atmosphere and its "New South" philosophy. To reach Penn go to Beaufort, S.C., continue 7 miles on US 21 to Frogmore. Turn right at intersection just beyond Post Office and drive one-half mile to the Center.

The Time--

The conference begins with dinner Friday night at 6:30 and ends with Sunday dinner at 12:30.

The Cost--

The total cost per person will be $7.50 for the week-end for board and room. There is no registration fee, but reservations should be made immediately. Please return the enclosed card with your name and address to SCCHR office if you have not already done so.

The Students--

Student members and campus leaders who are willing to dig in, to ask questions, to seek solutions, to "get involved." Include some of the veterans of former conferences--Freshmen, Sophomores, and International Students.

The Gear--

Bring informal, camp clothes, musical instruments, records. Bedding & towels are furnished.

STUDENTS IN ACTION IN COMMUNITY AND ON CAMPUS - Program

Friday, April 2

6:30 Dinner
7:30 Introductions and Get Acquainted
8:00 Film--The People of Poverty
8:20 Address, Mr. Earl Redwine, Regional Director, Office of Economic Opportunity
9:00 Discussion Groups
10:00 Snacks and Recreation

Saturday, April 3 Morning

8:00 Breakfast
9:00 Panel Presentation, "Dimensions of Poverty in S.C." -- Mrs. Spearman, moderator. Panelists: Mrs. Jones, Mr. James, Mr. Dodd
10:00 Working Groups -- Student Involvement in Community Action
11:00 Business Session
12:00 Lunch

Afternoon

1: 30 Panel Presentation, "Campus 1965" (Issues in Higher Education) Professors Randall, Thomas, Storrs, Johnson
2:30 Working Groups: Student Involvement in Campus Change
4:00 Recreation
6:00 Supper

Evening

8:00 Film: Students as Volunteers--The Summer and the Future - Dick Ramsay and Hayes Mizell Recommendations from Working Groups
9:00 Special Feature

Sunday, April 4

8:30 Breakfast
9:30 Business Session - Election of Officers "Senior Swan Songs"
11:00 Service of Worship - Dr. W. L. Storrs
12:30 Dinner

The Leaders

Mr. Earl Redwine, Regional Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, Atlanta, Ga.

The Poverty Panel

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director SC Council on Human Relations, Columbia, S.C.
Mrs. Iola Jones, Case Worker, Florence County Department of Public Welfare, Florence, S.C.
Mr. Herbert Dodd, Associate Director, Bethlehem Center, Columbia, S. C.
Mr. L. S. James, Field Representative, SC Council on Human Relations, Columbia, S.C.
Sister Mary Anthony, Our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center, Charleston, S.C.

The Campus Issues Panel

Dr. C. H. Thomas, Professor of Education, SC State College
Professor Charles T. Randall, Law School, University of South Carolina
Professor James T. Johnson, Department of Philosophy, Newberry College
Dr. W. L. Storrs, College Minister and Professor of Religion, Benedict College

Other Resource Leaders

Richard Ramsay, American Friends Service Committee
Al Ulmer, Intern Southern Regional Council
Hayes Mizell, Director, Southern Project, NSA
Walt Senterfitt, Community Issues Desk, NSA
Nan Hassert, World University Service
Dr. George Bowdler, SC Council on Human Relations
Faculty and students from the colleges of the state.

The Officers of SCSCHR

Chairman, Mary Ann Eaddy, Benedict
Vice-Ch., Brad Poston, USC
Secretary, Cindoretha Jackson, Morris
Treasurer, Earl Finney, SC State
Chaplain, Willie Teague, Wofford

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Steering Committee Agenda
May 2, 1965

2:00---Introductions
2:15---Review of South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations:
Former Chariman and Vice Chairman, Mary Ann Eaddy & Brad Postom
SCSCHR's accomplishments
SCSCHR's failures
Evaluation of where SCSCHR is now and directions for tommorrow
2:45---Workshops
Poverty-John Hall Moderator
This group is to discuss the advisability of furthur, more extensive work by SCSCHR in the areas of poverty.
Should we have a continuing committee to work in this area?
Public Relations and Membership-Cheryl Washington and Peter Lee
This group will investigate the areas of public relations for the Student Council and also improving membership.
Campus Reforms-Roz Thomas Moderator
At the recant activities of the Student Council this issue has appeared over and over. This group will discuss campus reforms and the possibilities and advisabilities of forming a continuing committee in this area.
Tutorials- Carey Washington Moderator
The tutorial programs around the state are growing. This group will discuss SCSCHR's part in aiding these programs. A working sheet of information for the starting of a tutorial program will also be prepared by this group.
Conferences and Work Week-ends-Mary Ann Eaddy and Brad Postom
Conference evaluation and planning for next years program, will be the function of this group. Al Grey the Vice Chairman will co-ordinate these activities next year.
3:45---Break
4:00---The Development of Local Groups
Jeff Tucker
David Morris
Russ Campbell
4:20---General Discussion and Business
Leadership List from the different campuses
Discussion of an Editor for the SCSCHR Newsletter
Summer Projects
5:00---Adjourn

This year the workshops will not present oral minutes, instead each group shall turn in to Cathy Tyler a copy of the minutes. Recommendations will be considered at the business session.

Next year can be a great year. We would like to discuss the possibility of making it a "Work Year" not just a "Talking Year."

HEAD START

SOUTH CAROLINA

	Applicant	Sponsor
	County	
(1)	1. Allendale - Bd. of Ed.	Bd. of Ed.
(2)	2. Bamberg - S.C. Human Rel. Council	Denmark Prog. Dev. Corp.
(2)	3. Barnwell - S.C. Human Relations Club	Barnwell Co. Citizens Club
(1)	4. Berkeley - Berkeley Co. Bd. of Ed.	Cross Community Dev. Corp.
(1)	5. Calhoun - Bd. of Trustees - St. Matthews Sch. Dist. I	- Calhoun Co. Imp. League
(1)	6. Chester - Co. Bd. of Education	County Bd. of Education
(2)	7. Clarendon - S.C. Human Rel.	Clarendon Co. Imp. League
(4)	8. Colleton - Co. Civic Club	Co. Civic Club
(2)	9. Dillon - S.C. Human Relations	Dillon Co. Civic Affairs and Comm. Dev. Corps.
(2)	10. Dorchester - S.C. Human Relations	Dorchester Co. Econ. Dev. Corp.
(1)	11. Edgefield - Bd. of Education	Bd. of Education
(1)	12. Fairfield - Bd. of Education	Bd. of Education
(3)	13. Florence - Co. Econ. Opportunity Comm.	Co. Econ. Opportunity Comm.
	14. Horry - APPROVED'.	
(2)	15. Laurens - S.C. Human Relations	Laurens Co. Imp. Asso.
(2)	16. Marion - S.C. Human Relations	Marion Co. Guidance Asso.
	17. McCormick - Withdrew'.	No application!!
(1)	18. Newberry - County Bd. of Ed.	County Bd. of Ed.
(4)	19. Orangeburg - The Sunlight Club	The Sunlight Club

Applicant	Sponsor
County	
(2) 20. Saluda - S.C. Human Relations	Saluda Co. Local Voters League
(1) 21. Sumter - Morris College	Y.W.C.A. Human Rel. Civic League
(1) 22. Union - County Bd. of Ed.	County Bd. of Ed.
(3) 23. Williamsburg - Comm. Action Agency	School Board Asso.
(2) 24. Lee - S.C. Human Relations	Lee Co. Imp. Asso.

(1) 9 School Applications
(2) 9 South Carolina Council Human Relations Applications
(3) 2 Community Action Agency (Public) Applications
(4) 2 Private Agency Applications

June 6, 1965

II

FHA Moving To Integrate

Fourth in a series.

By JERRY AUSBAND AND JACK BASS
Staff Writers

The effects of the Civil Rights Act are being felt throughout the rural South through the various agencies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Farmers Home Administration is moving rapidly in South Carolina to make its employment practices strictly nondiscriminatory.

The FHA is making sharp increases in both the number of Negroes employed and the number of Negroes serving on county advisory committees in South Carolina.

The agency makes a variety of loans, many long-term loans to individual low-income farmers, but others are for group projects that include water systems and recreational development. FHA also administers Title III of the Economic Opportunity Act, which provides for loans to persons who would not otherwise qualify.

At the present, there were 37 unit offices for the state's 46 counties. The supervisors are all white, but there are nine Negro assistant supervisors.

State FHA Director Edwin P. Rogers expects several of these assistants to be promoted to county supervisors before too long.

He says, however, that there is no "quota" system for his agency and that additional Negroes are being hired as part of a program that began several years ago. A number of new positions are being created because of administering the Economic Opportunity Act, he says.

Each county has a three-member advisory committee to assist the supervisor. This year 13 of the county committees have a Negro member, but effective July 1, the number will jump to 41.

Each member serves a three-year term, and the additional Negroes will be replacing white members whose terms are expiring. None of the committees will have more than one Negro member next year.

Four home economists are being hired by FHA in South Carolina to work under the Economic Opportunity Act, and three of them will be Negroes. They will be working with both white and Negro families, Rogers says.

The home economists will be working in Richland, Sumter, Williamsburg and Berkeley counties. More positions in this field are expected to be added.

In addition to the nine assistant supervisors and three home economists, there are two Negro clerks and a staff assistant in the state office who are Negroes.

Virtually all of the Negro employes are college graduates and many are experienced agriculture teachers, Rogers says. All are certified to the state FHA office by the U.S. Civil Service Commission after taking competitive examinations.

About 3,000 new loans to individuals are approved annually. About 55 to 60 per cent go to Negroes, according to Rogers. To date, there have been approximately 26 loans made under the Economic Opportunity Act, with 70 to 75 per cent going to Negro farmers.

Like all U.S. Department of Agriculture agencies, FHA must locate in buildings that have all facilities desegregated.

FHA Deputy Administrator Floyd F. Higbee told a Washington meeting last month the agency's goal is to provide at least one FHA Negro committeeman in each county that has a sizable Negro farm population.

At another recent Washington meeting, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman said his department aims to tear down "old barriers in the path of rural America."

I

June 3, 1965

Plan Aimed at Discrimination in Jobs, Services

Agriculture's Desegregation Felt in S.C.

(First of a Series)

By JERRY AUSBAND
and
JACK BASS

Wherever South Carolina farmers turn this summer, there will be ample evidence of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's drive to end all discrimination in employment and in services.

The broad provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, which are resulting in desegregation of schools, hospitlas, and other facilities, apply to the Department of Agriculture and all federally -assisted programs.

Initial regulations by some agricultural agencies reportedly insisted on imposition of "quota" systems for hiring. Other agencies say there have been no quotas and no deadlines, but all are actively recruiting qualified Negroes for responsible positions and some are insisting on more Negroes to serve on local advisory committees.

At stake are not only the services provided by such agencies as the Soil Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, and Federal Extension Service, but also involved are programs of price supports that vitally affect cotton and tobacco farmers.

Visitors to offices of these agencies will see more Negroes employed. White farmers — many for the first time — will begin to have Negro officials visiting their farms.

Agency heads in the state generally emphasize that they will not hire and have not been directed to hier anyone not qualified. Negroes must pass the same Civil Service examinations as whites to qualify.

One agency head says frankly, "I don't think a lot of white farmers are ready to accept advice from a Negro."

On the whole, South Carolinians have exhibited a slight distaste, but willingness to follow the "law of the land" and cooperate in implementing the Civil Rights Act, official sources say.

While some officials believe there has been a lessening of pressure to achieve all the goals immediately, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman told his Citizens Advisory Committee on Civil Rights in Washington last month:

"We are counting on your help to speed the tempo and the scope of accomplishments — counting on your help to avoid the sterility of mere legalistic compliance with the Civil Rights Law."

It appears that programs that hit farmers where it means the most — in the pocketbook — will be enforced more emphatically. In programs in which the farmer is participating more on a voluntary basis, there seems to be more of a go-slow attitude, but recruiting of Negro employes is being emphasized by all agencies.

South Carolina generally escaped unscathed in a report of the Civil Rights Commission which scored some U. S. Department of Agriculture programs. The Commission limited its study to 15 southern states in which 98 per cent of the nation's non white farmers live, although the Civil Rights Act is national in scope.

The only furor in South Carolina thus far has been a blast directed from Congressman L. Mendel Rivers towards USDA for summer employment practices in Jasper County. Other counties are likewise affected, with Negroes being hired by the Agricultural Stabilizaton And Conservation Service for part-time summer work on a basis of percentage of Negro population in the counties.

Some whites who have worked in past summers are being replaced.

Secretary Freeman has appointed the first Negroes to state ASCS committees in Mississippi, Arkansas and Maryland. Such appointments may come to South Carolina in the next year or two.

In Georgia, Arkansas and Mississippi, the surplus food program to needy families was subjected to "prompt and vigorous" action after investigators said they found the programs were discriminatory against Negroes.

For example, the USDA said it found a Georgia county in which whites received surplus food one day and Negroes the next, but some basic foodstuffs such as wheat, dry milk and cheese were exhausted before Negroes had a chance to get them.

Dillon County is the only South Carolina area to use the surplus food plan. Only this week, it has been replaced by a food stamp plan. The Dillon program has generally been praised by USDA officials for its administration.

Clemson University President Robert C. Edwards, represents South Carolina on the USDA's citizens advisory committee on civil rights. More than $3 million in federal funds go into the extension programs administered by Clemson.

Clemson has signed a compliance form to operate its extension service on a non-discriminatory basis, but approval has not yet been granted. Several Negroes have been transferred from State College in Orangeburg to Clemson as part of the program of compliance.

Serving with Edwards on the advisory committee on civil rights is one other land grant college representative, Dr. Elmer Ellis, president of the University of Missouri.

Other members are the Rev. John B. Evans of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education, Dr. Charles G. Comillion, dean of Tuskeegee Institute's College of Arts and Sciences and Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, Fisk University's chairman of the department of economics and business administration.

Also, Dr. Aaron Henry, president of the Mississippi NAACP conference; Ralph McGill, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution; Dr. Robert H. Montgomery, former political economist at the University of Texas; Cecil Newman, editor of the Minneapolis Spokesman, and Emmett Peter Jr., associate editor of the Lakeland, Fla. Ledger.

Also Jake J. Simmons, president of the Oklahoma NAACP conference; Lionel S. Steinberg, Thermal, Caliif., farmer; Father Louis J. Twomey, director of the human relations institute of Loyola University of the South, and Capus Waynick, former U. S. ambassador to Columbia.

The State

Served by Bureaus in the Piedmont, Pee Dee and West Carolina

Section B — Columbia, S. C., Thursday, June 3, 1965 — Page One

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
S.C.C.H.R. DURING THE MONTHS
MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY 1965

****

The activities of our Field Representative during this period have included the following projects:

I. Checking on progress of integration in the Extension Service and A.S.C.S. through visits with County Farm Agents.

II. Locating applicants and checking employment of Negroes in government agencies and industry.

III. Helping eligible persons get aid under Title III and Title IV of the Economic Opportunity Act.

IV. Assisting rural county organizations in making applications for "Head-Start" programs.

I. Progress of Integration in the Extension Service and A.S.C.S.
(See clipping I attached)

Mr. James' visits with Negro County Farm Agents revealed that they are seeing changes in the direction of total integration in F.E.S. and A.S.C.S. Eight of the Negro Farm Agents who were previously segregated in separate offices have been moved to previously all white offices of Extension Service. The counties involved are Richland, Sumter, Chesterfield, Darlington, Newberry, Greenville, Laurens and Kershaw. The three Negroes, who use to be State Supervisors of Negro County Agents only, are now being moved from State A & M College (Negro) to Clemson University where they will be housed in the same office with other assistants to the State Director of Extension Service.

The integration of adult meetings, which include the agents themselves, are now being held regularly on a monthly basis. However, the Extension Service Director has suspended all meetings which involve farmers, 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers of America. Even the summer camps for these groups have been eliminated until the schools are integrated.

The A.S.C.S. for the first time is hiring Negro secretaries, field workers and student assistants for summer work.

II. Employment Opportunities for Negroes

Mr. James has representatives in 24 counties visiting industries to seek voluntary compliance with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act before it becomes effective July 2, 1965. All industries contacted are either hiring Negroes already or indicating a desire to hire them immediately. Our best response has been in the following counties: Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Dorchester, Kershaw, Jasper, Lancaster, Orangeburg and Richland.

He has been asked to locate applicants for professional and clerical jobs in the following Federal and State agencies: The Small Business Administration, Farmers Home Administration, Employment Security Commission and South Carolina Technical Education Commission. He has been able to get some clerical and professional workers started in all these agencies. He is still looking for applicants for clerical and professional jobs that are available, such as Counselors, Junior Professional Interviewers and Assistants, Stenographers and Typists.

III. Helping Eligible Persons Get Aid Under Title III and IV of E.O.A.

The Farmers Home Administration is responsible for loans to rural farmers and families provided under Title III of E.O.A. These loans are made to individual families and to farmers and organizations on a cooperative basis. The F.H.A. has made 30 Economic Opportunity loans to low-income-rural families. The F.H.A. is also hiring Home Economists to furnish home maker service to the families who are receiving these loans.

There are many of our farmers taking advantage of this technical assistance furnished by the F.H.A. to groups of farmers who want to organize cooperatives. One group of farmers in Kershaw County has received such assistance and organized a cooperative. They are borrowing money to purchase a cotton-picker. They have already received their loan of $13,000. Six other groups are in the process of organizing co-ops in other counties. (See clipping II attached.)

Two farmers in two other counties, Jasper and Saluda, were recently refused E.O. loans by the F.H.A. supervisors. Their cases were referred to our Field Representative by these farmers. Mr. James appealed the denied cases to the State Director of F.H.A. The State Director changed the decision of the local supervisors and had E.O. loans made to both of these farmers.

Loans under Title IV of E.O.A. are for the purpose of assisting in the establishment, preservation, and strengthening small business concerns so they can employ more help and increase their income. Mr. James has found it very difficult to get persons loans under this Title. It is administered by the Small Business Administration. This Agency refuses to make loans in communities where Community Action Committees have not been formed.

The director of the S.B.A. in South Carolina has made it clear that no loan can be made under Title IV in this state without the approval of the local Community Action Commission. Mr. James is appealing this decision to Mr. Dave Grossman of the O.E.O. in Washington,D.C.

IV. Helping Rural Counties Apply for Project "Head Start"

Mr. James assisted Mrs. Alice Spearman, Executive Director of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, in helping 22 rural county organizations make applications for Project Head Start. Word was received through Mrs. Spearman two days before the dead line date, April ~~15~~ 14, 1965, that if letters of intent could be organized with estimated basic needs for the program and mailed before mid-night on the dead line date, the applications could be sent in later for approval. The county leaders needed personal assistance in getting these letters organized and mailed on time.

After these letters were in, leaders from each of the 22 counties received personal help in making out the application upon visitation to our office.

Mr. Henry Arnerson, Field Representative of O.E.O. in charge of Head Start programing, came to South Carolina to review all these applications before they were sent to the Washington Office for final review and approval. (A copy of the counties requesting Head Start projects with applicants and sponsors is attached.)

HEAD START

SOUTH CAROLINA

		Applicant	Sponsor
		County	
(1)	1.	Allendale - Bd. of Ed.	Bd. of Ed.
(2)	2.	Bamberg - S.C. Human Rel. Council	Denmark Prog. Dev. Corp.
(2)	3.	Barnwell - S.C. Human Relations Club	Barnwell Co. Citizens Club
(1)	4.	Berkeley - Berkeley Co. Bd. of Ed.	Cross Community Dev. Corp.
(1)	5.	Calhoun - Bd. of Trustees - St. Matthews Sch. Dist. 1	- Calhoun Co. Imp. League
(1)	6.	Chester - Co. Bd. of Educ.	Co. Bd. of Educ.
(2)	7.	Clarendon - S.C. Human Rel.	Clarendon Co. Imp. League
(4)	8.	Colleton - Co. Civic Club	Co. Civic Club
(2)	9.	Dillon - S.C. Human Relations	Dillon Co. Civic Affairs and Comm. Dev. Corp.
(2)	10.	Dorchester - S.C. Human Relations	Dorchester Co. Econ. Dev. Corp.
(1)	11.	Edgefield - Bd. of Education	Bd. of Education
(1)	12.	Fairfield - Bd. of Education	Bd. of Education
(3)	13.	Florence - Co. Econ. Opportunity Comm.	Co. Econ. Opportunity Comm.
	14.	Horry - APPROVED!	
(2)	15.	Laurens - S.C. Human Relations	Laurens Co. Imp. Asso.
(2)	16.	Marion - S.C. Human Relations	Marion Co. Guidance Asso.
	17.	McCormick - Withdrew!	No application!!
(1)	18.	Newberry - County Bd. of Ed.	County Bd. of Ed.
(4)	19.	Orangeburg - The Sunlight Club	The Sunlight Club

County		Applicant	Sponsor
(2)	20.	Saluda - S.C. Human Relations	Saluda Co. Local Voters League
(1)	21.	Sumter - Morris College	Y.W.C.A. Human Rel. Civic League
(1)	22.	Union - County Bd. of Ed.	County Bd. of Ed.
(3)	23.	Williamsburg - Comm. Action Agency	School Board Asso.
(2)	24.	Lee - S.C. Human Relations	Lee Co. Imp. Asso.

(1) 9 School Applications
(2) 9 South Carolina Council Human Relations Applications
(3) 2 Community Action Agency (Public) Applications
(4) 2 Private Agency Applications

SOME GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL COUNCILS ON
HUMAN RELATIONS CONCERNING SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

In view of much more wide-spread desegregation in the public schools this fall throughout the state, SCCHR suggests that local Councils play a positive role in assisting local communities in making this transition easily and constructively. The education committee of the Council or a specially appointed committee on school desegregation may lead in planning the Council program in this area.

The following suggestions are made on the basis of experiences which various communities have found helpful in implementing desegregation. These are recommended for your immediate action since the time for the opening of school is almost upon us. We are alos enclosing two pieces of literature from the American Friends Service Committee that will be helpful.

1. Secure from your school superintendent or your school board factual information concerning the compliance plan which has been submitted. In some cases these plans in entirety have been published in local newspapers. Full information should be made available to any interested persons in the community. Study the plan and follow carefully the implementation of it.

2. Assure school personnel of your support of all steps taken toward desegregation and urge superintendents and principals to prepare their staff and students for desegregation. Almost all community experience points out that a firm, strict policy by school officials lessens incidents of harrassment and makes for orderly transition to desegregation.

3. Arrange meetings prior to and shortly after the opening of school between parents, white and Negro, as well as students from the various schools. One local Council in South Carolina last year, which set up such meetings, found that the initial meetings provided a channel of communication which continued during the entire school year.

4. Follow the progress of the Negro students with friendly interest. Again, may we cite the example of one local Council in which a parent from each desegregated school conferred with the principal and/or guidance counselor at intervals during the year for an appraisal of the situation.

5. Work especially with key student leaders in the desegregated high school, encouraging them to set the pattern for orderly and progressive change and to create a friendly atmosphere of acceptance in the schools. Ministers and church youth groups should be of help in this.

6. Provide an after school study hall or tutorial program for students who desire academic help or supervised study. This program should be made available to any student, not limited to Negro transfer students, although those students should be invited to participate.

7. Please call on the SC Council on Human Relations for assistance if we may be of help and send us progress reports from your community.

SCCHR
8/9/65

1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S.C.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REPORT OF PROGRAM DIRECTOR

June, 1965 - August, 1965

Student Program

During the summer quarter the Program Director worked closely with student officers and leaders of SCSCHR in the development of a prospectus and definite proposals for the coming year for an expanding and more meaningful student program. The emphasis in the Council's current student program is involvement. Throughout last year there was a growing awareness of the role of the student in community or campus change. This concern has given direction to the proposed program for the coming year. In line with the basic objectives and concerns of the students, the proposals and plans for the coming academic year include a greatly expanded program of tutorials; four work-study week-ends to focus on urban and rural poverty; an intensive and carefully organized program of recruitment of Negro students for the integrated colleges of South Carolina. Plans for these projects and for an over-all expansion program of the student council are in development and will be finalized within a short period of time.

In June students in the Columbia area responded to an invitation from the local CHR in Cheraw for a program by a panel of student leaders who discussed the Role of the Student in Civil Rights. Several local meetings of the Columbia Intercollegiate group were held during the summer session for discussions with high school students and with students who were working in Voter Registration in the Columbia area. Local volunteers for voter registration were recruited through Columbia Intercollegiate Council.

Summer Tutorials

Several local Councils on Human Relations in the state developed and sponsored tutorial programs during the summer, especially for students who were transferring to previously white schools. The Program Director worked directly with the Columbia Council in such a program with a total of 15 volunteers and an enrollment of 54 children. The Cheraw CHR program of tutoring developed directly as an outgrowth of the student visit to the Council and a follow-up by Brad Poston, who assisted the Cheraw committee in setting up a tutorial school. The Greenville program was a continuation of that begun the previous summer, the school using only local volunteers.

In addition to locally staffed tutoring programs, the American Friends Service Committee "tutoring for desegregation" project sent teams to six South Carolina communities during the summer. SCCHR staff members worked closely with the visiting tutors in each of these communities; in Aiken the local Council was one of the sponsoring groups for the AFSC program; in others, council staff members assisted the visiting tutors in establishing contacts in the community, especially among white citizens, and followed closely the program in each community during the summer. Visits were made to four of the communities for conferences with AFSC tutors and local people concerning the program and its continuation. Local students and staff also participated in one general evaluation session which brought together tutors from each project. The calibre of tutors on the project was exceptionally fine, each of them being

graduate students or teachers. This is a service which, hopefully, may continue during the year by people in local communities assisted by SCCHR.

Summer Projects in South Carolina

Another general AFSC project in a broad program of citizenship education and community action brought 18 students from all parts of the nation to Rock Hill for an 8 weeks' project. This group worked primarily in voter registration and tutoring. The chairman and other members of the Rock Hill Council cooperated with this group in various ways, serving as liaison between the group and certain persons in the "power structure" in the community. The Program Director and student officers of SCSCHR assisted in the orientation program with this group. It was especially good that local students from the three colleges in Rock Hill -- Winthrop, Friendship, and Clinton Junior colleges-- were very much a part of this group, some of them being full time participants and others giving many hours of volunteer service with the group. These students are enthusiastic about a continuing program for the coming year. A local Rock Hill committee has been formed as an outgrowth of the tutoring to propose to the local Economic Opportunity Commission a continuing tutorial program as one of the OEO projects.

SCOPE Voter Registration teams, NAACP Task Force teams and CORE workers were all in South Carolina this summer in full force for the first time in voter registration. Reaction to these projects has varied and it is not possible yet to fully evaluate the work which these volunteers undertook. Certainly in terms of a renewed interest in registration and in the number of persons registered a great deal was accomplished. The "outsiders" focused on many knotty problems and dramatized some of the situations which needed publicity; they encouraged and assisted the Negro community in various ways. The group and work which the Council knew best was at home base, in Richland County. Here the Council was represented on the over-all community committee by Mrs. Ledeen, the chairman of the local Columbia council, and the chairman of SCSCHR. This committee met with the student leaders weekly during the entire summer for planning and evaluation. In general in a place such as Columbia the student volunteers were well received; the public officials cooperative in keeping the books open. The work was difficult because of a lack of organization in the Negro community and because of traditional and deep-rooted fears. Those of us who worked with the group felt that the project was indeed worthwhile. Most of the volunteers in this area were from Brandeis University. This group had been exceptionally well prepared and the University sent various concerned faculty members to Columbia at intervals during the summer to evaluate the project and assist the students at points of need. In other South Carolina communities this was not the case.

School Desegregation

Because of compliance with the Civil Rights Act, school desegregation in South Carolina is to be greatly expanded this fall. The actual number of Negro students seeking transfer is unfortunately very small, but "token" integration is to take place in some 70-80 school districts of the state. Approval of plans has been very slow -- at the end of August approximately 63 plans had been accepted by HEW out of 104 submitted by South Carolina; a few had been turned down. Most of the plans follow the freedom of choice idea.

The Program Director mailed out a brief program paper with a covering letter to each of the local Councils concerning preparation of a local community for

school desegregation. (Exhibit attached.) The chairman and vice-chairman of SCCHR sent a letter to a large group of white ministers of all denominations in the state, urging them to make a special effort to prepare their young people, in order that they might give constructive leadership especially in high schools. The Columbia Council held an orientation session with students and parents of transferees with parents and students from the formerly white schools. More than 100 persons were in attendance and this proved to be a most helpful experience for those participating. Members of Council Education committees in a number of communities will keep in close touch with guidance counselors and with students at the schools to ascertain the situation in regard to desegregation.

Program Director

Negro Names Listed On ASCS's Ballots

STATE 9/1/65

By HAL ZORN
Farm Writer

South Carolina farmers will vote in an election next month in which a percentage of Negro nominees corresponding to the number of Negro farmers in the counties will appear on the ballot.

This marks the first time that procedures require that "the slate of nominees must contain minority race nominees in the same proportion they are to the total farmer population in the county" in a Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation election.

An ASCS official in Columbia said 31 per cent of the state's farmers are Negro.

The percentage of Negro farmers in the various counties varies widely. In Pickens County, only two per cent of the farmers are Negroes, the official said, while in Beaufort County Negroes account for 74 per cent of the farm population.

The deadline for county ASCS offices to mail ballots to farmers has been set for Sept. 3.

Farmers must mail or carry their ballot to the county ASCS office by Sept. 14. The ballots will be tabulated at the county office—with the public invited—by Sept. 20.

The three men with the most votes on this ballot will become the community committeemen.

Community committeemen will meet between Sept. 20-24 at a county convention where they will elect three county ASCS committeemen.

In each of the elections, two alternates will also be selected.

Rec'd 10/4/65

1 HU
MM

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
S.C.C.H.R. DURING THE MONTHS
JUNE - AUGUST, 1965

****

The activities of our Field Representative during this period have included the following:projects:

I. Helping to Develop and Supervise Head Start Projects.

II. Holding Bi-Monthly Leadership Meetings.

III. Encouraging Farmers to Take a Part in A.S.C.S. Elections and Apprenticeship Training.

IV. Helping Farmers with Personal Problems Involving Farm Ownership.

V. Supervising and Directing Special Farm Labor Counseling Programs.

VI. Beginning Interpretation of New Education Act of 1965.

VII. VISTA Volunteers Approved by OEO for Dorchester County.

I. Developing and Supervising Head Start Projects

Every effort possible was made not only to inform people about the opportunities under the Economic Opportunity Act, but to start helping them implement some projects under this act. Special emphasis was put on getting Head Start programs started in 24 counties. The South Carolina Council on Human Relations became the applicant agency for all of the 24 counties involved. As was indicated in the last report, one of the 24 counties could not start because of inadequate community support. All of the other counties did start programs except two of these taken over by the County Boards of Education, namely, Berkely and Edgefield Counties. These counties did not get started because the County Superintendents would not comply with the Civil Rights criteria. All of Head Start programs were taken over by the County Boards of Education; in some instances by the County Economic Opportunity Commissions in cooperation with the same sponsoring organizations which started working with the South Carolina Council on Human Relations as applicant agency.

However, eight of the counties which operated Head Start programs were carried on under the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, applicant agency, in cooperation with the several sponsoring organizations in the counties. The eight counties which were included under our supervision were as follows: Barnwell, Dillon, Dorchester, Bamberg, Laurens, Lee, Marion, and Saluda. These centers served 2,291 children. Hardly any of these children had ever had a physical examination before, and all of them received complete physical examinations including all necessary immunizations. All of these Head Start programs have been praised for the valuable help which they have given these underpriviledged children.

II. Bi-Monthly Leadership Meetings

Mr. James held a special bi-monthly conference with leaders June 25, 1965 in Williamsburg where the main topic for discussion was "New Developments in Project Head Start." Preparation was also made at this meeting for helping to counsel farm laborers.

Another bi-monthly neighborhood county meeting has been held during this period at Manning, South Carolina in Clarendon County. The following counties were represented at this meeting: Lee, Williamsburg, Sumter, and Clarendon. A copy of the agenda for this meeting is attached. We had a total attendance of 75 leaders. Special steps were taken to have the people of Clarendon County join in with the non-profit cooperative Community Action Council including Lee and Williamsburg Counties. The white power structure of Clarendon County is opposed to joining the Cooperative Council of these counties, but the Negroes in Clarendon County out number the whites two to one, and they selected their own representatives and took upon themselves the responsibility of sending their representatives in and asking for permission to join with this new coordinated non-profit organization which will include leaders from the three counties named above. The Regional Office of Economic Opportunity is encouraging this type of organization for community action programs. It is our purpose to encourage the multi-county non-profit organizations for community action programs throughout the state.

III. Encouraging Participation in A.S.C.S. Elections and Apprenticeship Training.

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service has announced that the election ballots for the community committeemen will include names of Negro farmers on the basis of their percentage to the total number of farmers. Negro farmers are preparing to vote in the on-coming election. A news article that just appeared in the morning paper is attached. He is following closely the plans for the election and encouraging Negro farmers to participate. This is the first time that such an announcement has appeared in your paper.

The Civil Service Commission has just announced an examination for an Apprenticeship and Training Representative. Mr. James has been asked to give wide publicity to this announcement, because the Federal Government is emphasizing that integration must be applied to the office staff of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training as well as apprenticeship and training in industry. Union leaders have been asked to give support and cooperation to this effort. The Director of our State Office of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training is anxious to have a Negro qualify for this position.

IV. Special Aid to Farmers with Farm-Ownership Problems.

Negro farmers who own land in white communities in some cases are still having difficulty with some of their neighbors who are anxious to get possession of their land. There are three cases which are receiving special attention from our office now. One of these cases was reported before:

A. It is the case of Mr. James McCoy who lives in the small community of Clyde, just outside of Hartsville in Darlington County. He has 156 acres of land right on the highway, and many of his neighbors are constantly asking him to sell. As Mr. James reported before, he had many fires set to his place in his absence. The most recent fire was that of a new home built for his son. It was burned down completely in last March. He has a loan from the Farmers Home Administration. He had gotten behind in his payments, and they threatened to foreclose it for two reasons. He could not get any fire insurance company to give him insurance on his home and two barns. He had gotten so far behind in his payments because of the illness of his son that the Farmers Home Administration told him that he would have to make a substantial payment and get fire insurance on his home and barns by August, 1965 or they would have to foreclose it. He has been able to make a satisfactory payment on his loan. Mr. James has just gotten him an insurance for fire protection under a farmers ownership plan from his fire insurance company here in Columbia. He is all set now to hold on to his farm. His son is coming back home from New Jersey to stay with his father, and they will be able to keep a better watch on the place to avoid people coming in to set fire during their absence.

B. There is also the case of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Walker of Saluda, South Carolina in Saluda County. They own a farm of 106 acres located in an all-white community. The white farmers are constantly seeking to get this property from them by offering them high prices for it. They have built a six room home recently which cost $8,000 with all modern conveniences. They are trying to start a cattle raising farm program. This is the type of farming that is being done by most of the people in this area. Some of them also raise soy beans. Mr. and Mrs. Walker want to do the same thing. They were discouraged by the local County Farmers Home Administration Supervisor in conference with him back in May, 1965. They came to Mr. James for advice. He called Mr. Rogers, State Director of the Farmers Home Administration, and asked him if these people could be considered for a loan. He told Mr. James they should be considered. Mr. James sent them back to the local Farmers Home Administration Supervisor. They went back and asked for a loan of $15,000. This time the County Farmers Home Administration Supervisor encouraged them and went to their farm. He made an investigation and appraisal of their property and then went back and turned it over to his County Committee. After he had made a recommendation, the County Committee decided that the debts on the property were more than the property was worth. A copy of the letter that was written to Mr. Walker is attached. Mr. James sent this letter to Mr. Rogers together with his letter of June 3, 1965 which is also attached. Mr. James has been unable to get a written reply from Mr. Rogers to his letter of June 3, 1965.

Mr. Rogers has called Mr. James and talked to him on the telephone, but he had never written an answer to this letter. These people were in to see Mr. James this week, and he thought they had gotten a loan, because Mr. Rogers told him verbally that he would see to it that they got a suitable loan. So far, they have not gotten any kind of loan.

C. This is the case of Mr. Charlie Rhett who has 166 acres of land also in a white community. His white neighbor, who has a small farm, about five or six years ago started to complain about Mr. Rhett's property line between his farm and Mr. Rhett's being too far over on his property. Mr. Rhett lives in Reevesville, South Carolina of Dorchester County. This white neighbor finally sued Mr. Rhett for $1,000 for one tree which he claimed Mr. Rhett cut off of his side of the property, but Mr. Rhett claimed that it was on his side of the property. The white neighbor got a judgement against Mr. Rhett in the County Court for $1,000 without Mr. Rhett being present for the trial. They tried to force Mr. Rhett off of his property. One night about four years ago Mr. Rhett and his wife were forced out of their homes and beaten over their heads by the sheriffs who put them in jail, because they would not leave their home. His large son went to another town after getting transportation and got a neighbor to call the F.B.I. to investigate the case. This was done, and Mr. Rhett and his wife were released from jail. Three years after this, the court decided in favor of the request of the white farmer, that Mr. Rhett should pay the judgement against his farm to the white farmer, or it would be sold at auction. His property was sold in his absence in front of the court house for the amount of the judgement. Mr. James has gotten a lawyer to cooperate with us in this case. The lawyer searched the records and found out that Mr. Rhett's property was changed to the name of the white farmer in the books of the court house. However, the Federal Land Bank of Orangeburg, South Carolina, which holds a mortgage against Mr. Rhett's property is still accepting payments from Mr. Rhett on his mortgage. The bank requires Mr. Rhett to pay his taxes to them. They pay the taxes at the court house. It is strange to say that Mr. Rhett did not know what was happening until he got this Negro lawyer to investigate this case. The Federal Land Bank gives Mr. Rhett receipts for his money, but sends the tax receipts on his property to this white farmer who has bought Mr. Rhett's place for the judgement he had on it. We have gotten now to the place where we have talked personally with the white farmer who is involved. He has assured us that he does not want Mr. Rhett's farm, and he is willing to make some compromise to settle the controversy over the boundary line between their property. This case has not been settled yet. There seems to be more hope of settling it now than any time before. We are hoping to get this case resolved in the near future, if we can

get this white farmer to keep his word and tell the truth. He tried to make Mr. James believe that he has been paying taxes on the property of Mr. Rhett every since he got the property in a judgement sale. He changed his mind when Mr. James told him that he has seen the reports of Mr. Rhett which shows that he has been paying the taxes on his own property through the Federal Land Bank. We are making progress on this case, but I do believe my lawyer is a little afraid to press forward. We may have to change lawyers.

V. Supervising and Directing Special Farm Labor Counseling Programs.

We have been emphasizing our Farm Labor Counseling program every since we returned from the conference in New Orleans. We think that this is one of the best opportunities to discover the Negroes who are unemployed and underemployed in rural areas and to find out how they are suffering mental and emotional stress because of the poor homes and the limited environment in which they have to live. We are making a special effort to check on the conditions in two of our counties now where Negroes out number the whites, but they are not able to buy land or even rent it from the white farmers. We are working intensely in Lee and Clarendon Counties. These are two of our counties that are most distressing for the Negroes, but they are not the only ones. We have others that we hope to get into later. We are hoping that this program can be extended. We have referred 784 names of potential farm workers to the Farm Labor Supervisor for employment and to the employment office for training. We also referred 490 names of youths between 16-21 to the Youth Opportunity Center for training for employment. We are getting good cooperation from them. We have been able to send two small bus loads of workers to Michigan. A total of 47 men have been sent to Michigan so far. We are hoping to send more to Florida. So far, one person has selected to go to Florida to work in Sugar Cane. Many of the youths are being processed daily by the Youth Opportunity Center for employment and training.

VI. Beginning Interpretation of New Education Act of 1965.

We are making every effort possible to give assistance to communities in helping them prepare proposals and projects for consideration of the Economic Opportunity Act through the Community Action Program. We are also giving special attention to explaining to our people the new education act all over the state beginning right now. We started this in our meeting in Clarendon County August 27, 1965. We explained to them very clearly all of their rights and opportunities as well as responsibilities under the new Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

August 27, 1965

Invocation

Agenda for the bi-monthly meeting of "D" group at Trinity A.M.E. Church, Manning, South Carolina.

I. An evaluation of Head Start Programs of 1965.

II. Preparation for Head Start Programs in 1966.

A. Note letter from Mr. Shriver and Mr. Keppel and New Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

B. Plan for Neighborhood Centers to include Day Care Program, health service, employment information, adult education classes, legal advice, home-makers, and housing information clinic (locate vacant buildings in each district at once that could be used for these purposes.) (Write for information to Dr. Julius Richmond, Director, Project Head Start, 1156 15th Street, North West, Washington, D. C.

III. How to get loans under Title III of the Economic Opportunity Act.
A. Individual loans to rural families and farmers.

B. Loans to cooperatives of rural people or farmers. (Contact the nearest local Farmers Home Administration office for information.)

IV. New opportunity for counseling and employment.
A. Report on N.S.F. Farm Labor Counseling Program.

B. Report on equal employment in industry under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. (Pass out booklet showing equal employment by the General Electric Company.)

V. Everybody should register. (Pass out excerpts from the new voting law showing that people that can't even read and write should register.)

C
O
P
Y

June 3, 1965

Mr. Edwin P. Rogers, State Director
Farmers Home Administration
901 Sumter Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Rogers:

I am enclosing a copy of the letter which was received by Mr. & Mrs. Robert D. Walker from Mr. James S. Corley, County Supervisor of Saluda County.

I told Mr. & Mrs. Walker to ask for a Farmer's Ownership Loan. I talked with you about this case before I made the suggestion to Mr. & Mrs. Walker. It is hard for us to realize that the people who own this farm have a larger mortgage on it than the farm is worth.

We really feel that Mr. Corley has overlooked some of the values in the Real Estate which belongs to Mr. & Mrs. Walker. They have a home that has been recently built on this property. I wish that you could help us get the loan which we feel that Mr. & Mrs. Walker are worthy to receive.

I thank you in advance for your kind consideration of this case.

Sincerely yours,

L.S. James
Field Representative

LSJ/jwk
enclos: 2 letters

C
O
P
Y

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Farmers Home Administration

Saluda, S.C.

May 28, 1965

Mr. Robert D. Walker
Route 3
Saluda, S.C. 29138

Dear Robert:

I have discussed your application with the appraiser and with the County Committee and they are of the opinion that the farm will not appraise for the debts on it. I regret very much to inform you that it is impossible for us to make you a real estate loan to refinance your obligations.

I hope that you can make satisfactory arrangements elsewhere.

Yours truly,

James S. Corley
County FHA Supervisor

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

September 1965 -- November 1965

Indian Summer

Just as the warm rays of the summer sun persist beyond the season's bounds presenting us with the golden gift of autumn called Indian Summer, just so the experiences, the efforts, the projects belonging to summer and associated with it linger and color the programs developed in the fall. To cite a few illustrations:

1) The Head Start program is still in the process of final accounting with more than the usual number of i-s to dot and t-s to cross.

More importantly, evidences of the wide range of influence for constructive change continue to present themselves. Individuals and groups which acted together effectively in behalf of pre-school children during the summer are coming forward to seek information, interpretation, resources, allies and services and to present creative ideas and suggestions.

2) The addition during the summer of youthful members to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations (SCCHR) staff is producing a bountiful harvest.

For the second time since the student program was initiated, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations was able to employ for the summer the state chairman of the South Carolina Student Council, William Roberts, better known as "Bill". He is doing such a vital job that his services, though reduced to part-time, are being continued this fall. Some measurable accomplishments have been a) Preparation and distribution by the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations (SCSCHR) of its first promotional folder, and plans for an enlarged and improved one.

b) Drafting during the summer and presenting in September student proposals and requests for grants to several private foundations have aroused favorable comments and have lead in the case of the New World Foundation, according to its director, Vernon Eagle, to the making of a grant for student work to the Southern Regional Council (SRC) to be allotted to state councils as needed.*

c) Holding of an annual student conference the second week-end in October instead of two or three months later as has been done previously. Thus valuable time has been gained for implementation of program during the all-too-short student program year.

---

* Bill Roberts was married early in September and took his bride to New York City on their honeymoon. Once there, Bill proceeded to press the needs of SCSCHR upon several foundations.

d) Week-end work sessions have been planned and minimal costs requested from SRC. These week-end programs are designed for smaller groups of more mature students to provide greater in-depth experiences and knowledge of such timely areas of concern as tutorials, programs of neighborhood centers, voter registration etc.

After weighing the pros and cons quite seriously, the SCCHR executive committee and staff, and the steering committee of South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations are committeed to requesting funds for off-campus work-study programs from the U.S. Office of Education and from the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity. Only preliminary steps have been taken. Before actually presenting any proposals, action by the SCCHR Board of Directors and advice from Southern Regional Council will be sought.

(For further details on the student program, see attached Report of the Program Director.)

3) Program Enrichment - Each summer South Carolina Council on Human Relations encourages students, staff, community and state-wide leaders from SCCHR and from its kindred organizations to participate in a wide variety of program offerings such as the Fisk Race Relations Institute, the Southern Student Human Relations Workshop, The Encampment for Citizenship, denominational and interdenominationsl conferences for students and for adults, the World Affairs Institute at Blue Ridge, North Carolina, etc. Many of these are held for "long week-ends" only and costs are nominal.

An outstanding experience was provided in August by the fourth annual human relations institute of the Presbyterian church at Montreat for which South Carolina Council on Human Relations had successfully recruited.

Dr. Martin Luther King, scheduled for the opening address, was detained by the Watts riots in Los Angeles. Dr. Gayraud S. Wilmore, Jr., executive director, Commission on Religion and Race, United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., substituted for Dr. King that evening. He made several other addresses and conducted highly satisfactory question-and-answer sessions.

A medical doctor of Orangeburg, South Carolina, a member of a very fundamentalist Baptist church and a publicly avowed member of the John Birch Society, attended the Montreat human relations institute, evidently out of curiosity. He was so favorably impressed by Dr. Wilmore's interpretations about what Negroes want and the potential dangers if his urgent demands aren't met that like Paul of old, he apparently returned to Orangeburg "a changed man." He told his young minister that for the first time he understands what the Negro protest is all about.

So valuable and unique is Dr. Wilmore's contribution, SCCHR entered into immediate, lengthy but unsuccessful efforts to secure him as the banquet speaker for the 1965 SCCHR annual meeting. Postponement followed postponement. When it finally appeared that Dr. Wilmore could not give a firm date until December 12, other plans were necessary and the SCCHR annual meeting scheduled for November 30, approximately three weeks later than usual.

Annual Meeting 1965

An exploratory Board meeting preceded the afternoon and evening sessions. Follow-up to effect more and improved involvement is planned.

Southern Regional Council staff services are hereby requested for an evaluation of South Carolina Council on Human Relations. Planning and setting dates for such evaluation should be made definite as soon as the enlarged services of Southern Regional Council are better understood by SCCHR.

Lists of new officers, board members, and representatives of local councils are being prepared and will be available soon.

Mr. Anthony's informal talk at the afternoon session of the annual meeting was enthusiastically received. Enthusiasm and good feeling ran high.

Unique was the impetus given the sense of citizen movement by the newly emerged Head Start sponsors, directors and teachers who participated in special program features at the banquet.

New also was the involvement of a number of status business and industrial, religious, professional and educational leaders, as well as leaders of numerous governmental and private opinion-forming organizations.

Mr. Philip Hammer, the banquet speaker, gave a stimulating and informative address on "The Shape of the Great Society". He has previously done important studies for the Columbia and Richland County planning boards and is currently making an economic based study for Lexington and Richland counties through the City Planning Department of Columbia.

Time to Confer

In a state like South Carolina where one is drained professionally most of the time and exposed to few stimulating contacts, new ideas and information, it has been fortunate to have a state chairman like Fred Reese who has recognized the importance of out-reach, up-dating and up-grading possible for the staff and through it for South Carolina Council on Human Relations provided by attendance at selected national, regional and to a lesser degree by some state conferences.

Mrs. Spearman attended the annual National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO) conference in October.

Mrs. Ledeen and Mrs. Spearman attended the Adult Education Association (AEA) conference in November and while in New York City renewed old acquaintances and made new ones in a few of the foundations. Visits were exploratory only but worthwhile.

It was especially delightful to confer with Dr. Leslie Dunbar in his new position as executive vice-president of the Field Foundation, Inc., from which SCCHR has continually received growing and generous support.

South Carolina Council on Human Relations was represented at a State Staff Conference called by Southern Regional Council in Atlanta in October by the

executive director and by the Eleanor Roosevelt intern, and at the Southern Regional Council annual meeting by Dr. Robert Moore, head of the History Department at Columbia College, who substituted for the Reverend Fred M. Reese, Jr., state chairman, and by Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, executive director.

Important for South Carolina was the annual conference of the South Carolina Committee on Children and Youth, of which Mrs. Spearman was a charter member. A recent publication of this Committee will be forwarded under separate cover.

Field trips by the executive director within South Carolina have been made this quarter to Beaufort County, Newberry, Orangeburg, Sumter, Greenville, and intensive contacts made in Columbia in preparation for the South Carolina Council on Human Relations annual meeting.

Cooperative Working Relations

South Carolina Council on Human Relations continues to work actively with the South Carolina VEP, NAACP, League of Women Voters, SCLC, CORE, the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, the South Carolina Employment Service, South Carolina Technical Education Commission, the South Carolina and local Economic Opportunity Commission, and programs of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), such as VISA (Robert Sigmund, director; Connie Curry and Charles Davis), School Desegregation, Student Projects (Dick Ramsey).

About the Staff

Clerical Workers -- South Carolina Council on Human Relations continues to have the problem of finding adequate full-time clerical workers due to the relative shortage of trained and experienced Negro workers, whom we have helped to place in recently opened federal government jobs, and due to the undesirable racial attitudes of available white workers.

At the end of November there are five part-time clerical workers employed at the SCCHR state headq uarters, two of whom are work-study students who work fifteen hours per week, respectively.

Rural Advancement Project Staff Changes

On November 9, Mr. L. S. James was transferred through June 30, 1966, to the Southern Rural Training Project to fill the staff vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Paul Webber, who joined the staff of the South Carolina Office of Economic Opportunity. The transfer was made after all parties concerned agreed that Mr. James would supervise persons employed by SCCHR to focus upon those aspects of the program of the Rural Advancement Project (RAP) not included in the work of the Southern Rural Training Project. This agreement is being carried out and is working satisfactorily. Assistance with the development of training programs and recruitment for them has from the inception of SCCHR's rural areas program been an important phase of the work.

The Reverend Eugene Hagans, former South Carolina program director of Southern Christian Leadership Conference (S.C.L.C.), and Mr. George Anderson, recent graduate of the South Carolina State College Law School, Orangeburg, and instructor in the STEP program in Beaufort County are now conducting the Rural Advancement Project (RAP) under the direction of Mr. James and Mrs. Spearman. (See attached Report).

Eleanor Roosevelt Intern

During this quarter the local and the state draft boards have kept the SCCHR executive director and Brad Poston, the intern, in a continuous stir. Conferences, collateral visits to persons who agreed to send reports to fill the gaps in Brad's records in the office of the South Carolina Director of Selective Service, letters from SCCHR's chairman, Fred Reese, and from the executive director; frequent contacts with NAIRO have involved many man hours and caused anxiety and suspense. The present status, following a request for review made to the President of the United States, is that Brad's records were requested by General Hershey's office and apparently remain there, hopefully until the end of his internship July 31, 1966.

In spite of the uncertainties -- perhaps because of them -- Brad has showed maturity and stability in working under stress and strain. His native ability and skills developed through varied and numerous roles as a student leader are further enriched by imagination, adaptability, creativity, ssnsitivity, and near-genius in working with all kinds of groups and individuals. Brad is a valuable addition to the SCCHR staff.

Responsibilities Increase for Senior Staff Members

An ever-increasing amount of the executive director's time is needed for staff interviews for planning, projecting and coordinating programs and administrative functions. Fortunately both Mrs. Ledeen and Mr. James are able to share in the in-service training and supervision of new staff and volunteers, which they do ably.

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

Outstanding Activities and Events

Sept. 15 - Dec. 15, 1965

I. School Desegregation (See attached summary from THE STATE-RECORD, Sunday, Dec. 12, 1965)

II. Registration since Passage of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. (See confidential report of the SCVEP Estimate through Dec. 15, 1965.)

III. New and Enlarged Staff in the S.C. Office of Economic Opportunity is focusing upon structure for Community Action Programs and making encouraging progress.

IV. Creation in Columbia of a non-profit Community Relations Council funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity in the amount of $143,000. South Carolina's first demonstration project in the area of closing the training and employment gaps between 'whites' and Negroes.

V. Address by Philip B. Hammer on "The Changing Shape of The Great Society" at a meeting held in the Columbia Hotel and attended by members and friends of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

December 15, 1965

VI. Capture of the South Carolina Republican Party from the more liberal elements by Senator Strom Thurmond, leader of the ultra-conservative forces. Led to election of Mr. Harry S. Dent, former Thurmond aide, as Acting State Chairman. He serves in the present role temporarily, until January 1966, when Drake Edens, the current chairman, will become Republican National Committeeman and one of four vice presidents of the National Republican Party.

REPORT OF THE FIELD REPRESENTATIVE'S ACTIVITIES
SCCHR DURING THE MONTHS
SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, AND NOVEMBER 1965

****

The activities of our Field Representative during this period have included the following projects:

I. Holding Leadership Conferences

II. Counseling and Recruitment for Training and for Jobs.

III. Helping Rural Families Solve Personal Problems.

IV. Summary Statement

Leadership Training Conferences

Our Field Representative continues his regular meetings with leaders in small groups representing six counties at each meeting. At these meetings leaders are encouraged to bring problems affecting their various communities. Emphasis has been put on preparing for participation in community committee elections under the supervision of the Agriculture Stablization and Conservation Service. All of our counties participated in these elections this year. Negroes were selected on Community Committees in five counties. The ASCS is now hiring Negroes in their local offices all over the State.

These conferences have also helped to inform leaders about their rights to be members of the local Farmers Home Administration Committees. Negro farmers have become more interested in these opportunities. Ten county local committees have Negro membership now. A Negro farmer has been named as a member of the regular three-man local committee for Kershaw County FHA.

These training sessions also encourage local leaders to contact all new industries to find out their hiring policies. As a result of these contacts Negroes have been hired in industries located in Barnwell, Bamberg, Orangeburg, Jasper, and Calhoun Counties. All of the newer industries are being contacted immediately, such as, the Campbell Soup and Sumbeam Companies. These industries are being opened in Sumter and Clarendon Counties respectively. These Training Conferences are helping rural people to help themselves by their own initiative.

Counseling for Training and Jobs

Our Field Representative had to continue his supervision in the direction of the special farm labor program. The statistics from this counseling program pointed up the need for training and employment of over a thousand young people and nearly a thousand adults. The table showing these facts is explained as follows:

THE FARM LABOR COUNSELING PROGRAM
of
South Carolina

After Congress repealed the law that permitted hiring seasonal laborers from Mexico and from other areas outside of the continental boundaries of the United States, the South Carolina Council of Human Relations, in cooperation with the National Sharecroppers Fund, sponsored a Farm Labor Counseling Program to assist in locating workers for employment on contract farm labor jobs with specific criteria. The two main criteria orders were from Michigan for hand harvesting vegetables and from Florida for cultivating and harvesting sugar cane.

This program encouraged cooperation from the United States Labor Department, State Employment Offices, and the leaders of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and the National Sharecroppers Fund.

A counseling Assistant was employed to supervise this Farm Labor Counseling Program. He had eight aides who assisted in this counseling.

The summary chart which was used to show some of the facts that were accumulated during this counseling period are presented below.

Limited areas of different counties were surveyed in order to gather these facts. The counties are as follows: Abbeville, Aiken, Barnwell, Calhoun, Clarendon, Lee, Lexington, McCormick, Orangeburg, Richland, and Sumter Counties.

Age-Sex	Number Counseled	Education				Desire Training	Desire Out of State Work	Percentage for O/S Work
		1-6	7-9	10-11	12			
16-21 Male	540	63	159	219	99	479	217	40.1%
16-21 Female	557	34	128	213	182	516	170	30.5%
Sub-Total	1,097	97	287	432	281	995	387	35.2%
22-up Male	281	142	85	42	12	228	248	88.2%
22-up Female	561	193	225	102	41	498	298	53.1%
Sub-Total	842	335	310	144	53	726	546	64.8%
Grand Total	1,939	432	597	576	334	1,715	933	51.2%

Our most recent survey was conducted in Orangeburg County in District III. It was found there that 72% of the population are Negroes. A random selection of 382 families were interviewed. Some of the significant facts found are as follows:

> 236 heads of families were males representing 61.8%; 146 heads of families were females — representing 38.2% of the total families. This is very close to the national average of female heads of families which is 40%.

It was also found that the income of these families was very low. The size of the families range from two to eighteen members. 372 of these families received incomes below $3000 per year. Two hundred and twenty-seven of these families receive less than $1000 a year — 315 receive less than $2000 a year and only 10 families receive $3000 a year and they have more than 6 members to the family. two hundred eighty-nine of the heads of families receive their income from farm and common laboring jobs. Eight-three of these families received most of their income from welfare and social security. Only 3 of the heads of families interviewed were skilled workers. All of these people are extremely anxious to get basic academic training leading to vocational training.

Special effort is being made now to provide necessary basic adult education and functional vocational training. This training will be given under the auspicies of Title II-B and Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act.

Assisting Rural Families

Rural families feel free to call on our representative for assistance when they are faced with problems which they cannot solve without advice and help. Some of the families have been previously reported such as Mr. James McCoy of Hartsville, South Carolina. His farm is the only Negro owned farm in his immediate neighborhood right on the prominent highway. He had several fires on his place, which caused the fire insurance companies to refuse to sell him insurance. The FHA had to tell him that it would be necessary for him to get insurance in his own name or face immediate foreclosure of his $8000 mortgage to them. Our representative was able to help him find a company that would insure him.

Mr. T. J. Miller of Kershaw County has a family of 5 children and a wife to support. He has a farm but it is too small to furnish all the money he needs to take care of his family. He supplements his income by doing carpentry work. He is a very good carpenter. He applied to Fort Jackson for a job as a carpenter on the extensive construction now in progress there. He was tried and found capable after one day's work. But he was told he would have to be a member of the Carpenters Union.

He applied to the (white) Carpenter Union; they refused to accept him unless he could pay $50 in advance for membership. He was unable to pay this and went back home and stayed a week before he was told to apply to our Field Representative for assistance. As soon as he applied to him, our Field Representative contacted the Executive Secretary of the Union and requested a reconsideration of the application for membership by Mr. Harris with the opportunity to pay the membership dues on a small installment plan. Mr. Harris was called back and accepted as requested by our Representative. He is still working at Fort Jackson getting $3.85 per hour. He is able now to take care of his family and to keep two of his children in college.

Mr. Richard Lloyd, native of Camden, South Carolina, was anxious to geta loan to construct a nursing home in the town of Camden. He owns an acre and a quarter of land in the town limits. He desires to use this land for the nursing home but he did not know how to get money to do it. He was referred to our Field Representative and got help on where to apply. He was told to apply to the Federal Housing Administration. He has gotten his proposal in to the FHA and it is now ready for approval. He is getting money enough to build a unit for 40 patients and money enough for the first year's operation.

Two of our local young men who were licensed electricians applied for membership to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. They were refused at first on the basis of their low scores on a preliminary examination. They appealed to our Field Representative for assistance. The case was taken up with the President of South Carolina Labor Council AFL-CIO. The president reconsidered the cases and had the young men entered into full membership of the IBEW without further delay. Their salaries were increased from $1.25 an hour to $3.85 an hour.

Many families have been helped by accepting the principle of cooperation. Our Representative has encouraged small farmers and rural families to form cooperatives in order to get increased income by reducing the cost of purchasing equipment and other farming necessities. Farmer cooperatives have been organized under the supervision of Farmers Home Administration in two of our counties. In Kershaw County 15 farmers joined a coop for the purchase of a cotton picker, tractor and two wagons for hauling cotton to the gin. The total amount borrowed was $13,000. They have 20 years to repay this loan with an interest rate of 4 1/8%. These farmers are able to help each other and all other small farmers in their area during the harvest season for cotton. They claim that they will be able to repay the debt in a period of five years.

The Williamsburg farmers cooperative was also organized under the direction of the Farmers Home Administration. This group of 15 farmers borrowed a total of $19,000 to purchase a cotton picker, a combine, two wagons to haul cotton to the gin and a small tractor. This machinery has proven to be a great help to all of these farmers and their neighbors. All of them have been able to save money on their harvesting and thereby increase their income.

SUMMARY

All of the facts given above is an attempt to show briefly what activities have been emphasized during this quarter in our Rural Advancement Program. These facts are only an example of some of the accomplishments during this period. We feel that our Field Representative is trying to get the people in rural areas, to get so involved in solving their own problems in planning together, that they will enjoy these activities and do everything possible to continue to improve their conditions and adjust to rural living that will become continuingly more satisfactory for themselves and their families. Our Representative has tried to face the main problems with the rural people which they have to face themselves. Their main problems are holding on to the land they have; making it yield as much as possible and supplementing their income with part-time employment on a standard wage. Unemployment, underemployment and functional illiteracy are our chief problems in the rural areas at this time, but our representative feels that the present and future activities for rural advancement are leading toward the solution of these problems.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

September 1965 - November 1965

Annual Meeting

The main thrust of this quarter was in preparation for the Annual Meeting on November 30. This included the following:

Meetings with the nominating committee for Board Members and state officers

Handling of ticket sales throughout the state by disseminating tickets to over 125 people to sell

Preparing publicity and releasing it to radio, T.V., and newspapers. Unfortunately, the T.V. coverage did not come through.

Preparing and distributing publicity newsletters on Annual Meeting (except for the page on Mr. Philip Hammer). November Newsletter enclosed.

The Annual Meeting featured Mr. Philip Hammer of Hammer, Greene, and Siler Associates, who spoke on "The Shape of the Great Society". Over 350 people attended the banquet, where special recognition was given to the people who had initiated and worked with the Head Start programs this past summer. Earlier in the day there had been a business meeting at which Mr. Paul Anthony of Southern Regional Council had spoken on "Expanding Roles of Human Relations Councils."

Student Work

In recruiting for the state-wide student conference, held at Penn Center, October 8-10, 1965, contacts were made through three of the colleges in Columbia as well as Furman University in Greenville and Morris College in Sumter. Eighty-four students from fourteen South Carolina colleges attended the conference, which had "Poverty in South Carolina" as its theme. The conference included speakers, group discussions, tours of poverty areas, and workshops on capital punishment, peace, the church, and morality. The Administrative Assistant was a resource person for capital punishment and for a discussion group on recruiting students for recently integrated colleges in South Carolina.

The Administrative Assistant has also worked with the Peace Education Committee which grew out of the student conference. The committee is still in the formative stages. The Administrative Assistant and two of the committee members attended the Atlanta Peace Conference. Two committee meetings have been held in Columbia and a statement of purpose and a bibliography have been distributed to South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations members.

Local Councils

Work with local Councils has centered around Rock Hill and Greenville. The

Administrative Assistant arranged a program of international students on "America's Image Abroad" for the Rock Hill Council and met with students from three Rock Hill colleges in helping to form an Intercollegiate Group. The group is small (about 15) but hopes to grow through a tutorial project. The Greenville visit included attending the Council meeting, meeting with students from Furman University about the Student Council program, and visiting Council members to urge them to sell and buy tickets for the Annual Meeting.

Speaking Engagements

There have been speaking opportunities on panels at Allen University and the North Augusta and Pomaria Improvement Associations (SCLC affiliates) and speaking engagements at the Fairfield County Improvement Association and the Baptist Student Union luncheon at the University of South Carolina.

General

There has also been the opportunity to write and edit the monthly newsletter of SCCHR as well as contribute articles to the student newsletter.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REPORT OF PROGRAM DIRECTOR

September 1965 - November 1965

Student Program - Fall Quarter

The South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations fall conference, held at Penn Center, October 8-10, climaxed weeks of pre-planning by student officers and staff. This conference, with a special focus on poverty, brought together a total of 104 students and leaders from 15 colleges of South Carolina. Workshops in new areas of concern included those on Peace and Capital Punishment. On the basis of conference recommendations, continuing committees in these areas have been set up and will work during the remainder of this year. (Program attached.)

Student sponsored tutorial programs in cooperation with local schools are continuing in Columbia (students from University of South Carolina, Allen, Benedict), newberry (Newberry College Human Relations Committee), and Orangeburg (Claflin College Council on Human Relations). New requests from colleges desiring to set up tutorial programs have come to the Council. On the basis of this and the need for more adequate training, South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations has invited Lowell Dodge, Director of Youth Educational Services, North Carolina, to conduct a series of one day workshops on five college campuses in February.

Operation Search, the recruiting program of S.C. Student Council on Human Relations, is renewing its efforts to discover, encourage and assist Negro high school students to enroll in integrated colleges in the state. To this end, the committee has secured a Negro student at University of South Carolina, who will serve part time as "college counselor." Personal contact will be established immediately with the 119 high school seniors in South Carolina who have been commended by the National Scholarship Achievement program for Negro students. In addition to this, student recruiting teams will visit high schools and communities for group conferences with students interested in college -- sophomores through seniors. This program was discussed and set up at a task force committee meeting on November 12. "Beyond tokenism" is its goal.

[redacted]

Initial, exploratory steps were takenthis quarter toward a project which would involve a large number of South Carolina students in a broad "war on poverty" program in South Carolina, beginning in the summer of 1966.

The Program Director and NAIRO Instern have cooperated with Mr. Richard Ramsay, College Secretary of American Friends Service Committee in projecting plans for a Citizenship Education project in Sumter in the summer of 1966. An initial meeting with a broad cross-section group of leaders in Sumter was held on November 29.

The quality of student leadership in South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations this year is excellent. Student initiate, plan and are carrying

through projected plans on a mature basis. Their leadership in the area of human relations is emerging in a significant way as the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations comes of age.

Addendum

Travel - Visits this quarter have been made to Rock Hill for work with both student and community groups; to Newberry and Wofford Colleges, and to Cheraw for a Cheraw Council on Human Relations program. The program director also attended the National Adult Education Association Conference in New York in November with the Executive Director.

This quarter the Program Director gave primary supervision to the work of the NAIRO Intern, Brad Peston, since he was working in the area of student and local council program development.

Highlights of the year were prepared for distribution at the annual meeting, November 30, (copy attached).

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Program Highlights
1965

This has been a year of unprecedented growth and opportunity for the South Carolina Council on Human Relations at many levels and in various fields of work:

I. COOPERATION WITH FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

Bi-racial activities in many South Carolina communities have greatly increased during this year with SCCHR staff and members working closely with officials in communities in the development of widely representative citizens' groups to work on various projects to meet community needs.

Implementation of provisions of the Civil Rights Act, especially Title VI, was stressed in a conference on public school desegregation sponsored in cooperation with other South Carolina organizations. In implementing Title VII, efforts were made to secure voluntary compliance on the part of employers and assistance was given to state and federal agencies in finding Negro applicants for professional and clerical positions.

The Economic Opportunity Act received major emphasis during the entire year. SCCHR informed and interpreted the Act in communities throughout the state; assisted local citizens' groups in organizing to request programs; and gave special counsel to low income farmers who were entitled to loans through the Farmers Home Administration.

Project Head Start programs initiated in 24 counties by SCCHR were the great achievement of the year, combining cooperation between federal, local, private, and public agencies in an unprecedented and significant way. SCCHR was the applicant agent for 8 of these county projects which served 2,311 children with 134 teachers and 268 neighborhood workers. Special tribute should be paid to the outstanding Negro leadership in these communities which made Head Start possible.

II. LOCAL COUNCILS AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

New Councils on Human Relations were organized in Charleston and Hartsville during the year and in three other communities initial steps have been taken toward a local council.

In almost all of the other 8 local councils significant cooperation with developing OEO programs was achieved; cooperative efforts in tutorials or in setting up tutoring schools in the summer took place as well as special preparation for school desegregation in the fall.

The Rural Advancement Project continued its work of leadership training through organizations in 24 counties; special assistance has been given to Negro farmers with farm ownership problems as well as guidance to individuals seeking job placement or training. A Farm Labor Counseling Program has also been established which has referred 784 potential farm workers to the Farm Labor Supervisor for employment.

The membership of the SCCHR in the local and state organization approximates 1,300.

III. THE SOUTH CAROLINA STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

In its fifth year of programming, the Student Council has increased its activity and student involvement in significant ways. Three state-wide conferences and 3 district meetings have brought an increasing number of students from 24 colleges of the state into the program of the SCSCHR.

Students have moved beyond conferencing and discussion of vital issues to action, with tutorials now operative in 5 college communities involving last year 125 volunteers who worked with 405 students; a special student committee to educate for a compulsory school attendance law succeeded in increasing citizen concern and action on this important issue; a recruiting program with high school students is counseling concerning the recently integrated colleges in the state; and there has been cooperation in voter registration and citizenship education projects.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

S. C. - QUARTERLY REPORT

December 1965 -- February 1966

Areas of Concentration

I. Efforts to strengthen South Carolina Council on Human Relations (SCCHR) organization and performance have included work with new staff, new officers, new board and committee members, and with local councils.

II. Authorization of a request for a demonstration grant from the Washington Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) and subsequent follow-up action have introduced the SCCHR staff and officers to current expressions of the old problems that have kept South Carolina a backward state. The proposal is being drawn for a project to be called SPEED-UP, Special Project for Economic and Educational Development--Utilizing the Poor.

III. Involvement and outreach continue to increase at a tempo more rapid than SCCHR's resources make desirable. Areas of concern and agencies with which we are working are as follows:

1. In December the SCCHR executive director made an in-depth study of the Denmark area school district of Bamberg County with special emphasis upon its school desegregation compliance. A report was made to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission by the South Carolina Advisory Commission. She has served on a state-wide coordinating committee which has planned two meetings to present and to plan application of the new guidelines. The meetings have been postponed and are both scheduled now for April 2nd. The Council has designated workers in most of the counties, who are reporting "seeing-eyes" concerning compliance of their respective school systems. These workers are alert and cooperative.

2. Mr. Irving Trainen, U. S. Community Relations Service, has worked for several months with a coordinating committee of the civil rights and human relations agencies in an effort to effect better local cooperation. A state-wide meeting of local leaders originally scheduled for February has been postponed until April.

3. The South Carolina Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) has leaned heavily upon SCCHR for contacts with persons at county levels who have prior and continuing interest in and knowledge of poverty problems. Many county organizations for which SCCHR served as Head Start applicant agency last summer continue to contact SCCHR to air their frustrations and to seek help in getting through the numerous bottlenecks which have delayed the operation of Community Action Program agencies. Political involvement, conflict of ideologies, professional ineptitude and lack of adequate experience of staff, community leaders and ordinary citizens in the "new" process of broadening the base of democratic participation have all added up to a tragic spectacle of floundering ,frustrations and failures. In spite of all this there is a little light at the end of the tunnel in the form of limited progress.

4. SCCHR's participation in Voter Education Project (VEP) continues. In the area of political education, we are planning jointly also with the

spring voter registration efforts of the National Student Y.W.C.A. and with COPE.

Three members of the SCCHR staff were elected precinct officers, four were delegates to the Richland County convention and one was a delegate to the South Carolina State Convention of one of the political parties.

5. The National Urban League requested the assistance of Mr. L. S. James and Mrs. Alice Spearman in calling two meetings to explore possibilities of organizing a League in Columbia. We have been informed that a League project to train community leaders has been approved for funding by the OEO.

The Ford Foundation requested conferences in Columbia with persons who are knowledgeable concerning higher education in South Carolina; of special interest was Negro education and reasons why so few Negro males major in engineering and in the physical sciences. The SCCHR executive director made the desired contacts for the Foundation's representative.

Mr. James, the Reverend Eugene Hagans, and Mrs. Spearman attended the mid-winter conference of the National Sharecroppers Fund (N.S.F.), which was held in Montgomery, Alabama, January 20-23.

Upon the invitation of Tuskegee Institute, Brad Poston, Eleanor Roosevelt Intern (ERI), William (Bill) Roberts, president of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations (SCSCHR) and Mrs. Spearman attended a conference, February 18-20 at which the Tuskegee Institute Community Education Project (TICEP), the North Carolina Youth Educational Services (YES), and other OEO funded student projects were fully discussed and analyzed. Presumably invitations were issued to persons who are preparing student proposals to OEO for the first time as well as those already conducting such projects.

The executive director continues to serve in a consultative role to the American Friends Service Committee's (AFSC) Volunteers in Service to America (VISA) project. Ted Posselt, who had been stationed in Beaufort County, worked in Columbia during November through February.

Mr. John Hills, new chairman of SCCHR, and Mrs. Spearman attended a state-staff conference in Atlanta called by the Southern Regional Council (SRC) on February second.

On February 28, the executive director accepted SRC's invitation to a luncheon for U. S. Attorney General Katzenbach and the invitation of Mr. Richard (Dick) Miles to drive over to Atlanta and back that day with several county VEP workers.

About the Staff

The transfer of Mr. L. S. James from the Rural Advancement Project (RAP) to the Southern Rural Training Project (SRTP) for the few remaining months of its duration is working well. Mr. James maintains his office at SCCHR Headquarters and is readily accessible for needed conferences. Through his efforts,

several training programs are being set up in critical areas: a basic education program in Holly Hill and a self-help housing program in Elloree. Both of these communities are located in Orangeburg county and the residents, especially Negroes, have long been neglected.

The Reverend Eugene Hagans is rapidly becoming acquainted with the RAP program. He has showed skill in organizational work and will attempt to bring needed county-wide organizations into being and/or help develop "fruitful interaction" where splintered organizations exist. (For further details, see his Quarterly Report, enclosed).

Mr. George Anderson took permanent work with Voorhees College, Denmark, South Carolina, in January and was replaced by Hayes Mizell, former director of the National Student Association (NSA) Southern Project. Mr. Mizell has under consideration employment with AFSC on a school desegregation project. Meantime his services are needed by SCCHR for contacting rural communities concerning preparation for SPEED-UP.

Mr. William (Bill) Roberts, Katherine Tyler, and Robert Anderson will each be working part time until the end of the semester, after which hopefully one of them will be available for full time employment. Their salaries are to be paid from the recent grant of $9,000 from the Ford Foundation and they will be working in line with the conditions of the grant as spelled out by SRC.

Federal Funds Will Be Sought

After several joint meetings of the 1965 and 1966 executive committees, in which other board members participated, one meeting of which was a week-end retreat at Dr. J. M. Dabbs plantation, Rip Raps, a recommendation was made to the SCCHR board of directors and on February 5th the recommendation was accepted that a grant be requested from the OEO for a demonstration student project to be called SPEED-UP.

Fortunately Mr. Paul Anthony, SRC director, had already given verbal assent to Mr. Hills and Mrs. Spearman on February 2nd.

Taken into consideration in establishing this new policy for SCCHR were numerous facts, a few of which follow:

1. The OEO program was lagging woefully. Of the funds tentatively earmarked for South Carolina, proposals had been submitted for approximately 9 per cent only of the amount.

2. Only a very few of the colleges and universities had applied for work-study projects and with few exceptions they had been restricted to the campuses.

3. Just as it had been necessary for SCCHR to apply for Head Start projects in the summer of 1965, it was agreed by all executive committee and board members that there was no other organization in South Carolina believed to be ready or able to employ college students in community service if SCCHR did not do so.

SPEED-UP

This will be a demonstration project which hopefully may be effective enough to be approved through state and regional channels later.

A great deal of work is being required to prepare the colleges and the communities where students will work, as well as the proposal itself for submission to the OEO in Washington.

Because copies of promotional, recruitment, and other materials have already been sent to SRC in Atlanta, no further details will be added in this report at this time. A copy of the proposal will be forwarded to SRC when it is completed.

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report of Program Director

December 1965 - February 1966

The Church and Human Relations received new emphasis as a small, but representative group of churchmen met on January 24th with the leaders of several denominations who carry special responsibility in the area of Christian social action. The group was called together primarily through the efforts of the Chairman and Program Director of SCCHR. Since South Carolina has no Council of Churches or any channel whereby church leadership may make a united witness, it seems that this is a viable function for the Council on Human Relations. The lag of the churches in an open, honest confrontation of their role in relation to race is profoundly disturbing to many church leaders in the state. For some time there have been expressions of need for a conference to consider all aspects of race relations. The committee set processes in motion which, hopefully, will bring this about for the first time in this state. A second larger meeting with the same denominational leaders has been set for March 17.

STUDENT PROGRAM

Operation Search, the program to discover and recruit Negro students for recently integrated colleges in South Carolina received special emphasis during this quarter. A student at the University of South Carolina was employed on an hourly basis as a college counselor. The counselor did follow-up by personal contact and correspondence with students on the commended list of the National Scholarship Achievement program. Group conferences with high school students and Operation Search teams were held in Columbia, Florence, Mullins, Sumter, Newberry, Greenville and Charleston. This effort was slowed somewhat because the counselor found it necessary to resign at the end of the semester. This important work is continuing, however, and is meeting an obvious need. Prospective students need not only information, but encouragement and support. In many schools it is still true that guidance counselors, principals and teachers discourage applications to the recently integrated colleges of the state. At present Operation Search efforts are being intensified. Special emphasis will be placed during the spring on establishing contacts with high school juniors with good potential for college.
(Copies of materials developed for Operation Search have previously been sent to SRC.)

A Work-Study Week End of SCSCHR held in Charleston, February 4-6, proved to be a significant experience of student involvement in community action. Working with local people in a poverty area; sensing in some small measure their hopes, frustrations, problems, dreams; sharing with them, even briefly, in work was indeed a learning experience for the student participants and a very rewarding one. It is hoped that this week end is the beginning of similar work-study projects in poverty areas.
(A fuller report written by SCSCHR Chairman, William F. Roberts, is attached.)

Tutorial workshops, held in five college communities, from February 14-18 were sponsored jointly by the National Student YWCA Human Relations Project and the SCSCHR. For several years the Student Council has sponsored tutoring programs, encouraged students to participate, and has included tutorial workshops in conference programs. Even though fairly good projects have developed in five colleges, no intensive effort has been made to broaden the scope of tutorials or to give basic training to tutors.

The Workshops with Mr. Lowell Dodge of YES (Youth Educational Services in North Carolina) as the leader were exceedingly helpful. These were scheduled where there are already existing programs in order to strengthen these, or in colleges requesting assistance in setting up tutorials. The response was gratifying with 595 students from 11 colleges participating in one of the Workshops. The philosophy and purposes of tutoring was discussed and specific training was given to tutors or prospective tutors. In some situations in which there had developed a misunderstanding concerning the role of tutorials it was especially helpful to have Mr. Dodge, who has had professional experience in programs of remedial education, to confer with faculty and administrators of the colleges.

(Publicity brochure for Tutorial workshops attached.)

Planning for the spring student conference to be held March 4-6 at Penn Center has been completed with the theme of Southern Justice to receive major emphasis and Mr. Charles Morgan of American Civil Liberties Union as the chief speaker.

All staff members have been involved during this quarter in some phase of preparation for the proposed summer student project, SPEED-UP. In this conjunction the Program Director has travelled extensively, visiting colleges in the state and has set up two meetings with college representatives, for exploration and full discussion of the proposed project.

Elizabeth C. Ledeen
Program Director

REPORT OF THE WORK-STUDY WEEK END

BY

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

On February 4, 5 and 6 the SCSCHR undertook a pilot project known as a work-study week end. The philosophy of this project was that students can contribute significantly to community work.

The site for this project was Our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center in Charleston, S.C. This agency is deeply concerned with preserving a significant family life and in development of a better neighborhood, and it was ideal for this project. It is situated between two railroads and near the county jail and the city dump. The area around the Center has been designated by the Health Department as having the highest incidence of disease and by law officials as having the highest rate of crime in the county. Some of the houses in the area are old mansions in which entire families live in a single room. The area is known as "Little Mexico" and inhabitants of other areas are warned to stay away from it.

The main program of the Agency is a project with teen-age boys from this area who are either delinquents already or potential delinquents. Part of the work-study program dealt with this function of the Agency. The participating students from SCSCHR joined with the adult workers in providing activities for these boys. On Saturday afternoon several of the students took twenty of the boys on a tour which included a nearby beach. It was evident that most of the boys had never previously visited this beach.

Students also worked in three other areas. These were (1) Encouraging participation in a recently-formed Neighborhood Improvement Council; (2) Recruiting white children for a day-care center located in a Negro church. This day-care center is funded by OEO. (3) Seeking people eligible for Medi-Care benefits. The least successful group was the recruits for the Day-Care Center. The majority of the white families were not hostile but there were too few families and even fewer of them had children in the age bracket of three to six. The Medi-Care project and the Improvement Council project may both be considered successful.

Sunay morning was spent in an evaluation session and this was one of the more encouraging features of the week end. The students had been exposed to many new stimuli. They had travelled from their comfortable colleges to one of the worst poverty neighborhoods in South Carolina. They had left a comfortable, secure dormitory room for a spare bed in one of the rooms of the poverty community and they had engaged in activities which were alien to them. In short, they had each become extremely involved in an exceedingly short period. Results of the evaluation session showed the eagerness of the students to have another

work-study week end in the near future. They were each full of ideas and suggestions on how to make the future week ends more meaningful. Further, the week end did not end with Sunday. Students from one college are going to try to arrange for several of the older boys to visit their campus and stay in nearby homes for a week end. One student is planning to initiate a "Big Brother" program on his campus similar to the program at Our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center.

In summary, it would be impossible to determine who benefitted more, the students from the SCSCHR or the people of the community. It is probably safe to say that both gained significantly.

William F. Roberts
Chairman SCSCHR

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

December 1965 - February 1966

Community Work

Much of the community work has centered around preparation for SPEED-UP (Student Program for Economic and Educational Development), which will utilize 150-200 college students working in poverty areas in South Carolina. This has included preparation of the SPEED-UP folder and poster and other materials for distribution to campuses.

Another program was in the community of St. Matthews, where there had been no school transfer period until January and 18-20 Negro students applied to the white schools at that time. Mary Ann Eyfremson, a SCOPE worker who continued to work in St. Matthews after the summer, felt that the kids who were planning to transfer needed some experience with white "teachers" before entering the white schools. She arranged for a meeting and seven college students from Columbia met and planned activities for the different age groups before going. What was to be a small meeting turned into a mass meeting with approximately 75 students attending. As follow-up to the program the SCOPE worker organized a tutorial, using students at Claflin College in Orangeburg, which is nearer to St. Matthews than Columbia.

The Work-Study weekend in Charleston involved twelve college students working in an urban poverty situation. The neighborhood where the students worked is called "Little Mexico" and has the highest crime and disease rate in Charleston County.

The students worked in three areas. One group personally contacted people in the community who had been invited to participate in organizing a Neighborhood Improvement Council but had not attended the organizational meeting. The students stressed the need for such a council and urged the community people to participate. Another group helped recruit people who were eligible for Medicare aid. Four students worked in the blocks where white families still live, recruiting young children for a day-care center, which will be operated in a local Negro church. Each recruiting team was bi-racial and, although they were not successful in getting white children to participate, the students felt that it was a scarcity of young kids in the few white families still living in the neighborhood rather than the bi-racial nature of the recruiting team which caused them to be unsuccessful.

In addition to the above areas, part of the time was spent in taking twenty of the young boys in the community on tours of Charleston and the surrounding area. It was evident from the reaction of several of the boys that they had never been to some of the nearby beaches.

The only other community work has been securing bi-racial groups of students to talk with newly organized Improvement Leagues about the work of the Council and the value of organizing in the local communities.

Student Work

Continuing work is being done with the Peace Education committee of the Student Council on Human Relations, which has been presenting varying points of view and

initiating discussion as its goals. Although the committee has been unable to organize effectively because of disagreement among themselves, they have secured and distributed literature and a bibliography. The committee also co-sponsored a meeting attended by 50 University of South Carolina students, at which a USC professor presented a paper entitled: The Tragedy of U.S. Vietnam Policy: A Reappraisal.

Tutoring was another concentration in the student program. Mr. Lowell Dodge, Coordinator of Tutoring Services for Youth Educational Services in North Carolina, conducted Tutorial Training Workshops in five cities involving eleven campuses. Four of the campuses had tutorial programs but felt that the participating college students needed training and further interpretation of what tutorials should be. Since Mr. Dodge's visit, one campus has expanded its tutorial program (Claflin College, Orangeburg, has added tutors for the school children at St. Matthews) and Columbia College, Columbia, has initiated a tutorial program.

The Columbia Intercollegiate, which has been tutoring for three years now, held a tutorial evaluation at which weaknesses and faults of the program were explored. Following this, attempts were made to correct some of the existing problems. Having more than one tutee to a tutor has created the majority of problems, as well as the limited facilities, since the program is conducted at the school during the school hours.

Once again the Student Council on Human Relations has aided in breaking barriers at one of the more conservative colleges in the state--Erskine College, which has only recently signed compliance. An integrated panel was invited to the campus by the Erskine Human Relations Society to discuss Southern Justice, the theme of the spring Student Council on Human Relations conference. Prior to this panel, there had been no Negro speakers on campus. Approximately 25 students attended the meeting (compared to the usual attendance of 5-7 students), which created more stimulating discussion than prior meetings sponsored by the Human Relations Society.

The Student Council on Human Relations has initiated thinking toward integrating the State Student Legislature next year. Student government delegates from colleges in South Carolina attend the State Student Legislature at the Capitol and the delegates play the roles of politicians in the state Senate and House of Representatives, discussing the passing bills. To this date, no Negro colleges have participated, but, according to student Speaker of the House, all colleges in South Carolina are digible to participate. A letter and news article about the State Student Legislature were sent to the student body presidents at Negro campuses, as well as student and faculty contacts.

General

The NAIRO Intern has continued work on the monthly SCCHR Newsletter. He has also conducted a Tutorial Training Workshop at Columbia College and attended a Tutorial Replication Conference at Tuskegee Institute.

Brad Poston
Eleanor Roosevelt Intern

SRC

Letter sent to Negro campuses about the State
Student Legislature

Dear Student Body President:

Enclosed is a mimeographed article from The Gamecock, Univ. of S.C. student newspaper, about the State Student Legislature.

According to the USC representatives, the Student Legislature is open to all colleges in South Carolina; however, there are no Negro colleges who are members at this time.

Any new college desiring to belong to the Student Legislature must be an observer for one year. If you would like to participate, the first step is to write to Mr. Dan Yarborough, Governor, State Student Legislature, Furman University, Greenville, S.C., stating that you would like more information about the State Student Legislature and ask that your college be represented as an observer at the next meeting.

We will be glad to help in any way possible if you will send us a carbon of your letter and, also, any reply that you receive.

You should write as soon as possible. This information is also being sent to other interested people on your campus.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Brad Poston
Administrative Asst.

Student Leaders Meet, Pass Variety of Bills

Student legislators from South Carolina flocked to the State House last weekend to discuss state problems and pass legislation affecting the state at present and in the future.

USC Student Body Vice-President Thorne Compton was elected without opposition to serve as speaker of the house for the 1966 session.

Vice-President Compton termed the meeting "the most successful year ever". More bills were passed by the 1965 legislature than in the last three years combined, Compton stated.

Subjects of the bills ranged from tax reassessment to birth control. The measures passed will be compiled in a manual and sent to each state legislator before the congressional body convenes in January.

State Student Legislature is an organization with representatives from most of the colleges in South Carolina which meets annually in the State House. Representation is based on population of the various schools.

The Gamecock
Fall, 1965

CAP-RDT FORM 1
DEC 64

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Form Approved
Budget Bureau No.
Approval Expires

Project No. (Do not Use This Space)

NOTICE OF TRAINING OR DEMONSTRATION OR RESEARCH PROJECT

Submitted to: Community Action Program, Office of Economic Opportunity, Washington, D. C. 20506

Type of Project: [X] Demonstration [ ] Training [ ] Research

Give names, departments, and official titles of PROJECT DIRECTOR and ALL MAJOR PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL engaged on the project:

SPEED-UP Project Director - Thomas Bradford Poston

Director of Counseling - Lacy M. Myers

Program Director - Gerald M. Schaflander

Education Director - Donald Roberts Moore

Name or title of project (10 words or less): SPEED-UP (Student Program for Economic and Educational Development)

Name and Address of Applicant:

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

Summary of Proposed Project – (200 words or less.) In the Science Information Exchange summaries of proposed projects are exchanged with governmental and private agencies and are forwarded to interested investigators. Your summary will be used for these purposes.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations has prepared this proposal for consideration by the Office of Economic Opportunity as a one-year demonstration grant.

The major feature of this project is the proposed use of university and college students to work directly with the poor in South Carolina. The program will be highly flexible in meeting the needs and wishes of local citizens in a particular poverty area. Its central focus, however, will be an educational one--with education considered in a very broad sense. It will include education in basic reading, communication and mathematics skills for young people and adults; education in the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship; education concerning the availibility of federal, state and local programs; and education concerning the use of leisure time through recreation, arts and crafts.

SPEED-UP will attempt to demonstrate that college students can be used effectively in manning such programs and that through their work community groups from poverty area can be organized effectively to meet the needs and develop the potential which the program can expose.

*A project director will be employed as soon as SPEED-UP is funded

*Acting

Signature of Project Director Brad Poston Date April 29, 1966

Do Not Use This Space

Amount of Grant: $ _____

Grant Period: From _____ to _____

Grantee Support: $ _____

Office of Economic Opportunity

APPLICATION FOR A COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM

Demonstration, Research or Training Grant

CAP-RDT.8. ELIGIBILITY OF APPLICANT

(This form is to be filled in by the applicant agency's counsel)

NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY: South Carolina Council on Human Relations

DO NOT FILL IN: *(For Administrative Use)*

4.1 TYPE OF APPLICANT

- [ ] PUBLIC
- [x] PRIVATE NONPROFIT

4.2 PUBLIC AGENCY *If public, indicate whether applicant is:*

- [ ] STATE(S)
- [ ] COUNTY(IES)
- [ ] CITY(IES)
- [ ] INSTITUTION(S) OF HIGHER EDUCATION
- [ ] TRIBAL COUNCIL(S)
- OTHER *(Specify)*

If applicant is a public agency, proceed to item 4.5; do not answer items 4.3 and 4.4.

4.3 INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

[ ] *Check here if applicant is an institution of higher education as defined in Section 401(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1963, Public Law 88-204. If this is the case, proceed to item 4.5; do not answer item 4.4.*

4.4 PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

If applicant is a private nonprofit agency other than an institution of higher education, answer all of the following questions.

4.4.1 NONPOLITICAL

IS APPLICANT A POLITICAL PARTY? [ ] YES [x] NO

4.4.2 NONPROFIT STATUS

HAS FEDERAL TAX EXEMPTION BEEN APPLIED FOR? [x] YES [ ] NO

IF YES, GIVE DATE: Jan. 27, 1957

STATUS OF APPLICATION: [x] GRANTED [ ] DENIED [ ] PENDING

4.4.3 IF TAX EXEMPTION WAS GRANTED

GIVE DATE: Dec. 27, 1957

IS IT CURRENTLY IN EFFECT? [x] YES [ ] NO

4.4.4 [ ] *If Federal tax exemption has not been applied for, or if it was granted but is not currently in effect, explain on an attached statement the reasons for such action. Check here if statement is attached.*

4.4.5 *If Federal tax exemption has not been applied for, or if such application is currently pending, do you certify to the best of your information and belief, applicant is a nonprofit agency, which is defined as an agency (other than a political party) no part of whose earnings inures or lawfully may inure directly or indirectly to the benefit of any private member, shareholder, or other individual?*

[ ] YES [ ] NO *If you wish to explain your answer to this question, attach a statement and check here.* [ ]

4.4.6 CORPORATE STATUS

INCORPORATED? [x] YES [ ] NO

IF YES, GIVE DATE AND STATE OF INCORPORATION: April 2, 1963 - South Carolina

IF NO, GIVE DATE OF ORIGIN:

4.4.7 CONCERN WITH POVERTY

YEAR APPLICANT AGENCY CREATED: 1954

IS IT AN AGENCY WITH PRIOR CONCERN WITH PROBLEMS OF POVERTY? [x] YES [ ] NO *(see below)*

IF YES, SPECIFY YEAR SUCH CONCERN BEGAN: 1959

TYPE OF ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN AT THAT TIME AND SUBSEQUENTLY: See Exhibit 4

4.4.8 IS APPLICANT AGENCY SPONSORED BY A PUBLIC AGENCY?

[ ] YES [x] NO

If so, specify name(s) of agency(ies), and indicate nature of sponsorship in such terms as: ex officio representation on governing body, naming of members of governing body, official resolution authorizing creation of applicant, etc.

NAME OF PUBLIC AGENCY	NATURE OF SPONSORSHIP

4.4.9 IS APPLICANT AGENCY SPONSORED BY AN INSTITUTION OR ORGANIZATION WITH A PRIOR CONCERN WITH PROBLEMS OF POVERTY?

[ ] YES [x] NO

If sponsored by an institution(s) or organization(s) with prior concern with problems of poverty, specify names of institution(s) and organization(s), and nature of sponsorship in such terms as: ex officio representation on governing body, naming of members of governing body, official resolution authorizing creation of applicant, etc.:

NAME OF INSTITUTION OR ORGANIZATION	NATURE OF SPONSORSHIP

4.10 CERTIFICATION OF AUTHORITY

I, the undersigned, as a duly licensed attorney at law, hereby certify that to the best of my information and belief, the applicant agency has the authority, under applicable principles of law, to carry out the program described in this application.

TYPED NAME OF COUNSEL: Matthew J. Perry

SIGNATURE:

ADDRESS: 1107½ Washington Street, Columbia, S.C. (P.O. Box 838)

CAP-RDT FORM 8 DEC 64

GSA DC 65-11217

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Community Action Program

Assurance of Compliance with the Office of Economic Opportunity's Regulations under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Inc. (hereinafter called the "Applicant")

(Name of Applicant or Delegate Agency)

AGREES THAT it will comply with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P. L. 88-352) and the Regulations of the Office of Economic Opportunity issued pursuant to that title (45 C.F.R. Part 1010), to the end that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the Applicant receives Federal financial assistance either directly or indirectly from the Office of Economic Opportunity; and HEREBY GIVES ASSURANCE THAT it will immediately take any measures necessary to effectuate this agreement.

If any real property or structure thereon is provided or improved with the aid of Federal financial assistance extended to the Applicant either directly or indirectly by the Office of Economic Opportunity, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant, or in the case of any transfer of such property, any transferee, for the period during which the real property or structure is used for a purpose for which the Federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits. If any personal property is so provided, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant for the period during which it retains ownership or possession of the property. In all other cases, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant for the period during which the Federal financial assistance is extended to it either directly or indirectly by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

THIS ASSURANCE is given in consideration of and for the purpose of obtaining either directly or indirectly any and all Federal grants, loans, contracts, property, or discounts, the referral or assignment of VISTA volunteers, or other Federal financial assistance extended after the date hereof to the Applicant by the Office of Economic Opportunity, including installment payments after such date on account of applications for Federal financial assistance which were approved before such date. The Applicant recognizes and agrees that such Federal financial assistance will be extended in reliance on the representations and agreements made in this assurance, and that the United States shall have the right to seek judicial enforcement of this assurance. This assurance is binding on the Applicant, its successors, transferees, and assignee, and the person or persons whose signatures appear below are authorized to sign this assurance on behalf of the Applicant.

Date April 29, 1966

S. C. Council on Human Relations, Inc.

(Name of Applicant or Delegate Agency)

By Celia D. Spearman

(President, Chairman of Board, or comparable authorized official)

1330 Laurel St.

Columbia, South Carolina 29201

(Mailing address)

Approval Expires

Leave Blank
Date Rec'd.
Application No.
Date Ack'd.

Leave Blank
Action
Action Date
Grant No.

PROPOSAL FOR DEMONSTRATION OR TRAINING OR RESEARCH GRANT

P.L. 88-452 Title II A Section 207

Type of Project: [X] Demonstration [ ] Training [ ] Research

A. Amount *(for the grant period shown in item B)*

$ 259,097

B. Duration of Grant Period *(12 months or less-See instructions.)*

June 1 1966 through June 30, 1967
Mo. Day Year *Mo. Day Year*

C. Type of Proposal *(Check one box only)*

[X] New Proposal

[ ] Continuation of Grant Number

D. Estimated Duration of Project after the first grant period

Two Additional 12 month periods

E. Estimated Total Cost of the project beyond the first grant period To be submitted later.

F. Project Director

Name Brad Poston, Acting Director

Mail Address of Project 1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S. C. 29201

Tel. No. 256-8808

G. Applicant Agency or Department

Name South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Inc.

Mail Address 1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S. C. 29201

H. Financial Officer

Name Mr. William F. Roberts *

Title Assistant Director

Mail Address 1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S. C. 29201

Tel. No. 256-8808

I. Designation of Payee *(Treasury check will be drawn as follows)* S. C. Council on Human Relations, Inc. (Speed-Up)

J. Official Authorized to Sign Proposal for agency

Name Mrs. Alice W. Spearman

Title Executive Director

K. Personal Signatures (in ink)

(1) Project Director (Same as "F" above) Brad Poston Date April 29, 1966

(2) Authorized Official (Same as "J" above) Alice W. Spearman Date April 29, 1966

* Assisted by Mr. Maye Read, C.P.A., Treasurer - South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Inc.

Mail Completed Application to:
Community Action Program
Office of Economic Opportunity
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

CAP-RDT FORM 2
DEC 64

PROPOSED BUDGET - Revised

Use this form to itemize the expenses of the project in the grant period from June (Mo.) 1 (Day) 1966 (Year) to June (Mo.) 30 (Day) 1967 (Year) (Same as period shown on page 1, item B) The total amount requested in item i of column(2) must be the same as shown on page 1, item A.

(1)	(2) Funds requested from OEO (Omit cents)	(3) Grantee Contribution (Omit cents)
a. Personnel - It is proposed to employ a total of 232 persons. List all positions. Indicate time devoted to project and basis of compensation (see instructions).		
Project Director - Thomas Bradford Poston	$ 7,200	$
Assistant Project Director - William Roberts 15 wks./ $115.00	1,725	
Director of Counseling - Lacy M. Myers - 12 wks./ $125.00	1,500	
Director of Program Development - Gerald M. Schafander -12wks/$125	1,500	
Director of Educational Projects-Donald Roberts Moore-12wks/$125	1,500	
Mathematics Dir.-12 wks./$75 ; Reading Dir. - 12 wks./$75	1,800	
Director of Field Work - 12 wks./ $100	1,200	
Program Specialist: (3) 12 mos./$6,000 & (3) 12 wks./ $1,000	21,000	
Field Coordinators: (3) 12 mos./ $5,000 & (9) 12 wks./ $600	20,400	
Dir. of Information & Reports - Materials Bureau 12 mos./ $6,000	6,000	
Bookkeeper and Purchasing Agent - 12 mos./ $4,800	4,800	
Secretaries (2) 12 mos./$3,600 - Clerk-Typists (2) 12 mos./$2,600	12,400	
Area Teams Personnel (See Page 2a)	119,951	
Total Personnel 200,976	$200,976	$
b. Trainees (Itemize): Applicable to Training Projects Only: (1) Subsistence	$	$
(2) Travel	$	$
c. Permanent Equipment (Itemize) Total 8,8,521	$ 5,921	$ 2,600
4 - Executive Sets @ $337 (See page 2b) and 8 @ 200	1,348	1,600
5- Clerical Sets @ 498	2,490	
1 - Support Set @ 1,978 and another set	1,978	1,000
1 - Presentation Equipment Set $105	105	
d. Consumable Supplies (Itemize by major types) Total 17,100	$ 16,600	$ 500
Postage, Stationery, Supplies 12 mo/ 300	3,600	
Educational Materials 2000 tutees @ $5	10,000	
Promotion and Printing (estimated)	3,000	500
e. Travel (Itemize) Total 11,250	$ 11,250	$
Project Director 12 mo/$100	1,200	
Directors of Program, Ed. Projects, Counseling 3/ 10 wks/$50 ($25)	1,500	
Dir. of Field Work 10 wks/$75; 2 prog.Spe.@9 F. W. Coord 12/10wks	3,750	
3 Prog. Specialists & 3 Field Work Coordinators 6/10 mo/$80	4,800	
f. Miscellaneous Expenses (Itemize) Total 47,218	$ 24,350	$ 22,868
Rent 12 mo/ $150 (central office) ; 22 Centers/ 12 mo/$62	[illegible]	15,368
Consultants Services 30/$75 day and 60/$50 day ; 80/$50	5,250	4,000
Fringe benefits for 232 personnel 5% total Cost	10,000	
Telephone 12 mo/$150	1,800	
Project Evaluation (estimated)	5,000	
Library (books, paperbacks, pamphlets etc.	500	2,500
g. Totals -- Direct Costs (Sum of categories a through f)	$259,097	$ 25,968
h. Indirect Costs (See Instructions and *Conditions Governing Grants*)	$	
i. Totals (Sum of categories g and h)	$259,097	$ 25,968

CAP-RDT FORM 3
DEC 64

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Community Action Program

Assurance of Compliance with the Office of Economic Opportunity's Regulations under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Inc. (hereinafter called the "Applicant")

(Name of Applicant or Delegate Agency)

AGREES THAT it will comply with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P. L. 88-352) and the Regulations of the Office of Economic Opportunity issued pursuant to that title (45 C.F.R. Part 1010), to the end that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the Applicant receives Federal financial assistance either directly or indirectly from the Office of Economic Opportunity; and HEREBY GIVES ASSURANCE THAT it will immediately take any measures necessary to effectuate this agreement.

If any real property or structure thereon is provided or improved with the aid of Federal financial assistance extended to the Applicant either directly or indirectly by the Office of Economic Opportunity, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant, or in the case of any transfer of such property, any transferee, for the period during which the real property or structure is used for a purpose for which the Federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits. If any personal property is so provided, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant for the period during which it retains ownership or possession of the property. In all other cases, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant for the period during which the Federal financial assistance is extended to it either directly or indirectly by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

THIS ASSURANCE is given in consideration of and for the purpose of obtaining either directly or indirectly any and all Federal grants, loans, contracts, property, or discounts, the referral or assignment of VISTA volunteers, or other Federal financial assistance extended after the date hereof to the Applicant by the Office of Economic Opportunity, including installment payments after such date on account of applications for Federal financial assistance which were approved before such date. The Applicant recognizes and agrees that such Federal financial assistance will be extended in reliance on the representations and agreements made in this assurance, and that the United States shall have the right to seek judicial enforcement of this assurance. This assurance is binding on the Applicant, its successors, transferees, and assignee, and the person or persons whose signatures appear below are authorized to sign this assurance on behalf of the Applicant.

Date April 29, 1966

S. C. Council on Human Relations, Inc.

(Name of Applicant or Delegate Agency)

By Alice M. Spearman

(President, Chairman of Board, or comparable authorized official)

1330 Laurel St.

Columbia, South Carolina 29201

(Mailing address)

AREA TEAMS PERSONNEL revised

Summer Period

	42 Work Study Students:			
Orientation	26	1 wk / 40 hrs / $1.25 per hr.	$ 1,300	
Program Conduct	26	3 wks / 40 hrs / $1.25 per hr.	3,900	
Room and Board	42	10 wks / $15	6,300	
	86 Non-work Study Students			
Orientation	86	1 wk / 40 hrs / $1.25 per hr.	4,300	
Program Conduct	9	10 wks / 40 hrs / $1.25 per hr.	4,500	
	77	10 wks / stipend $250. for period	19,250	
Room and Board	86	10 wks / $15.	12,900	
	18 Model Teachers			
Orientation	18	1 wk / 40 hrs / $1.25 per hr.	900	
Program Conduct	18	10 wks / 40 hrs / $1.25 per hr.	9,000	
Room and Board	18	10 wks / $15	2,700	
	54 Neighborhood Workers			
Orientation	54	1 wk / 40 hrs / $1.25 per hr.	2,700	
Program Conduct	54	10 wks / 20 hrs / $1.25 per hr.	13,500	
		Total Summer Period		$ 81,250

School-Year Period

	30 non-work study students			
Orientation	30	35 wks / 15 hrs / $1.25 per hr.	19,688	
Program Conduct	30	1 wk / 15 hrs / $1.25 per hr.	563	
	18 neighborhood workers			
Orientation	18	1 wk / 20 hrs / $1.25 per hr.	450	
Program Conduct	18	40 wks / 20 hrs / $1.25 per hr.	18,000	
		Total School-Year Period		$ 38.701

Total: 200 area teams personnel - Summer Period	$ 81,250	
48 area teams personnel - School-Year Period	38,701	
Total		$119,951

Revised

Executive Office Set

Desk	1 @ 119.00*	$119.00
Credenza	1 @ 56.10*	56.10
Desk Chair	1 @ 77.00*	77.00
Side Chair	2 @ 31.45*	62.90
Staple Machine	1 @ 1.25*	1.25
Staple Puller	.10*	.10
Trash Can	1 @ 2.80*	2.80
Ash Tray	1 @ .42*	.42
Calendar Stand & Pad	1 @ .55*	.55
Letter Tray	2 @ 8.43*	16.86
	Total	$336.98

Clerical Office Set

Desk	1 @ 78.00*	78.00
Clerical Chair	1 @ 24.90*	24.90
Staple Machine	1 @ 1.25*	1.25
Staple Puller	1 @ .10*	.10
Trash Can	1 @ 2.80*	2.80
Calendar Stand & Pad	1 @ .55*	.55
Letter Tray	2 @ 1.93*	3.86
Tape Dispenser	1 @ .93*	.93
Typewriter	1 @ 385.00	385.00
Ash Tray	1 @ .42*	.42
	Total	$497.81

Support Sets

File Cabinets	6@ 37.00*	222.00
Supply Cabinets	2@ 39.90*	79.80
Mimeograph Machine	1@ 400.00	400.00
Photocopy Machine	1@ 300.00	300.00
Conference Table	2@ 30.50*	61.00
Conference Chairs	12@ 31.45*	377.40
Coat Racks	2@ 18.80	37.60
Adding Machine	2@ 250.00	500.00
	Total	$1,977.80

Presentation Equipment

Easel, standing	2@ 29.50*	59.00
Blackboard, portable	2@ 22.90	45.80
	Total	$104.80

* Prices based on 1964 G. S. A. Catalog

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Name: Thomas Bradford Poston Sex: Male

Birth Date: Oct. 4, 1942 Birth Place: Union, S.C.
Marital Status: single

Permanent Address: 1507 Laurel St., Columbia, S.C. Phone: AL 4-4235

Education: Bachelor of Arts, Univ. of South Carolina (1965)
Major: Psychology Cognate: Sociology, Anthropology, and International Studies

Employment History:

July 1965-Present: National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO) Intern with the S.C. Council on Human Relations

Previous employment has included a variety of jobs bringing him in contact with people from various occupational and income levels:

Two summers as a warehouse worker in a paper supply Company (1960-1961)

Three summers as a rodman with the N.C. Highway Department (1962-1964)

Other college jobs were one year as counselor in a freshman dormitory, one-half year as an assistant in a funeral home, one semester as a librarian assistant, and one semester as a file clerk with the S.C. Electric and Gas Company

College Activities:

Selected for Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities based on the following leadership roles:

President: YMCA, Baptist Student Union, Carolina Religious Council

Chairman: Human Relations Committee of YMCA, Religious Emphasis Week, Co-Chairman of World University Service, Co-Chairman of Freshman "Y" Camp

Secretary: Omicron Delta Kappa (Honorary), Sigma Phi Epsilon (Social)

Treasurer: Kappa Sigma Kappa (Honorary)

Concern with minority groups and the poor led to participation in the S.C. Student Council on Human Relations, in which he served as state vice-president. He was also a member of the Operation Search team which recruited Negro applicants of recently desegregated S.C. colleges. Another educational program was tutoring in English in the Columbia Intercollegiate Tutorial. Other activities in the community included voter registration with the YWCA Voter Registration project in Columbia and a work-week in Jackson, Mississippi sponsored by the Southern Student Organizing Committee.

Future Plans: Continue in the intergroup relations field with a two-year tour in the Peace Corps

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Name: Lacy M. Myers Sex: Male

Birth Date: Jan. 11, 1930 Marital Status: married

Permanent Address: 157 Irma St., Dover Delaware

Education: B.A. degree in Social Science from Philander Smith College (1952), M.S. degree in Education from Indiana University (1953), National Defense Institute for Psychology and Guidance at Temple University (1959), General Electric Fellowship for graduate studies at Syracuse University (1962)

Employment History:

Served with his wife in directing the Florence Foster Home for disadvantaged children while teaching eight and one half years at Wilson Senior High School in Florence, S.C.

Taught four and one half years at William C. Jason Comprehensive High School in Georgetown, Delaware

Presently employed in the Wilmington Public School System as supervisor of counseling for a project working with disadvantaged youth.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Name: Donald Roberts Moore Sex: Male

Birth Date: Feb. 15, 1942 Marital Status: single

Education: BA from Haverford College (1964) Major: English
MAT degree from Harvard Graduate School of Education (1966) Major: English Education

Employment History:

Taught high school English for one and one half years
Community tutorial teaching and organization of community Tutorial programs in South Carolina for Southern Teaching Program for one year.

Fields of present professional interest:

Methods of instruction and curriculum materials for disadvantaged children

Future Plans:

Ed. D. degree from Harvard Graduate School of Education (1969)
Major: Instructional Methods for Deprived Children

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Name: Gerald M. Schaflander Sex: Male

Birth Date: August 13, 1920 Marital Status: single

Education: BA from University of Michigan (1942)
Major: English
MA from Harvard University (1966)
Major: Social Relations

Employment History:

Taught in program for dropouts in Jamaica Plains, N.Y. for two years

Political consultant in campaigns of Estes Kefauver, Robert Kennedy, and Ralph Yarborough for fifteen years

Fields of present professional interest:

Citizenship education and social movements
Social psychological foundations of educational methods

RESEARCH OR DEMONSTRATION PROJECT PLAN AND SUPPORTING DATA

Please describe your proposal in accordance with the following outline:

I. Research or Demonstration Project Plan

The criteria governing the award of demonstration or research project grants are listed in The Demonstration Grant Guide or The Research Grant Guide. The information to be supplied in response to items A through H below will be interpreted and evaluated by the reviewing groups in the light of these standards.

A. A description of the specific problems to be addressed in the project. (pages 7-11)

B. A precise identification of the hypotheses the project is going to test, including a clear explanation of the assumptions on which the demonstration or research is based. (pages 12 and 13)

C. A detailing of the form of organization to be used in conducting the program. If organizations other than the applicant are to be closely related to the project, evidence of their agreement to cooperate should be submitted. (pp. 14-28)

D. Resources available for the project. In addition to the information on the budget requested as part of the application form, a description of the resources available should include a listing of the personnel available to staff the demonstration or research project. (pages 29-32)

E. Specification of the form of organization to be used in conducting the program. If organizations other than the applicant are to be closely related to the project, evidence of their agreement to cooperate should be submitted. (See C above)

F. Detail the physical facilities which will be required for the projects, and evidence as to their availability. (pp. 32 and 33)

G. A full description of the evaluation procedure. Where the applicant plans to contract for evaluation, evidence of the contractor's skills and interest in the project must be presented. (page 33)

H. Other activities and grants of the applicant which relate to the proposed demonstration or research. (page 34)

II Supporting Data

Provide copies (if possible) of any material which you consider to be useful to the review group and to the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, in making their determinations. List and concisely summarize this material below.

I DEMONSTRATION PROJECT PLAN

A. Background description of problems to be addressed in the project:

1. Lack of adequate communication and confidence between power structures and disadvantaged groups in South Carolina have delayed implementation of the E. O. A. and other anti-poverty measures. Unrest and dissatisfaction are growing.

2. In 1965, only eleven of the forty-S. C. colleges, universities and Junior colleges participated in work-study programs, in spite of a high drop-out rate and of the admitted economic problems of many students. The 1965 grants to these eleven colleges totalled only $327,596. (Exhibit 1) Off-campus work-study assignments were so few as to be negligible.

3. Resistance and/or rejection of work-study and work-training programs have been based, among other factors, upon unwillingness to pay the national minimum wage rate of $1.25 per hour. This economic factor is closely related to the depressed wages paid agricultural, household and other workers in service trades and occupations. It should be noted that the State of South Carolina has a right-to-work law and that unionization of many of the industries has been effectively resisted. Many industries in South Carolina require relatively un-skilled labor and wages are correspondingly low.

South Carolina ranks forty-seventh among the states in per capita income.

4. The State's political climate has been created largely by members from the "low-country" or "plantation-belt" counties in the House and Senate of the S. C. General Assembly. In these counties the fewest democratic practices have prevailed and longevity of public service has created a disproportionate amount of power, especially for the politically dominant senators who have headed many important committees.[1] Too often progress has been thwarted or stifled and poverty perpetuated in this way.

South Carolina has had legislative rule both at the state and county levels, which has overshadowed the administrative and judicial branches of government. Many judgeships have been fillled by former legislators.

Two factors highlight this situation and make the problems involved both timely and possible of improvement: Senate reapportionment now being planned and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 being slowly implemented.

5. For numerous reasons South Carolina and its political subdivisions, the forty-six counties, do not make full use of potential aid from the federal government or succeed in attracting grants from private foundations. To cite examples:

a. South Carolina is one of three states without a federal food surplus distribution program for needy families.

b. Implementation of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 did not begin until 1965.

---

[1] Southern Politics, B. O. Key, Jr.
Published 1949 - Vintage Book - Random House

c. South Carolina does not match federal welfare funds available for aid to dependent children of the unemployed.

d. All federal funds available under the National Defense Education Act are not used. Other specific illustrations might be listed.

6. Many programs designed to assist "the poor" suffer from one or a combination of the following limitations:

a. They are reaching only a small percent of those in need - often failing to reach those in greatest need.

For example, Department of Public Welfare funds for the period from June 1963 to June 1964 were distributed to only 58,656 persons. In South Carolina there are 541,358 families which have a median income of less than $3,821 yearly and 75,045 families have annual incomes of less than $1,000.

b. Because workers in agriculture and in domestic service are not covered by unemployment compensation, many of them have not made use of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission.

c. Too often applicants for assistance have had unhappy and unsatisfactory contacts with both public and private agencies.

7. The inadequate <u>education of youths of school age</u>, attested to in many ways, is illustrated by the following facts:

- South Carolina has had no state-wide compulsory education since 1956.

- There were in 1965 approximately 68,000 children of school age who were not enrolled in public and private schools, or in penal or mental institutions in South Carolina. (See Exhibit 2)

- The school drop-out rate in South Carolina is among the highest in the nation. (See Exhibit 3)

- Over 50% of the South Carolinians taking mental test for military service have been rejected because of failure.

Adult education also lags:

- Although the State has developed a demonstration in adult education at The Opportunity School in West Columbia, until recently the school was segregated and barred Negros.

- In spite of the Opportunity School, there has never been adequate financial support for literacy training and other types of adult education in South Carolina.

- Progress made in teaching adults the rudiments of education has continued to be more than off-set by the large number of children who either do not enroll or attend school and by those who drop out early and thus become functional illiterates by 25 years of age.

- South Carolina has the highest percentage of functional illiterates over 25 years of age of any state in the nation, except Louisiana.

8. Higher education, both public and private, needs up-dating and up-grading, also. Publicity given controversy over which agencies are best suited to administer specific educational programs reflect the need for coordination and for long range planning.

On a more personal level, it became evident to members of the panels interviewing students who are eager to participate in SPEED-UP, the community action demonstration project herein proposed, that students question the relevancy of what they are studying to what they may need vocationally, want avocationally, or be able to use effectively as citizens. Students also expressed concern about the inability of some of the faculty to communicate or to motivate them. Specifically, many students said that they hope to find help through SPEED-UP in solving their own dilemmas as to selection of a profession. Students interest is keen in getting acquainted with deprived Americans, in understanding problems and root causes, and in seeking ways of mobilizing resources and talents to produce needed changes.

B. Hypotheses to be tested and assumptions on which the demonstration is based:

1. The following assumptions are considered basic:

a. Demonstration projects are badly needed in South Carolina to show that widely representative groups of citizens -- persons of good will, intelligence and concern -- can be mobilized to seek solutions to some of the problems listed above, under A. 1 - 8.

b. The "poor" should be involved in identifying problems and seeking solutions. They must be included not only in policy and decision making but in program building and participation. It is urgent, however, that they be given leadership training, that they "learn by doing" with persons of insight and concern if they are to function effectively, "to hold their own," with adults who are far more knowledgeable and experienced than they are in performing such functions.

c. College and university students represent a relatively untapped resource in South Carolina for working with deprived people and for providing progressive leadership. A major hope lies in students and their action programs, for several reasons: (1) Students are not as scarred by prejudice and fears as are many adults and are therefore better equipped psychologically to seek and to effect change. (2) Student movements are incisive, at the cutting edge, and students are deeply concerned about many facets of the contemporary social revolution.

(3) There is a growing ferment and restlessness among students which needs constructive, sustained leadership. (4) Students are or will soon become citizens and leaders at many levels of need.

d. The South Carolina Council on Human Relations has a responsibility to perform in assisting students to establish rapport with the "poor" and to work with them. Because of the Council's outreach; its experienced though small staff; its many years of work including the last six when it has encouraged students to engage in work projects, it is uniquely equipped to mount a state-wide project responsive to the needs and problems of poor people. (Exhibit 4)

2. Certain hypotheses are valid, we believe. A demonstration project to be able to produce measurable results must meet as many of the following desirable conditions as possible:

a. To focus on one or more clearly defined short range goals, which can be reached and thus provide feelings of satisfaction and success.

b. To develop programs to meet the groups' expressed needs which are quite varied.

c. To provide the "poor" with opportunities to share experiences, thoughts, feelings, attitudes, and to learn how to secure information and services needed, to identify and work with allies on the solution of long-range problems.

d. To be of sufficient duration to provide continuing orientation and training of both students and the target groups with whom they'll work, and to make possible long-range planning and programming.

C. Organization and description of the proposed project:

1. The Developmental Phase of Speed-Up began in the late fall of 1965. Involved in the planning stages have been the Southern Regional Council, Inc.; the board of directors, executive committee, the staff, local councils and many members of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations; the Washington, Atlanta, South Carolina State and local offices of Economic Opportunity; the Regional Office of Education of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in Atlanta; administration, faculty and students from nineteen (19) of the State's colleges and universities plus three University of South Carolina extensions, and community leaders who are helping to build local citizens advisory committees. Each of these and numerous other groups and individuals are providing needed cooperation. To illustrate:

   a. Mr. David Walls, member of the Policy Planning Division of the Community Action Program, OEO, Washington, D. C., met with and informed the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations steering committee about student programs in North Carolina, Youth Education Services (YES) and in Alabama, Tuskegee Institute Community Education Program (TICEP). The committee enthusiastically endorsed the development and conduct of Speed-Up. Mr. William Roberts, president, and other members of South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations have given invaluable service in the development of the Speed-Up proposal.

b. Numerous meetings of the executive committee of South Carolina Council on Human Relations were held in December and January. Endorsement for seeking CAP funds to mount Speed-Up was given by the board of directors in February, the executive director authorized to proceed, and the executive committee designated to make final approval.

c. For a report of work done with the colleges and universities in the developmental phase of Speed-Up and a projection of continuing work proposed, see Exhibit 5

d. For a report on work done on student recruitment and selection during the developmental phase of Speed-Up and plans for continuous cultivation and enlistment, see Exhibit 6

e. A report of preliminary planning and preparation in community relations and organization appears in Exhibit 7

2. Operational Stage of Speed-Up.

a. Project Objectives:

This proposal has been designed to implement the spirit and intent of Public Law 88-452, Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Based on careful reviews and analysis of this Act, visitations with personnel of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the previously outlined discussions of the problems of poverty in South Carolina, preliminary work reported in C 1 and Exhibits 8,9,10 & 11 the following objectives for the Speed-Up project have been adopted:

. To center on areas of poverty not currently being served

effectively by other programs.

- To demonstrate the feasibility and techniques of utilizing young people in combating poverty, especially the impact of students living and working with the people whom they are trying to motivate to self-help.
- To develop the interests of the students in meeting the problems of poverty in South Carolina and to provide them with the skills to cope with such problems.
- To identify students who have potential for working professionally in community action programs and provide them with on-the-job training toward this end -- Negro workers are needed especially not only in OEO but in other anti-poverty programs also.
- To develop a continuing program growing out of the various activities of the summer and continued work with neighboring college students during the next school year. This implies a constant effort to develop and strengthen local leadership and community interest, and a continuation of Speed-Up for two or three years.
- To encourage local leaders and any community betterment groups that are formed during the summer to work closely with local CAP programs, to utilize resources and to identify allies.

b. Project Design:

The proposed project will run for one year with the hope that its success will enable it to continue for a longer period of two to three years. It will consist of two major phases:

(1) Phase one will begin with an intensive summer program utilizing approximately 200 South Carolina college students and neighborhood workers serving for a period of ten weeks in the summer of 1966 in poverty areas selected as areas of concentration.

The summer program will be divided into three parts which overlap and are inter-related: a) orientation and in-service training; b) local programs for economic and educational development, and c) evaluation. These three aspects of the program will be discussed in detail in the following pages.

Those students who have satisfactorily completed their role during the summer period will be urged to continue in the program, or to take work in anti-poverty programs.

Student teams have been recruited from work-study and those who have financial needs and/or are needed in leadership roles. They will be paid for a forty-hour work week. Work-study participants will be paid at the hourly rate of $1.25 -- a total of $500. Others will receive stipends ranging from $250 to $450 depending upon their financial needs.

Room and board for all students will be provided at a maximum of $15 per week.

(2) Phase two will be conducted from the participating colleges and universities and will coincide with the academic year. It will consist of orientation, conduct of programs and evaluation as phase one did.

During the second phase, students will return to their colleges to work in neighboring communities and continue the work of the summer. Because the summer program will choose the poverty areas in which it will work partially because of their accessibility to colleges, students returning to college will have a summer project target area in which to work, and similarly the target areas will have the year-around attention of experienced college students. In addition to continuing the work begun in the summer, the paid students in the program will have the responsibility of involving more of their fellows in volunteer work in the community.

Students actually employed by Speed-Up will be paid at an hourly rate of $1.25 for a 15 hour week, except that those who carry leadership roles will receive a higher hourly rate.

At the end of each of the two semesters of work, an evaluation similar to the one outlined for the summer period will take place. Hopefully, the spring semester of the program will merge into an expanded program for a second summer.

c. Student Orientation Period and Continuing In-Service Training:

(1) All participants in the program will be given an intensive one-week orientation. The program will focus on the following topics:

Sociological and psychological aspects of poverty

Motivation and attitude building

Organizing neighborhood betterment groups

Workshops in remedial education, in modern mathematics, reading, verbal and written communication; recreation and community organization; laboratories using sociodrama on interviewing and small group work; clinical approaches to community problems.

This orientation period will be directed by Council and project staff, using consultants and appropriate personnel in each field. Southern Regional Council is providing some of the program consultants. Complete and detailed development of this orientation program is now being finalized.

(2) During the operational stage of the program, students will receive in-service training. For instance, if the participants have problems or if community needs call for skills not had by students, on-the-job assistance will be provided. Also, during this period students will be experiencing a complementary learning process with Neighborhood Workers who will be working with them, in hopes of continuing those goals which will be set by the summer work.

d. Selection of Geographical Areas of Concentration

Based on criteria suggested by the Office of Opportunity CAP Guideline Vol. I, location analysis presents a straight forward county numerical-need ranking of eight significant poverty factors as listed below and taken from the 1960 U.S. Census Report:

Factor 1 - Median School Year Completed

Factor 2 - County Population

Factor 3 - Median Income (Family)

Factor 4 - Number of Functional Illiterates

Factor 5 - Unemployment Rate

Factor 6 - School Dropout Rate

Factor 7 - Draftee Rejection Rate

Factor 8 - Number of Welfare Cases

If selection were to be based upon these factors alone, out of the SPEED-UP plans to operate actively in eighteen counties with twenty teams of ten to twelve each, the following eleven counties would head the list in the following order:

(1) Anderson; (2) Charleston; (3) Spartanberg; (4) Orangeberg; (5) Greenville; (6) Richland; (7) Florence (8) Aiken; (9) Darlington; (10) York; (11) Laurens

Two additional counties selected wich rate high using this criteria alone are: (15) Sumter and (19) Oconee.

Selection of areas of concentration into which teams will be sent has been based upon other vital factors also which are:

Community needs and their relation to the potential abilities of the SV's.

Existing or potential leadership and organization in the poverty area that will enhance the impact of the program.

Proximity to a college or university so that the program can be continued year-round.

The following five counties have therefore been selected also: Newberry, Abbeville, Bamberg, Lexington and Jasper.

In addition the project will try to keep an overall balance between rural and urban areas. At the end of the summer, the choice of concentration areas will be reevaluated and possible changes made.

e. SPEED-UP at the Local Level

At what level could SPEED-UP be more greatly needed than locally, where Special Programs for Educational and Economic Development will be initiated by students and neighborhood staff working together with disadvantaged people!

Because needs are so great, problems so many, and leaders so few, the program is being designed to provide a highly diversified scope of assistance to the areas of concentration (geographical) which have been tentatively selected. These programs will be continually refined and adjusted as to scope to insure the offering of programs most needed and wanted by the people involved.

Since the summer program of ten-weeks is so short and resources in time, personnel and funds for program development have been limited, it seems wise to focus this summer upon a basic educational program which can produce measurable results providing a sense of accomplishment by the end of this ten-week initial phase of the project. This focus will in no way preclude work on less tangible and more complex problems which will require more long-range programs for their solution. Such programs will be initiated this summer as opportunities arise in the hope that SPEED-UP may be continued for two or more annual grant periods. Only thus through sustained effort can root causes be eliminated.

The educational program that most envision as successful would deal with the following specific problems:

(1) Improvement of basic skills and attitudes toward education in grade school children. In South Carolina, the greatest percentage of drop-outs occurs in the elementary and early junior high school period. Most communities are anxious for SPEED-UP help in this area.

(2) Those in the poverty areas who stay in school up to high school demonstrate a motivation and capability that marks many of them as potential community leaders who should be encouraged to continue their education. In using volunteers to work intensively with a selected group of these students, many local leaders hope to motivate them to continue their education and assume the role of community leadership so desperately needed.

(3) Especially during the summer months, many young people and adults in poverty areas lack any recreational programs. Students could be used to conduct a program in recreation, arts, and crafts and attempt to organize a program which would be carried on after they left.

(4) There is a growing interest among many adults in improvement of basic skills. Many adults would attend education classes close to home and tied in with their immediate needs (e.g., math oriented toward budgeting money).

(5) With the upsurge in interest in politics and voter registration, many people see a crucial need for education in the rights and duties of citizenship.

Of course, many programs exist in the State which touch on one or another of these specific problems. The very people who need these programs most are not, however, in many cases, aware of their existence or their potential relation to their lives. Most serious, in the greatest areas of poverty, the local political situation to date has altogether precluded their existence.

A vital catalyst to the future use and expansion of such programs for the people most in need is to take them directly into the community, demonstrating their effectiveness by employing people who actually work and, as much as possible, live in the area of poverty.

Each staff team, students and neighborhood workers will adjust to the needs of the area to which it is assigned. On the basis, however, of the spot check made through local citizens in poverty areas (Exhibit 7), analysis of experienced staff members of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, and an assessment of the capabilities and interests of the student workers selected, the following major components, characterized for convenience here as morning, afternoon and evening programs, are being planned:

I. Morning

A tutorial program in mathematics, communications, and reading for 2,000 students, 100 students to each team. The program could aim at high school students, at younger students, or at a combination of the two.

The materials employed in the program are crucial. Several curriculum development groups and experimental schools in the country have developed or tested materials that can be used effectively with the kind of students with which we are dealing. These include: Southern Teaching Program, New Haven, Connecticut; Educational Services Incorporated, Cambridge, Massachusetts; North Carolina Advancement School, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. In taking the best from the materials and suggestions of these and other groups, it seems feasible to develop a strong body of materials that will have enough self-instructional aspects to allow the students to work with individuals, that will strengthen basic skills, and that will develop critical thinking. In specific areas, these materials include:

Reading: Science Research Associates Reading Lab III-a; Reading Tactics Laboratory; Skyline Series of readers for disadvantaged children; recent fiction program recommended by Southern Teaching Program.

Communications: any appropriate reading materials from above; the writing programs of Educational Services, Inc. for Pre-College centers, of Southern Teaching Program, of James Moffett, Phillips Exeter Academy.

Mathematics: Math Workshops of the Encyclopedia Press;

Brumfield, Introduction to Mathematics.

II. Afternoon

The afternoon program would encompass a variety of activities and would seek to involve a much larger group of young people and other interested citizens than those participating in the tutorial program. One means for broadening this base will come through the use of Neighborhood Youth Corps in each program, where they are available for placement. Already arrangements are underway to assign Neighborhood Youth Corps to SPEED-UP teams. Afternoon activities will include:

a) Recreation: Students to conduct a broad recreational program for the area and in addition attempting to spur the area to develop recreational facilities in some way or to make contact with those officials of the government who can provide such facilities.

b) Arts, Crafts, Drama: Closely related to the recreation program will be an attempt to organize activities in these interests. Emphasis will be on using materials actually found in the area, reflecting the philosophy of such organizations as the Cambridge Art Center, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

c) Cultural Enrichment: Trips to libraries, museums, factories, municipal buildings, local colleges, etc.

d) Guidance and Counselling: Emphasis will be on job and educational counselling for young people.

e) Citizenship Education: Programs aimed at young people dealing with the responsibilities of citizenship, the structure of local, state, and federal governments, and the opportunities that these agencies offer. Emphasis will be on following current events, especially the developing South Carolina elections.

III. Evening

The evening program will concentrate on two areas:

a) Community Development: One basic aim of the program is for its impact to extend beyond the limits of the summer. The aim of this part of the program will be to organize members of the community to meet some of the needs and take advantage of some of the potential that the summer has exposed. Although this part of the program will have to be especially flexible, a basic line of approach will center on the parents of the students in the tutorial program. Students will visit their homes and invite them to attend a meeting where students display what they have been doing. Then, an attempt will be made to set up a continuing organization to extend the tutoring throughout the year, discuss and act on other education and community problems. The program of the Southern Teaching Program in Charleston, South Carolina, illustrated the success of forming such a community organization based on the issue of education.

b) Classes for interested adults in reading, writing, and mathematics geared to specific pratical objectives (e.g., math for meeting budgeting problems) may be set up if requested in neighborhoods where the state school program under Title IIb of the Economic Opportunity Act is inoperative.

The program described above will of course be highly flexible. In general, however, most students will participate in all parts of the program, although each will carry primary responsibility for a specific area of work.

PAGE (s) MISSING

D. Resources available for the project:

1. The South Carolina Council on Human Relations (SCCHR) has unanimously placed the enthusiasm of its student council, which has program participants in 28 of the 40 universities, colleges, and junior colleges in the state, solidly behind project SPEED-UP. Its small but dedicated staff has put countless hours and continual service into developing the project. College faculty and students, community organizations and leaders, neighborhood residents of urban and rural slums -- all are working together.

2. The Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, is providing consultative services both in the planning and for the program-conduct and evaluation stages. A rural community will be surveyed, and specific recommendations for programming made.

3. The American Friends Service Committee, the North Carolina Volunteers, the Southern Teaching Project, the Citizenship Education project of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the South Carolina Voter Education Project, community action agencies in Richland-Lexington counties; in York, Chester, Lancaster and Fairfield, in Greenville and hopefully in Florence and in Darlington counties will be advising and assisting. Duplication will be avoided.

Approaches made to mayors and other city and county officials have met generous response -- further contacts will be made and cultivated.

Most important has been the eagerness expressed by grass roots neighborhood people. The South Carolina Council on Human Relations'

D. Resources available for the project:

1. The South Carolina Council on Human Relations (SCCHR) has unanimously placed the enthusiasm of its student council, which has program participants in 28 of the 40 universities, colleges, and junior colleges in the state, solidly behind project SPEED-UP. Its small but dedicated staff has put countless hours and continual service into developing the project. College faculty and students, community organizations and leaders, neighborhood residents of urban and rural slums -- all are working together.

2. The Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia, is providing consultative services both in the planning and for the program-conduct and evaluation stages. A rural community will be surveyed, and specific recommendations for programming made.

3. The American Friends Service Committee, the North Carolina Volunteers, the Southern Teaching Project, the Citizenship Education project of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the South Carolina Voter Education Project, community action agencies in Richland-Lexington counties; in York, Chester, Lancaster and Fairfield, in Greenville and hopefully in Florence and in Darlington counties will be advising and assisting. Duplication will be avoided.

Approaches made to mayors and other city and county officials have met generous response -- further contacts will be made and cultivated.

Most important has been the eagerness expressed by grass roots neighborhood people. The South Carolina Council on Human Relations'

Rural Advancement Program (RAP) will provide leadership in economic development programs and work through the SPEED-UP staff to encourage credit unions, cooperatives, low-cost housing, job training and retraining programs, etc. (Hopefully the SCCHR may be able to plan for a vast expansion of the RAP idea to help implement rural programs under Title III of the Economic Opportunity Act.)

4. A statewide service is badly needed to inform, interpret and help make relevant government and voluntary programs which should reach the poor. It should have referral and monitoring services. RAP has demonstrated the need. Perhaps SPEED-UP can more adequately meet it.

5. All personnel needed is now available to staff SPEED-UP and applications continue to be made. Culling for the best available staff and interviews, analysis, assignment studies and community development will continue up to and through the orientation period. For a listing of staff positions see page 29. A few comments and explanations are in order:

   a. The staff will be racially balanced. The directors of counseling, of reading, of field work, three of the program specialists, several office clerical workers on work-study from Benedict College, two or three neighborhood youth corps workers, numerous student and neighborhood project workers, members of area and of neighborhood advisory committees are Negroes.

   b. Counseling programs in South Carolina schools are often

inadequate, weak or non-existent. Mr. Lacy Myers and his co-workers should demonstrate the value and urgency of counseling with adults as well as with youth.

c. Secretaries, 1966 college graduates will provide active and up-to-date information, facts and materials for action-oriented discussion groups. Research facilities and resources in South Carolina are limited. The information and materials bureau will pull together and help to make available and meaningful facts which are useful under specific circumstances and for long-range planning. Before or by the end of the summer period, we hope to find one able person for this job who may also be an effective part of the evaluation process.

d. The director of educational projects is very proficient in teaching communication skills through the use of written and spoken English and of literature. He, the mathematics and the reading supervisors will train and make more efficient the teachers and tutors,as well as work directly in teaching situations themselves.

e. Program specialists are in the areas of legal aid, family life and home-making, community organization, health, citizenship education and public affairs. The director of program development is experienced in effecting the involvement of individuals and groups in cooperative efforts.

E. See C above.

F. 1. The entire second floor at 1330 Laurel Street is available for the SPEED-UP central office staff at a reasonable rental.

2. Three bids have been asked for -- they are coming in -- on all office

equipment necessary for the program, and on other items.

3. In most of the areas tentatively selected for SPEED-UP, location of housing for students and for neighborhood centers is in process. In Sumter county, for example, where SCCHR was the initial applicant for a Head Start project for the rural areas, nine centers scattered throughout the county are available and await only a final decision about whether the team of 10 - 12 should spread so thinly. Preferably some further selectivity is needed.

   Problems will arise and criticisms will undoubtedly be raised to whatever housing arrangements are made. The orientation of project workers, June 5-12 will attempt to prepare the more naive students for the disapproval they will surely experience. An effort is being made to involve community people in recommending housing in or near poverty areas.

G. Plans for evaluation are in the discussion stage only. Mr. Donald R. Moore, organizer for the Southern Teaching Project for South Carolina, is working cooperatively with Mr. Gerald M. Schaflander and with professors at Harvard University, notably Dr. Thomas Pettigrew. They are developing criteria for the measurement of educational, psychological and social progress made by participants in the teaching-tutoring program and by the parents of the children. Mr. Al Ulmer, formerly with the Peace Corps and currently directing a Southern Regional Council community development program and consultants he may employ will focus upon evaluation of that aspect of the SPEED-UP project. Assistance of the director of evaluation of the North Carolina Volunteers and numerous others is being sought. Suggestions and help from OEO will be appreciated.

H. The purpose, programs and projects of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Inc. (SCCHR) have been detailed by Mr. Robert Woodward in Exhibit 4 which was condensed from reports and other records of the agency. On pages 5 and 6 he outlined the role of the Council in bringing the 1965 Head Start program to South Carolina.

The Field Foundation, Inc., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., has made three consecutive two-year grants to SCCHR, each one larger than the one before. These grants have contributed measurably to the initiation by the Council of its basic economic and educational programs. The Emil Schwartzhaupt Foundation, before its liquidation, made a grant for citizenship education. More recently the New World Foundation through the Southern Regional Council, Inc., is underwriting a limited rural advancement program (RAP). Formerly the SCCHR has received and also through the Southern Regional Council, grants to advance the civil rights of Negroes.

Regrettably SCCHR has had no programs involving poor white people. Because of factors too numerous to enumerate here, deprived white people will be much harder to reach and to make conscious of group identities. The summer period of SPEED-UP will undoubtedly by too short to make progress with these isolated, disadvantages people. However, this fact and others indicate further the value and necessity of financial undergirding for projects directed by widely representative groups which are committed to seeking and finding fundamental, long-range solutions. Such a group is the SCCHR, its allies and co-workers!

II SUPPORTING DATA:

Exhibit 1 - 1965 Work-Study Programs

Exhibit 2 - 68,000South Carolina Children
(Not in South Carolina Schools)

Exhibit 3 - Statistics Show Dropout Ratio

Exhibit 4 - South Carolina Council on Human Relations, Inc.
(Purpose, Programs, and Projects)

Exhibit 5 - Work With College Administrations and Faculty
(Promoting Work-Study Programs)

Exhibit 6 - Recruitment and Selection of Students
(SPEED-UP)

Exhibit 7 - Community Relations and Organization
(Anti-Poverty Effort)

Exhibit 8 - Illiterate Population of South Carolina
(Needs and Problems)

Exhibit 9 - Various Income Brackets
(Number of Families in Them)

Exhibit 10 - Analysis of Public Assistance Cases

Exhibit 11 - South Carolina Population Data
(By Counties)

Exhibit 1

1965 UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES - WORK STUDY PROGRAMS

Friendship Junior College	$ 18, 225
Morris College	21, 303
Allen University	34, 511
Benedict College	67, 032
University of South Carolina	62, 032
Central Wesleyan College	7,789
South Carolina State College	10, 279
Claflin College	29, 003
Newberry College	3, 911
Presbyterian College	21, 412
Voorhees College	52, 098
1965 Work Study Program Total	$ 327, 595

Exhibit 2

MISSING ... 68,000 CHILDREN FROM SOUTH CAROLINA SCHOOLS *
By Levona Page, Governmental Affairs Staff

Some concerned South Carolina Education officials are anxious to learn the whereabouts of 68,000 school age children who live in this state.

One thing is for sure: They are not in school.

According to a census bureau report, the Palmetto State had an estimated school age population in 1965 of 743,000. Children actually enrolled in public and private schools and in state penal and mental institutions last year numbered 675,729.

The difference, allowing for deaths and moves out of the state, amour to 68,000 children in South Carolina who are not being educated.

Figures just released by the State Department of Education indicated that 40.1 per cent less than half, of the students who began school in the first grade in 1953 graduated from high school 12 years later in 1965.

These figures take into account the growth rate of the state, the death rate of school age children and other factors which influence the drop-out rate.

Among counties with the highest drop out rate between grades one and 12 are Bamberg with 80.3, Dorchester and Lee with 78.7, Barnwell with 78.2 and Allendale with 78.1.

Those with the lowest drop-out rate are Richland with 39.1, Beaufort with 37.9 and Lexington with 41.1.

Exhibit 2

The "holding power" that is the ability to keep children in school of South Carolina schools has increased about seven per cent in the last year.

According to Dr. William B. Royster, director of the division of research, surveys and experimentation for the State Department of Education, this is far below the national average.

Studies made by the State Department of Education from records presented by school guidance counselors indicate there are a number of underlying reasons why children drop out of school.

The foremost of these is failure in school - repetition of grades, reading difficulty, lack of success, exaggerated demands on pupil performance, English failure.

In second place is home conditions - health of a member of the famil attitude of parents towards education and value system of environmen

Third is financial difficulties - lack of clothes or proper clothes; no money for lunch; no money for books, materials, no money for fees.

Inability to get along with peers, teachers and adults ranks fourth.

Inadequate curriculum was the number five reason for dropping out of school. This included over - emphasis on college preparatory courses, lack of exploratory and general educational courses, and lack of reading opportunities.

Marriage and pregnancy, military service, and emotional problems, ranked sixth, seventh and eighth.

Exhibit 2

"In order to insure attendance of all pupils" Royster contends, "not only must we have a compulsory attendance law, but also we must have school programs which make it possible for all pupils to achieve success and become valuable and contributing members of society."

*State 4-10-66 - Columbia, S. C.

Exhibit 3

STATISTICS SHOW DROPOUT RATIO 1/

A county-by county listing of the precentage of students who began first grade in South Carolina in 1953-54 and graduated from the 12th grade in 1964-65 is as follows. Subtracted from 100 per cent, the figures indicate the drop-out rate by county.

	WHITE	NEGRO	BOTH
Aiken	45.1	29.8	40.2
Allendale	44.1	13.5	21.9
Anderson	493.3	25.8	42.7
Abbeville	50.1	24.3	37.7
Bamberg	31.1	14.6	19.7
Barnwell	25.0	17.8	21.8
Beaufort	114.6*	45.3	62.1
Berkeley	67.7	28.4	40.0
Calhoun	68.7	19.6	27.5
Charleston	61.1	38.7	49.1
Cherokee	38.8	32.6	37.2
Chester	50.7	24.5	36.4
Chesterfield	40.6	21.3	31.1
Clarendon	49.3	20.8	26.1
Colleton	57.1	35.1	42.8
Darlington	49.3	27.5	37.1
Dillon	29.3	14.9	21.3
Dorchester	78.4	33.3	50.3
Edgefield	50.5	23.2	30.8
Fairfield	49.2	29.5	35.7
Florence	45.4	23.4	32.8
Georgetown	46.4	43.0	44.5
Greenville	57.5	35.7	52.6
Greenwood	55.2	39.0	49.7
Hampton	53.4	23.9	32.3
Horry	45.5	25.2	38.6
Jasper	58.9	31.8	38.5
Kershaw	58.0	18.4	34.2
Lancaster	50.9	34.3	45.0
Laurens	39.1	27.2	34.6
Lee	49.4	14.7	21.3
Lexington	68.8	33.5	85.9
McCormick	78.4	25.1	35.7
Marion	48.8	29.9	36.4
Marlboro	38.4	20.4	27.8
Newberry	65.5	22.2	43.8
Oconee	40.2	47.3	41.0
Orangeburg	57.9	23.0	31.3
Pickens	46.4	34.0	45.0
Richland	72.4	44.5	60.9
Saluda	46.2	13.1	24.9
Spartanburg	50.0	29.8	44.5
Sumter	57.9	25.5	35.8
Union	40.5	28.2	34.7
Williamsburg	46.8	24.5	28.6
York	46.4	22.9	37.1
TOTAL	52.0	27.7	40.1

*Air Base established after 1952 influenced percentage of graduates.

1/ State 4-10-66, Columbia, S. C.

Exhibit 4

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
Purpose - Programs - Projects

By Robert E. Woodward, Consultant

The sponsoring organization of this project proposal, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations (SCCHR), has a long and successful history of progressive thought and action in poverty work. Although it has been functioning since 1919, the Council in its present form was organized December 1954, succeeding the South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council and the South Carolina Committee on Inter-Racial Cooperation.

The SCCHR works closely with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and with state human relations councils in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas. The Council received its present charter in 1963 as a non-profit (tax-exempt) bi-racial group "to carry on in the state of South Carolina an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the state."

The purposes of the Council as stated in its by-laws (Exhibit)"is to carry on in the state of South Carolina an educational program for the improvement of educational, economic, civic, and racial conditions in the state, in an endeavor to promote greater unity in South Carolina in efforts toward the development of the human resources of the state, toward community development, and in the development of intergroup relations; to attain through research and action programs, ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all peoples in the state; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; and to cooperate with local, state, regional and national agencies in the attain-

ment of these desired objectives."

The policy-making body of the Council is a fifty-member Board of Directors and an Executive Committee which serves between Board meetings. (Exhibit).

Administrative committees carry out the work of Public Relations and Information, Extension and Local Organization, Membership, Finance, Selection and Evaluation of Personnel, and Nominations for Board membership. Program committees work in four major areas of interest: 1) Education 2) Economics and Employment 3) Citizenship 4) Community Affairs.

Program services are provided members, cooperating organizations and the general public through local, district and state-wide educational meetings and projects.

- Leadership training is given adults, college and high school students.
- The Council serves Urban Areas primarily through local councils on human relations, and by Citizens Consultations on Urban Problems.
- Small Towns and Rural Areas are served by a special program and by services directed to SCCHR members-at-large.
- Special focus is made on the Church and Human Relations.
- The Council serves as an alert information and distribution center, and provides sounding-board, clearing house, and rallying-point functions.
- SCCHR's allies in voluntary and in governmental agencies continue to grow in number and in interest.

The membership in SCCHR has grown from around 100 persons, to which it dropped at the height of the Resistance Movement, to approximately 1,000 persons who live in 80 South Carolina communities, with a few out-of-state.

Exhibit 4

There are now nine local councils on human relations and state-wide student and adult councils.

Several unique features of the Council are:

- It is the only organization in South Carolina which is inclusive of people of all classes, all faiths, and all races who work together for the common good.
- It conducts the only bi-racial coordinating student program in the state, and includes participants from twenty colleges and universities. It is the only statewide student council on human relations in the south.
- It is also the only statewide voluntary organization which is helping to spread information about job training programs and to assist in recruiting qualified applicants.

Projects of the Council:

The Council has been a significant force to the progress of South Carolina. The functions of the Council are not often highly publicized, rather they are the quiet, steady moving programs that tend to identify and treat potential problems of the present and the future. Significant of the strengths that have long been associated with the Council is its public information program. This program has often identified and propelled public attention to the point of action. Recent examples of these effects were:

- As South Carolina aggressively developed the benefits of the

Manpower Development and Training Act, the Council entered into a public information program to provide "grass roots" knowledge and support. These activities were a definite benefit to the early days of uncertainty of the program. Today the STEP (MDTA) program is extremely popular in South Carolina.

. Immediately upon passage of the Civil Rights Act, the Council again brought its full resources into the main of public information. A dynamic program was launched to provide every citizen of the state with full knowledge of the act and its attendant benefits.

. The impending passage of the Economic Opportunity Act in early 1963 saw a massive program of public information implemented. This program was begun with hand brochures and full coverage in mass mailings and meetings.

Each of the above three cases were developed to provide widespread, immediate knowledge of new and dynamic social legislation affecting the deprived people of South Carolina. All of these programs were conducted without benefit of public or federal funds for the common good of the people.

Over the last ten years the Council has devoted untold man-hours, funds and experience to public action through information and private projects. These resources have been expended for:

Exchibit 4

- Over forty state, local, and regional meetings and conferences.
- Publishing hand bills, brochures and the SCCHR Review (newspaper).
- Numerous specialized mass mailings on topics of the times and potential problems.

On April 24, 1965, the Council submitted applications to the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) for twenty-four (24) Head Start projects, all but two of which were to be county-wide. In addition, the staff of the Council had motivated six additional counties to apply. These thirty (30) applications were approved for federal grants totalling one million four hundred twenty-eight thousand, one hundred and fourteen dollars ($1,428,114)

In late May, when a mutually acceptable working relationship was effected between the O.E.O. in Washington and the State of South Carolina, it was possible to transfer all but nine (9) projects to other applicants. These projects were proposed for counties where resistance was strong and the Governor of South Carolina was being advised to veto approval. Through effective negotiation and public relations by the Council, these projects were finally approved and executed in a creditable manner in spite of difficult circumstances. There was one exception: The Clarendon county project was discontinued after completion of teacher training and conduct of the project for two weeks.

The following chart presents the statistics of these projects.

Exhibit 4

SUMMARY FACTS ON 1965 SUMMER HEAD START PROJECTS[1/]

Head Start Number	County	Children Enrolled	Teachers Employed	Neighborhood Workers Paid	Funds Granted
HS 5300	Bamberg	159	9	34	$ 24,455.00
HS 5301	Dorchester	271	18	34	34,305.00
HS 5307	Saluda	284	17	30	41,931.00
HS 5308	Marion	276	18	30	35,250.00
HS 5309	Clarendon	700	--*	--*	83,317.00
HS 5310	Barnwell	250	13	35	34,587.00
HS 5311	Laurens	327	21	30	33,051.00
HS 5312	Lee	302	12	30	34,040.00
HS 5313	Dillon	442	26	45	58,792.00

Total Children Enrolled - - - 3,011
Total Teachers Employed - - - - - - 134*
Total Neighborhood Workers - - - - - - - - - - 268*

Total jobs provided 402 Total Funds - - - - - $ 379,728.00

*Incomplete

1965 SUMMER HEAD START TRAINING PROGRAM

In the summer of 1965, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations conducted training programs for Head Start directors and teachers in Barnwell, Clarendon, Dillon, Laurens, Lee, Marion, Orangeburg, Sumter, and Union counties, at the request of the OEO Head Start division in Washington, D.C.

1/ South Carolina Council on Human Relations was applicant agency and provided technical services which included orientation, training, community relations, field visits, public relations, program and fiscal supervision.

S.C. - QUARTERLY REPORTS

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT

March 1966 -- May 1966

Heavy Work Load

The SCCHR restricted its state-wide meetings for members and the interested public this spring in order to focus its resources upon preparation for and of a proposal to the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) in Washington, D. C. for a project to be called SPEED-UP, Student Program for Educational and Economic Development.

Good program reports from local councils included first visits and "speeches" by Mr. Ed Stanfield, the new SRC director of field activities, to the Charleston Council in March and to the Aiken Council in May. On May 4, Mr. Stanfield attended a meeting of the SCCHR executive committee and had lunch with board members and others. At all of these meetings, he stressed the importance of enlarging membership and of broadening the base of SCCHR's financial support in South Carolina.

Two additional meetings of the SCCHR executive committee have been called this quarter. The SPEED-UP proposal was approved as prepared by the SCCHR executive director.

The SCCHR executive director has worked with the Rev. Eugene Hagans, acting director of RAP, in developing the plan to increase the number and frequency of meetings with rural people and to assist them to organize more effectively around their mutual interests and needs. Instead of working with twenty-four (24), RAP is now serving thirty (30) counties. There are now ten groups composed of three counties each which meet monthly. They replace the four groups of six counties each which formerly met bi-monthly. By decreasing the geographical area to be served and by holding monthly meetings, more people are being reached. Hopefully increased information, interpretation and encouragement will lead to more effective involvement of rural people in the solution of their own problems.

Rev. Hagans was encouraged to secure comprehensive information in Sumter of the labor needs of the incoming Campbell Soup plant and to make direct contact with all persons and agencies responsible for employment. After securing this information, Rev. Hagans has worked with church ministers and made some house-to-house visits to recruit applicants.

There is a growing interest in credit unions and in government programs. (See attached report by the Rev. Hagans.) An enlarged RAP staff is urgently needed.

Development of the SPEED-UP project has focused attention upon the following needs of the SCSCHR:

1) To re-think the relationship between SCCHR and the Student Council and to re-structure in line with emerging needs,

2) To provide a full-time staff person to work with the Student Council, if possible,

3) To organize and work with student councils on the campuses of the colleges and universities of the state as rapidly as can be done effectively;

4) To strengthen the Student Council as a membership movement and in its financial participation,

5) To increase the involvement of students in community affairs; including state, national and international ---- selectivity, setting of goals and priorities vital.

A request for a grant from the Field Foundation is being prepared by Mrs. Ledeen, Brad Poston, and William Roberts, immediate past president of the SCSCHR.

Other activities of the SCCHR executive director have been numerous and varied; e.g.:

. . . Along with Mr. L. S. James groups have been called together several times to explore the possibility of organizing in South Carolina chapters of the National Urban League.

. . . Involvement in a projected expansion of work with migrants and seasonal farm workers by the United Church Women of South Carolina and by the Catholic Charities of Charleston.

. . . The South Carolina Voter Education Project has had "rough sledding" financially and efforts to help improve the situation have been made.

. . . Accepted invitation to assist with regional meeting of the Nationa l Council of Negro Women at Daytona Beach, Florida, March 24 and 25.

. . . Participated in reorganizational meeting of the Columbia Council of United Church Women under the leadership of its new president, Mrs. Fred M. Reese, Jr.

. . . Assisted with two local meetings of grass-roots Negro organizations at Blythewood with the Reverend C. J. Whitaker, and at Ridgewood with Messrs. Benjamin Mack and Hayes Mizell.

. . . Consolidated mailing lists for the two meetings on the new guidelines for school desegregation held in Columbia, April 2nd.

. . . Upon invitation continue to attend meetings of the Federal Executives Council -- the only non-governmental agency represented.

. . . Participated in state-staff conferences held by SRC April 26 and 27 and by NSF April 28 and 29.

. . . Supported the second World Affairs Forum held in Columbia this year. The SCCHR, Columbia Council, Columbia Inter-Collegiate Council, and the Columbia High School Council were listed as sponsors along with numberous

other organizations.

. . . On May 4, the SCCHR executive director, upon invitation, introduced Dr. Martin Luther King to a state-wide mass meeting held in Kingstree, Williamsburg County. The meeting was co-sponsored by the South Carolina Voter Education Project, The Williamsburg Voters League, and CORE.

. . . Assistance has been given H. E. W. in checking eligibility of hospitals to participate in MEDICARE.

. . . Al Ulmer was invited to assist in determining the need in Lee county for a self-help housing project. He began making contacts May 12-14.

. . . Served as an elected delegate to the Richland County and to the South Carolina conventions of one of the major political parties.

. . . Continue to serve on program and priorities committee of CONCERN (agency of Richland and Lexington counties for the OEO).

SPEED-UP -- Number One Priority

Enclosed is a copy of the final draft of the proposal as submitted to Washington. It was approved as written withthe exception of budgetary revisions necessitated by limited federal funds available before the end of the fiscal year on June 30, 1966. The final amount granted was $137,454 for a summer project with the added assurance being given that favorable action might be reasonably expected upon a request for a supplementary grant for the nine-month period of the next school term.

SPEED-UP began with exploratory conversations last fall between the SCCHR executive director and David Walls of the OEO Policy Planning Division, Washington, D. C., with whom she had worked on Head Start projects last summer. For a report of the developmental phase of SPEED-UP, see the proposal, pages 14, 15 and exhibits 5, 6 and 7, The entire staff worked cooperatively 1) with college administrations and faculties in promoting work-study E.O.A., Title II, 2) in recruitment and selection of students, and 3) with community leaders for selection of areas of concentration for SPEED-UP and for working out community participation with the project.

The executive director made two trips to Washington, D. C., in the interest of SPEED-UP, gave special personal attention to recruitment of staff, and to writing the proposal. The participation of the staff, the board, the executive committee, local council members and other community leaders has been gratifying and noteworthy.

SPEED-UP and HEAD START contribute to SCCHR Long Range Objectives

An informal report is in preparation to elaborate upon this heading. For the present it is sufficient to say that these two projects have greatly stepped up

SCCHR's communication with leaders in small county, town and rural areas. Upon these contacts and experiences we hope gradually to organize more local, democratically structured citizens groups in the less progressive areas of South Carolina.

Already Clemson has organized a Human Relations Council, North Augusta is working fast in the same direction and several other counties are "warming up"!!

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

Clemson Group Organizes Human Relations Council

CLEMSON Local members of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations have formally organized a Clemson Chapter and invite interested persons to join

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations is an informal organization chartered by the State, and successor to the South Carolina Committee on Interracial Cooperation formed almost half a century ago The Council took its present name in 1954

It depends entirely upon voluntary contributions to extend its program, which is to assure a better life for all citizens The organization has been granted tax exemption status by the United States Treasury Department.

The Council has begun a pilot program of special tutorial services to encourage potential drop-outs to remain in school, to motivate the underachiever, and to help close the educational gap between Negro and white students.

The council works actively to broaden democracy through registration and voting efforts. It is a potent force for citizen education through interracial conferences dealing with problems of illiteracy, poverty, and discrimination

Moreover, the South Carolina Council serves as a statewide center for information on state and federal programs. It cooperates closely with other voluntary organizations and with government agencies It is a knowledgeable interpreter of the climate of opinion in South Carolina. The Council is the vital center of human relations activities in this state.

For further information interested persons may call E. M Lander Jr (654-5541), temporary chairman of the Clemson Chapter Mrs Bernice Holt (654-5379), temporary secretary - treasurer, or write directly to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S C

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT INTERN

March 1966 -- May 1966

I. The major area of work for the final six months has been SPEED-UP (the Student Program for Economic and Educational Development). One hundred and ten S. C. college students will be working in thirteen counties in the state in low-income communities. SPEED-UP is an educational program in the broad sense of the word in that students will be working in the areas of citizenship education, arts and crafts, recreation, and guidance in addition to tutoring primarily in English and math.

One major phase of the program was recruiting on the campuses in the State. One student and one faculty member served as chairmen on each campus and aided in arranging for campus visits. Talking to clubs, student religious organizations, classes, and setting up recruiting tables were the primary means of recruiting. In the recruiting process the Naire Intern also designed the recruiting folder and posters.

Following this, interview panels were set up at each campus with a faculty member and two people from the community serving on the panel.

The entire staff of the S. C. Council on Human Relations helped recruit and interview but the Naire Intern carried a major responsibility in these two areas including recruiting on 15 campuses and interviewing at 13 campuses.

The other major phase was working with local Advisory Committees in assisting them in preparation for the arrival of the SPEED-UP

students. The local Advisory Committees secured housing, places for the SPEED-UP program to be held, neighborhood workers, and specified the needs of the community. The Advisory Committees are bi-racial and broadly representative. The Naire Intern worked closely with four counties in this preparation process.

II. The experience has been invaluable as far as the broad range of activities in which I've had a chance to work. There have been speaking engagements, opportunities to travel a great deal in the state, work with a headstart program for two days, helping plan for an annual meeting, close work with college students through the Student Council on Human Relations, and a long-range project-SPEED-UP-which I have been able to work with from its beginning.

Perhaps the best aspect has been the amount of independence that has been allowed-independence with guidance rather than an extremely supervised situation. The dedication of the staff and the capability of the Executive Director have made more happen than is usually possible in a year.

Reviewing this past year, there have been opportunities to travel and work with a variety of people, but the majority of the time has been in the office and there has been a lack of continuing, close contact with people in low-income communities. Therefore, come September, I will be doing community work in VISTA or the Peace Corps. Any program I work with in the future will, hopefully, involve more time with people and less time in the office.

I am sure the administrative and program experience from this past year will be a real asset in community work, and I am looking forward to such an opportunity.

Brad Poston
f.t.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report of Program Director

March - May 1966

I The Student Program of the Council, this quarter, began with the Spring conference held at Penn Center, Frogmore. As the attached program indicates, the theme of Southern Justice focused on an area of primary need in the state and region. The conference program was designed to inform and arouse students to an understanding of problems related to justice in the South. Mr. Charles Morgan of ACLU was excellent in the keynote address, pointing up sharply the inequities of discriminatory practices in the entire judicial system.

The attendance of 65 students was less than usual; an earlier date and less personal promotion were the primary reasons for this. The enthusiasm for a continuing meaningful student program, however, was evident, both at the conference and at subsequent steering committee meetings of SCSCHR held on March 27 and April 24. The committee plans to broaden its base of membership and involvement through cooperation with various campus organizations, and in other places through the development of local student councils. In some situations to work with other student organizations is the most effective approach. An interesting case to illustrate the cooperative, supportive role is that of a new student organization at the University of South Carolina which has developed this Spring and has been chartered through official channels at the University of South Carolina, the organization, AWARE, grew out of SCSCHR conferences, participation in the Easter SSOC conference and discussions between concerned students and SCCHR staff members. Its leadership has come primarily from SCSCHR student members. It was deemed wise to remain unrelated to any group at the state or regional level. The organization will focus primarily on campus issues, attempting to bring about University reform at various levels.

This Spring SCSCHR has sponsored forums on the Student Bill of Rights drawn up by a committee of AAUP. A major program emphasis in the coming year will be in the area of Higher Education.

From time to time the reports have noted the development o f college Councils on Human Relations. This year the organization at Erskine College has been outstanding because it has provided a focal point for the expression of student concern. Its program brought several lecturers to the campus, notably Dr. James McBride Dabbs, and the young, able Director of the S. C. Department of Corrections, as well as the first biracial group (a SCSCHR student panel) to appear at Erskine College in its 100-year history. This is merely the beginning, and it is reported because Erskine is a very conservative, staid, church-supported college whose Board of Trustees, less than a year ago, was refusing to sign compliance. It has reluctantly done so since, but there is continued pressure from certain church leaders to rescind this action.

The Newberry College Student Human Relations Committee has brought to the college two outstanding Negro lecturers, since it received permission in December, 1964 from the Board of Trustees to do so: Dr. Samuel Proctor in

April,1965 and in April, 1966 the distinguished Dr. Nathan Scott of the University of Chicago.

Tutorial Workshops, held in February under the direction of Lowell Dodge of North Carolina's Youth Educational Service, and reported last quarter, have born fruit in strengthening tutoring programs this quarter. A new program, sponsored by Columbia College developed at a nearby high shcool. Claflin College in Orangeburg developed an additional tutoring service for children who were entering desegregated schools in January, brought into Orangeburg from Calhoun County. This was an outstanding effort to help children from this hard-core county which refused to allow Claflin students to come into the county to tutor. Parents and concerned citizens then brought the children to the college. Attendance was almost 100%; no child wanted to miss a single session.

Reports indicate 165 college students under SCCHR programs sponsorship have tutored approximately 500 students this year. A fuller report on all tutoring projects is now being prepared.

Also outstanding this Spring has been CUTTING EDGE, a SCSCHR monthly publication. (Two issues attached.)

II SPEED-UP. (Summary attached) involved all staff members during this quarter. In its initial stage, the program director had worked primarily with college administration and faculty; this quarter interviewing prospective student participants and working with communities in preparation for SPEED-UP team this summer involved a major block of time.

It should be said that the SPEED-UP project is a direct outgrowth of the concern of SCSCHR for student involvement in the community, and is directly related to the emphasis which has been placed on problems related to poverty.

III Outreach and Expansion

The development of broad-based local advisory committees for SPEED-UP is definitely related to the growth and expansion of SCCHR since it has brought together a group concerned with meeting community needs and has organized them for a specific purpose. Already SPEED-UP has given the impetus to the organization of a Clemson Council on Human Relations.

The program director was invited to North Augusta on April 27 for an initial meeting concerning a local CHR in that community.

Clinton, Florence, Bamberg Couny have organized excellent bi-racial committees for SPEED-UP which, hopefully, will continue as permanent organizations related to SCCHR.

Elizabeth C. Ledeen
Program Director

S. C. - QUARTERLY REPORTS

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report of Executive Director

June 1966 - August 1966

Expanded Grant-in-Aid From SRC: Report and Evaluation

Conditions of this SRC grant stipulate that organizational strength and effectiveness shall be measured in three ways. SCCHR's activity and accomplishments in these areas are reported, as follows:

1. Development of Chapter Organizations and Programs.

SCCHR now has local affiliates in Aiken, Barnwell, Charleston, Cheraw, Clemson, Columbia, Greenville, Hartsville, Jasper County, North Augusta, Rock Hill, and Sumter -- a total of twelve, three of which are recently organized. Several other groups with which SCCHR has worked long and hard are afraid to affiliate, notably a bi-racial group in Camden which meets monthly and calls itself The Camden Community Forum. However, plans for this fall call for intensive work by the director of extension, Elizabeth C. Ledeen (Mrs. T. J.), in Florence, Darlington, Abbeville counties, Clinton (Laurens County), where bi-racial advisory committees were set up last spring and worked with during the summer by Elizabeth Ledeen, Kathy Tyler, Bill Roberts, Clark Roof, Virginia Waddell, Brad Poston, and Alice Spearman--- the first three named were paid from this grant.[1] --- and in Spartanburg.[2]

In addition to the presently operating councils are ten affiliated groups which meet monthly as a part of RAP and draw attendance from thirty (30) of South Carolina's forty-six (46) counties.

There are also eight (8) affiliated student councils which operate on the following campuses: Allen, Benedict, Claflin, Erskine, Morris, Newberry, Presbyterian and Voorhees colleges. The intercollegiate council in Columbia is made up of participants from Columbia College, The University of South Carolina, The Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, as well as from Allen and Benedict colleges. There is in operation too a high school chapter in Columbia --- a total of ten (10) youth groups. Twenty-three colleges have

---

1) See SCCHR Quarterly Report, December 1965 - February 1966 under the title About the Staff, pages 2 and 3, especially the last paragraph.

2) For further details about Spartanburg and about SCCHR's 1966 expansion and development see report of extension director for June-August 1966 and the fall prospectus attached.

participants in the two annual student conferences and there are members-at-large of SCSCHR in the colleges which do not have campus councils.[3]

2. Increased Membership

In May 1966, SCCHR had members-at-large in one hundred and fifteen (115) South Carolina communities. At the end of August 1966 there are members-at-large in one hundred and fifty-three (153) communities.

In the twelve (12) month period from October 1964 for which SRC asked for a membership report, there were a total of 957 members. For the same period, O ctober 1965--September 1966, the number of participants totals 1,178 -- an increase of 23+ percent.

Plans were under way for conducting well-organized, hard-hitting membership and finance campaigns this summer when Mrs. Marjorie Mobley, whom Mrs. Spearman had trained to direct these campaigns from the central office had to resign and move to New York with her husband.[4] Attached as Exhibit I is a letter which had been prepared,but was not used because of Mrs. Mobley's resignation, for corralling state-wide support and involvement. Letters are attached also (Exhibits II-V) which have gone to members requesting additional support, to members who belonged to SCCHR prior to 1965, to those 1965 members who have not yet renewed in 1966. Also, there are committees in communities which have sizeable memberships which are personally contacting delinquents to whom lists have been sent by SCCHR headquarters. Returns from these mailings have been satisfactory and continue to come in. Also, the 1966 Membership Committee will meet on Saturday, October 22, to carry through the disrupted plans layed in the spring.

3. Increased Local Financial Support

In the twelve (12) month period from October 1964 through September 1965 the total local financial support was $5,568.70, or an average of $5.80+ per member. To put this per capita payment in perspective, it must be remembered that SCCHR student membership dues are now only $1.50 and were only $1.00 until last year. In the summer of 1964, the SCCHR board of directors established also a $1.00 membership rate for adult members because the program services, especially RAP, are provided primarily to persons whose annual incomes fall below $3,000 and these persons are desired as members of SCCHR.

This year, from October 1965 through September 1966, local financial

---

3) More details concerning development of program will be given later in this report and in the reports of the RAP director and of the extension director.

4) Mrs. Marjorie Mobley, who was formerly employed by The American Express Company in a New York City office, worked for SCCHR for approximately three (3) months. She brought to her office job experience and know-how which is difficult to obtain by an organization like SCCHR in South Carolina.

support has amounted to $9,283.59 or an average of $7.80 -- an increase of approximately 35 percent. Total income is approximately 67 percent higher from local support than for the comparable period last year.

It is further required by the conditions of the expanded grant-in-aid that funds shall be used also 1) to meet program needs and 2) to upgrade the state council staff -- "It was stipulated that the expanded grants-in-aid are to be used, in small part, for attendance at 'professionally edifying' conferences."[5]

Program Needs

The needs of council members-at-large, of local councils and of the general public to understand the provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act, programs emerging through newly formed and often haltingly operating CAP (Community Action Program) agencies, provisions of the Civil Rights Act, of the Voting Right Act, of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act have necessitated a stepped-up and authoritative information and referral service. As inadequate as the SCCHR information and referral service is, it probably reaches more of the poor and those who care about them than any currently being offered.

Local councils, notably the one in Aiken, have worked at the desegregation of hospitals and their eligibility for medicare.

Columbians have participated actively in organized voter registration efforts while members in other communities have assisted NAACP, AFSC, CORE, SCOPE, S.C. VEP and local drives.

There has been in operation during the spring and summer for the first time in South Carolina an AFSC school desegregation project directed by Hayes Mizell. The Penn Community Services has also had workers active over the state. While SCCHR has not added special workers, it has done continuous interpretation of the guidelines through local councils, through RAP, and through our special Student Project for Educational and Economic Development -- Utilizing People (SPEED-UP).

SPEED-UP orientation[6] was put on under the direction of Cathy Tyler. Emory Via of the SRC staff was a featured speaker. On Monday, June 13, twenty-eight (28) SPEED-UP programs began in thirteen (13) counties.[7] Over two thousand (2,000) children participated in SPEED-UP's classes, and more in afternoon recreational and enrichment activities. Parents too came in for raising of their aspiration levels. Low wages paid women in domestic service at Shaw Field Air Force Base near Sumter, South Carolina, were given as a major reason why their children become school drop-outs. Discussion of ways of solving their problems led to demonstrations for higher

---

5) MEMORANDUM August 5, 1966
To: MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL
From: PAUL ANTHONY
FIELD ACTIVITIES, by Ed Stanfield, Director - Page 4, paragraphs 2 and 3.

6) 7) See the EXHIBITS VI, VII.

wages. Fortunately the commander of the base took statesman-like action.[8)]

Several situations have arisen during the summer about which SCCHR was asked to contact key people throughout South Carolina. The first had to do with a conference between South Carolina Governor Robert McNair, Mr. Arthur Rivers, director of the Department of Public Welfare, and others, in which Mr. Rivers was told to look more fully into ways of implementing a state-wide surplus food distribution program in South Carolina. Confidential letters were mailed to about sixty-five (65) persons by SCCHR.[9)] Several persons sent us copies of their letters to or from the Governor.

Later in the summer another confidential letter was mailed by SCCHR to forty (40) persons at the request of Mr. Walker E. Solomon, executive director of the Palmetto Education Association (PEA), and was distributed in person by SPEED-UP team leaders to "SPEEDER-UPPERS" -- students conducting the tutorial and community development programs. This was an attempt to recruit white teachers to teach in previously Negro schools beginning in September 1966. It was a late and a feeble effort and we do not know definitely of but one teacher who is teaching in a formerly Negro school as a result of SCCHR's letter.[10)]

Then, on August 2, 1966, again at the request of Mr. Solomon, a confidential letter was sent to approximately fifty (50) persons, asking them to send to the SCCHR office names and addresses of white teachers and principals most likely to attend a state-wide conference on faculty desegregation to be sponsored by PEA.[11)] Response has been good and information forwarded to Mr. Solomon.

Through the Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC) Summer Project in Columbia, South Carolina, the SCCHR office was made a training center for five students, three girls and two boys. From Mrs. Lucille Fletcher has come a letter from which we quote: "Thank you for helping us with our work experience program this summer. Your time and patience has meant much to many of the boys and girls." SCCHR felt that participation in the NYC summer project was a rewarding one. It is by helping to train these fine young people that we are able to make jobs referrals later.

Because of a growing awareness of the need to help curb the "white backlash," the Columbia Council is planning to present a nationally known speaker, preferably during Brotherhood Week in February 1967.

Due to the heavy out-of-state schedule of Mr. John Hills, SCCHR chairman, only two executive committee meetings were called during the summer, both of which he had to miss. In addition to an already demanding job, he was made acting director of the Special Training for Economic Progress (STEP) for the summer months. However, much work is being done to make possible an outstanding 1966 annual meeting at the Wade Hampton Hotel on

---

8) 9) 10) 11) See EXHIBITS VIII, IX, X, XI

Tuesday, December sixth. Workshops will be held in the morning. A brief board meeting in the early afternoon will be followed by the annual business meeting. The evening banquet will present program features and an address by Dr. Vivien Henderson, president of Clark College, on Lessons from Atlanta.

About the Staff

The staff has been "edified" during this quarter by participation in a RAP-NSF-State Directors workshop in Atlanta, June 21-23.

In July, Mrs. Spearman and several SCCHR members attended the Southeastern World Affairs Institute at Blue Ridge on Friday afternoon through Sunday noon, July 15-17.

Mrs. Spearman was given a scholarship of $150 by SRC and $80 by the National Training Laboratories for the second annual Community Leadership Development Laboratory in Atlanta, July 24-31.

Two staff and thirteen (13) SCCHR members attended the Presbyterian Christian Action Conference at Montreat, North Carolina, which opened on Thursday evening, August 18 at 7:30 o'clock and ended at noon on August 21.

Mr. L. S. James returned to his former position as RAP director early in July.[12] His work from November 1965 until his return to SCCHR in July was productive of several important training projects for backward areas in the state: Holly Hill in Orangeburg County, Dorchester County, and Dillon County.

Because the Rev. Eugene W. Hagans was in the process of organizing several credit unions and the National Sharecroppers Fund was mounting a regional program to encourage participation by Negroes in the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) elections, he will be kept on SCCHR's staff through September.

During the summer, Mrs. Spearman reported to Mr. Paul Anthony, Director of SRC, to the Personnel and Executive Committees of SCCHR, that she would like to be relieved of her duties as executive director in 1967. It is hoped that a suitable person can be employed and paid from the Field Foundation grant of $17,000, which was renewed for the twelve month period, July 1066 - June 1967.

It is recommended that Miss Edna Smith be employed beginning in October to direct the SCSCHR regular program. Upon the advice of Mr. Anthony, limited funds for Operation Search, a special student project, are being sought from the Aaron Norman Fund, Inc. When granted, a part-time project director will be sought.

SPEED-UP will operate on a stand-by basis until additional funds can be found. Local CAP directors and VISTA are sources for funds to be explored since to date appropriations for demonstration grants have been greatly durtailed.

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

---

12) See SCCHR's Quarterly Report, Dec. 1965--Feb. 1966 About the Staff. Page 2, paragraph 1.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina

FINANCE REPORT: CUMULATIVE JAN. 1, 1966 through Sept. 30, 1966

Bank Balance Brought Forward January 1, 1966	$ 380.75
Total Income January 1 through Sept. 30, 1966	39,241.51
Total Funds Available	$ 39,622.26
Total Expense January 1 through September 30, 1966	36,134.67
Balance on Hand September 30, 1966	$ 3,487.59

- -

INCOME

Balance Brought Forward January 1, 1966		$ 380.75
Grants-in-Aid:		
Quarterly Operating Fund	$ 3,450.00	
Rural Advancement Project	9,000.00	
NAIRO	1,250.00	
Field Foundation Grant	8,500.00	
Expanded Grant-in-Aid	4,500.00	
SRC - Student Projects	1,500.00	
SRC - Consultant Fees	251.10	
Operating Fund:		
Contributions	989.15 **	
Conferences	426.50	
Memberships	4,860.00	
Refunds	376.75	
Columbia Council Income	197.00	
Miscellaneous	98.56	
Anonymous	2,319.53	
NSF - James Travel	1,444.35	
Taxes Withheld But Unremitted	78.57	
Total Income Jan. 1 through September 30, 1966		$ 39,241.51 ** ($ 42,069.01)
Total Funds Available September 30, 1966		39,622.26 ** ($ 42,449.76)

** An additional contribution of sixty (60) shares of McKesson & Robbins, Inc. stock, valued at $2,827.50, was given the South Carolina Council on Human Relations in January 1966 and is being held in stock; the dividends only are included in contributions. This makes a total income of $42,069.01 January through September 1966.

EXPENSE

Operating Fund:			
Rent - - - - - - - - - - - -	$ 300.50		
Postage	24.00		
Telephone	119.72		
Office Supplies	116.30		
Travel	532.66		
Salaries	5,999.94		
Program	550.00		
Miscellaneous	209.54		
Employer Social Security	252.00		
Quarterly State Taxes	37.16		
Total		$ 8,141.82	
Field Foundation:			
General:			
Salaries	1,725.00		
Travel and Meals	801.02		
Program and Distribution	442.31		
Administration	1,120.51		
Employer Social Security	107.54		
Quarterly State Taxes	-		
Total		4,196.38	
Student:			
Salaries	2,910.81		
Travel	310.62		
Program and Distribution	1,457.38		
Administration	2,788.86		
Employer Social Security	126.90		
Quarterly State Taxes	2.19		
Total		7,596.76	
ERI (NAIRO)	1,250.02	1,250.02	
Operation Search:			
Travel	105.57		
Administration etc.	4.56		
Total		110.13	
Work-Study:			
Total	143.04	143.04	
Expanded Grant-in-Aid:			
Salaries	4,087.26		
Administration	395.87		
Travel	46.08		
Employer Social Security	173.22		
Quarterly State Taxes	21.78		
Total		4,724.21	
NSF - James Travel	1,692.75	1,692.75	
Rural Advancement Program:			
Salaries	5,847.03		
Travel	1,364.76		
Administration	803.67		
Employer Social Security	248.16		
Quarterly State Taxes	15.94		
Total		8,279.56	

GRAND TOTAL EXPENSES
$ 36,134.67

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street Columbia, South Carolina

FINANCE REPORT SEPTEMBER 1966

Bank Balance brought forward Sept. 1, 1966	$ 5,396.96	
Total Income September 1966	1,146.88	
Total Funds Available		$ 6,543.84
Total Expense September 1966		3,056.25
Bank Balance on hand September 30, 1966		$ 3,487.59

- -

INCOME

Balance brought forward September 1, 1966		$ 5,396.96
Grants-in-Aid	- - -	
Operating Fund		
Contributions	$ 25.50	
Memberships	665.00	
Columbia Council Income	10.00	
Travel Refunds	83.17	
Anonymous	363.21	
Total Income for September 1966		$ 1,146.88
Total Funds Available September 30, 1966		$ 6,543.84

EXPENSE

Operating Fund:			
Rent	$ 33.00		
Postage	10.00		
Office Supplies	1.71		
Salaries	666.66		
Program	20.00		
Miscellaneous	30.10		
Employer Social Security	28.00		
Quarterly State Taxes	37.16		
Total		$ 826.63	
Field Foundation:			
General			
Salaries	$325.00		
Travel and Meals	65.52		
Program & Distribution	15.24		
Employer Social Security	13.66		
Total		419.42	
Student			
Salaries	300.63		
Travel	17.45		864.03
Program & Distribution	86.71		
Administration	25.00		
Employer Social Security	12.63		
Quarterly State Taxes	2.19		
Total		444.61	
Expanded Grant-in-Aid:			
Salaries	437.50		
Administration	46.53		
Employer Social Security	18.34		
Quarterly State Taxes	21.78		
Total		524.15	
Rural Advancement Program:			
Salaries	625.00		
Travel	138.24		
Administration	36.00		
Employer Social Security	26.26		
Quarterly State Taxes	15.94		
Total		841.44	
Total Expenses		$3,056.25	

MESSENGER 5/19/66

Clemson Group Organizes Human Relations Council

CLEMSON—Local members of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations have formally organized a Clemson Chapter and invite interested persons to join.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations is an interracial organization, chartered by the State, and successor to the South Carolina Committee on Interracial Cooperation formed almost half a century ago. The Council took its present name in 1954.

It depends entirely upon voluntary contributions to extend its program, which is to assure a better life for all citizens. The organization has been granted tax exemption status by the United States Treasury Department.

The Council has begun a pilot program of special tutorial services to encourage potential drop-outs to remain in school, to motivate the underachiever, and to help close the educational gap between Negro and white students.

The council works constantly to broaden democracy through registration and voting efforts. It is a potent force for citizen education through interracial conferences dealing with problems of illiteracy, poverty, and discrimination.

Moreover, the South Carolina Council serves as a statewide center for information on state and federal programs. It cooperates closely with other voluntary organizations and with government agencies. It is a knowledgeable interpreter of the climate of opinion in South Carolina. The Council is the vital center of human relations activities in this state.

For further information interested persons may call E. M. Lander, Jr. (654-5541), temporary chairman of the Clemson Chapter, Mrs. Bernice Holt (654-5379), temporary secretary - treasurer, or write directly to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Prepared for mailing around June 20, 1966, but not mailed due to an emergency resignation

EXHIBIT I

To: A group of 3-7 persons in each of 115 communities in which there are SCCHR members

Grand Central railroad station in New York City can't have much more traffic per square inch than our office, your SCCHR headquarters, has as we focus upon setting up the SPEED-UP project requested for June 1966. This project should be more than an important demonstration, it should make a significant beginning in community cooperation and student involvement in developing services with disadvantaged youth and adults. You may be sure we shall be calling upon you when SPEED-UP becomes funded and gets under way.

Our call now is for help in a different way. Our resources are being heavily drained by intensive travel throughout the State, unbudgeted printing costs, heavy use of long distance 'phone calls and Uncle Sam's postal system -- in short, we must have more operational funds NOW! There are two groups for meeting SCCHR's pressing financial needs which have never failed: members and contributors. Won't you form a local membership and finance committee, if you have not already done so, and begin work as soon as possible? Please mail or bring in all funds secured as they are collected rather than waiting to complete the entire membership and finance campaign. Can you focus your campaign into a two to four week period, advise us of your plans and make weekly reports? This would be both encouraging and helpful!

For your use in conducting your campaign we are enclosing an up-to-the-minute report on membership -- those who have paid 1966 dues and those who are delinquent.

Send us any advice or suggestions you may have. Especially do we need to hear that you will push a campaign and that we may count upon you to do so! Thanks a million.

Yours for progress and prosperity in South Carolina,

Faithfully yours,

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

April 8, 1966

EXHIBIT II.

To: All 1965 members

Dear

Spring has arrived! Along with it, we are looking hopefully for the arrival of your membership dues and a generous contribution for SCCHR's 1966 expanding program.

The strong winds of March are weak compared to the persistent winds of change which need to be constructively directed if South Carolina is to be swept into a future brighter than the past.

Like April showers, won't you let your support rain in by cash, checks, or money orders?

Along with May flowers, you will help South Carolinians to bloom with more hope and faith, up-dated and up-graded education, more job training and better jobs, assured rights and assumed responsibilities, more goodwill and cooperative effort.

As you become a participating member of SCCHR for 1966, you will sow seeds in good earth for a good harvest which will be a sure reward!

Faithfully and expectantly yours,

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/ft

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 LAUREL STREET, COLUMBIA, S. C.

AN INTERRACIAL ORGANIZATION WORKING FOR A BETTER SOUTH CAROLINA SINCE 1919

Enclosed are my dues for membership in the category checked:

New Member ( ) Renewed Member ( )

1. Sustaining Member ($25.00).....( )
2. Contributing Member ($10.00).....( )
3. Individual Member ($5.00).....( )
4. Joint Husband-Wife Membership($7.50)( )
5. Associate Member ($1.00).....( )
6. Student Member ($1.50).....( )

Enclosed Amount $_____

Check ( )

Money Order ( )

I wish to pledge this year $_____ to be paid:

Monthly ( ) Quarterly ( )

Semi-Annually ( ) Annually ( )

I wish to be billed ( )

I do not wish to be billed ( )

1. Founder ($500.00).....( )
2. Patron ($100.00).....( )
3. Sponsoring ($60.00 or $30.00)...( )

Enclosed Amount $_____

Check ( )

Money Order ( )

NAME_____ ADDRESS_____

Last First Middle Street & Number

CITY_____ ZONE_____ STATE_____

OCCUPATION_____ DATE_____ Form M

Memberships and Contributions to SCCHR are exempt and deductible from Federal Income Tax by decision of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Your Participation Is Needed - - - -

IN THE WORKS

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations (SCCHR) is applying for a demonstration grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington and we want you to know about it!

We propose to put 200 students from South Carolina schools and colleges to work this summer for ten weeks, forty hours per week. What the students earn will enable them to continue their education, thus enriching South Carolina as well as themselves.

Important too will be the students' training and experience in community service aimed at raising standards of living in the communities where they will work. Although their services will be as varied as the needs of the many communities in which they work, closing the educational gap for both children and adults will be a primary objective.

The help of many individuals and organizations will be needed to provide a wide range of useful programs and to give encouragement and assistance to individuals. Won't you notify SCCHR of your talents and skills, when, where and for how long you may be available to help? Won't you volunteer?

SPEED-UP, which spelled out is Student Project for Economic and Educational Development -- Utilizing the Poor, will be the first phase of SCCHR's concentrated effort to bring its unique contribution to bear upon South Carolina's unprecedented immediate opportunity for progress for all her citizens!

RAP - The Rural Advancement Project being assisted by a private foundation is taking help in the form of information and interpretation of governmental programs for rural areas to leaders in the twenty-eight (28) South Carolina counties designated for aid by the U. S. Economic Development Administration. Many individuals are being referred to agricultural agencies for services. Clothing is being given where urgently needed. Other forms of direct help are provided. Self-help, however, is the solid foundation upon which RAP is building.

PEOPLE make a community, state, or nation -- or they break them! South Carolina's greatest resource is its people. Won't you help to develop these human resources?

SCCHR and YOU - Won't you add your name, your influence, your efforts to that growing group of people from all "classes", all faiths, and all races who are working together in SCCHR to build a better South Carolina? Please use the enclosed blank in transmitting 1966 dues and contributions.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS about SCCHR and invite them to become members. New members and generous loyal "old" members will increase SCCHR's influence and added funds will strengthen its services. Send in all gifts and membership dues to the State Headquarters. Contributions are tax deductible.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
State Headquarters
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201

Spring 1966

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

EXHIBIT III

(Mailed late April and early May 1966)

To: Delinquent Members

Another year has rolled around since you paid your membership dues to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations (the Council). Instead of the numerous questions I'd like to raise and the many experiences I'd like to share, this note will only be a brief expression of appreciation of you, of the things for which you stand and for your standing with us as we continue to work on many fronts to build a more just, happy and progressive South Carolina, community by community. Please let it remind you also that your dues and the added contributions you may make at this time will serve to underscore your realization of the unique role the Council is playing and the need for continuing to increase citizen involvement in the momentous issues of our day. Won't you reach out and interpret the Council's purposes, programs and projects to neighbors and friends? Forms are enclosed for your use in transmitting promptly their gifts and dues along with your own.

Last summer the Council applied for or was instrumental in securing Head Start projects in thirty (30) counties. The Council is again initiating a meaningful summer state-wide program called SPEED-UP--read enclosed summary.

Our limited resources of staff and of income are greatly overextended. Your prompt and generous participation expressed in the form of dues and donations will put us "in the black" again.

Faithfully yours,

ANS:par
Enclosures

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 LAUREL STREET, COLUMBIA, S. C.

AN INTERRACIAL ORGANIZATION WORKING FOR A BETTER SOUTH CAROLINA SINCE 1919

Enclosed are my dues for membership in the category checked:

New Member ( ) Renewed Member ( )

1. Sustaining Member ($25.00).....( )
2. Contributing Member ($10.00).....( )
3. Individual Member ($5.00).....( )
4. Joint Husband-Wife Membership($7.50)( )
5. Associate Member ($1.00).....( )
6. Student Member ($1.50).....( )

Enclosed Amount $_____

Check ( )

Money Order ( )

I wish to pledge this year $_____ to be paid:

Monthly ( ) Quarterly ( )

Semi-Annually ( ) Annually ( )

I wish to be billed ( )

I do not wish to be billed ( )

1. Founder ($500.00).....( )
2. Patron ($100.00).....( )
3. Sponsoring ($60.00 or $30.00)...( )

Enclosed Amount $_____

Check ( )

Money Order ( )

NAME_____ ADDRESS_____

Last First Middle Street & Number

CITY_____ ZONE_____ STATE_____

OCCUPATION_____ DATE_____

Form M-F

Memberships and Contributions to SCCHR are exempt and deductible from Federal Income Tax by decision of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Unique features listed

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INCORPORATED

AND

LOCAL AFFILIATES

. . . Responsible citizens of intelligent goodwill find in the Council an effective vehicle for communication between the many segments of our modern society into which it has become fragmented.

. . . Through a long history of cooperative efforts by its diverse membership, councils have developed within their membership a backlog of mutual confidence and respect which is basic to sound progress.

. . . In the South where gigantic strides are being made toward industrialization and use of natural resources, awareness is being created by the Council of the importance of human resources to the process.

. . . The Council has pioneered in stimulating interest in the development of all the human resources of South Carolina.

. . . Displaced farmers and low-income rural families are provided regular information and counselling services about available training programs, employment opportunities, sources of loans and grants, availability of low-cost housing programs, etc.

. . . The energies and abilities of high school and especially of college youths are being channeled into constructive educational and community services, such as SPEED-UP.

. . . Through participation in carefully planned programs and projects, citizens deal creatively and constructively with controversy inevitably found in a period of transition such as the present time.

. . . Fact-finding, personal involvement, suspended judgment, critical analysis and responsible action are among the tested tools employed.

. . . Clearing-house and sounding board functions are provided which are not readily available elsewhere.

. . . At a time when pressures for broadening the base of democratic participation and for making a reality of individual human dignity are recurrent and persistent, the Council's experience attests to the fact that these goals can be achieved and with a maximum of personal and of social satisfaction and enrichment.

SUMMARY OF SPEED-UP

Student Program for Educational and Economic Development

SPEED-UP will operate for ten (10) weeks. The major feature of this project is the proposed use of university and college students to work directly with the poor in South Carolina. The program will be highly flexible in meeting the needs and wishes of local citizens in a particular poverty area. Its central focus, however, will be an educational one—with education in basic reading, communication and mathematics skills for adults and young people; education in the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship; education concerning the availibilty of federal, state and local programs; and education concerning the use of leisure time through recreation, arts and crafts.

SPEED-UP will attempt to demonstrate that college students can be used effectively in manning such programs and that through their work community groups from poverty areas can be organized effectively to meet the needs and develop the potential which the program can expose.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

EXHIBIT IV

June 15, 1966

To: All persons who were members prior to 1966

As a former member of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations (the Council), you stood shoulder-to-shoulder with us during the days of the resistance movement. We had to work long and hard to keep open channels of communication and to demonstrate the soundness of the Council's conviction that citizens, urban and rural; rich, not-so-rich, and poor; Negro and white; Catholics, Protestants and Jews; can work together constructively across occupational, religious and racial lines to build a more just, happy and progressive South Carolina, community by community.

Now that there is support from the three branches of government: executive, judicial and legislative, and our own climate of public opinion in South Carolina is so much more permissive and positively oriented, the Council is pioneering in new and uncharted ways and invites you again to join us.

The Council is promoting full use of all programs designed to raise the economic and educational level of our state. Last summer we were responsible, more than any other group, for securing Head Start projects in thirty (30) counties. This summer we shall be conducting a program called SPEED-UP with which we hope you will be able to help. See the enclosed SUMMARY OF SPEED-UP.

There are other creative ideas for rendering unique and vital services on an expanded basis in rural and urban slums. We need you, your energy and your generous financial support - NOW!

Please let us have your membership dues and a pledge for your regular planned contributions! For your convenience, we are enclosing a form for your use in transmitting same. We are counting upon your participation.

Faithfully yours,

ANS:mm
Enc.

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

Won't you help to meet

THIS CHALLENGE TO SCCHR MEMBERS

I. To expand the program and services of the Council (SCCHR) in line with the present unprecedented opportunities for meeting the long-standing needs of our state?

II. To double or triple the number of SCCHR members immediately, and thus to add the strength which numbers give?

III. To increase the number of participating members to get more needed work done?

IV. To become members who contribute regularly and systematically and to provide the money needed by SCCHR to continue to grow and to attract support from private foundations and from governmental agencies?

THINGS YOU CAN DO

* The Elementary and Secondary Educational Act provides opportunities for remedial education but there aren't enough funds to tutor every child who needs help if he is to catch up and stay up - - - won't you help by becoming a tutor?

* OR won't you make your stand known about the need for an adequate well-enforced Compulsory Education Act in South Carolina?

* There are training programs available to meet the needs of the unskilled, the semi-skilled, the functional illiterate, the high school drop-out, the vocational and technical education oriented, the unemployed and the under-employed - - - you can recruit on a person-to-person basis or take part in SCCHR's program of information and interpretation to potential trainees!

* Although civil rights have become more firmly established in law and supported by the three branches of government and by national public opinion, there remains the unfinished task of compliance - - - won't you help to implement the new ways?

* OR, won't you take part in a full-scale drive for new SCCHR members and contributors?

* ONLY AS SCCHR GROWS IN NUMBERS, AND AS MEMBERS AND FRIENDS GIVE GENEROUSLY WILL PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES CONTINUE TO MAKE GIFTS AND GRANTS . . .

* YOU ARE NEEDED AS ONE OF FIVE HUNDRED (500) PERSONS WHO MAKES A PLEDGE TO SCCHR EACH YEAR AND PAYS IT MONTHLY, QUARTERLY, SEMI-ANNUALLY, OR ANNUALLY!

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 LAUREL STREET, COLUMBIA, S. C.

AN INTERRACIAL ORGANIZATION WORKING FOR A BETTER SOUTH CAROLINA SINCE 1919

This is my pledge toward the support of the SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS for the coming year in the category checked below:

1. Founder ($500.00) . . . . . ( )
2. Patron Member ($100.00) . . . . . ( )
3. Sponsoring Member ($60.00 or $30.00)* . . . ( )
4. Sustaining Member ($25.00) . . . . . ( )
5. Contributing Member ($10.00) . . . . . ( )
6. Individual Member ($5.00) . . . . . ( )
7. Joint Husband-Wife Membership ($7.50) . . . . ( )
8. Student Member ($1.00) . . . . . ( )

   *To be paid on a monthly basis

9. Associate Member ($1.00) . . . . . ( )

AMOUNT $_____

New ( ) Renewal ( )

Enclosed: Check ( )
Cash ( )
Money Order ( )

Bill me: Monthly ( )
Quarterly ( )
Semi-annually ( )
Other_____ ( )

NAME_____ ADDRESS_____
Last First Middle Street & Number

CITY_____ ZONE_____ STATE_____

OCCUPATION_____ DATE_____

Memberships and Contributions to SCCHR are exempt and deductible from Federal Income Tax by decision of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Unique features listed

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INCORPORATED

AND

LOCAL AFFILIATES

. . . Responsible citizens of intelligent goodwill find in the Council an effective vehicle for communication between the many segments of our modern society into which it has become fragmented.

. . . Through a long history of cooperative efforts by its diverse membership, councils have developed within their membership a backlog of mutual confidence and respect which is basic to sound progress.

. . . In the South where gigantic strides are being made toward industrialization and use of natural resources, awareness is being created by the Council of the importance of human resources to the process.

. . . The Council has pioneered in stimulating interest in the development of all the human resources of South Carolina.

. . . Displaced farmers and low-income rural families are provided regular information and counselling services about available training programs, employment opportunities, sources of loans and grants, availability of low-cost housing programs, etc.

. . . The energies and abilities of high school and especially of college youths are being channeled into constructive educational and community services, such as SPEED-UP.

. . . Through participation in carefully planned programs and projects, citizens deal creatively and constructively with controversy inevitably found in a period of transition such as the present time.

. . . Fact-finding, personal involvement, suspended judgment, critical analysis and responsible action are among the tested tools employed.

. . . Clearing-house and sounding board functions are provided which are not readily available elsewhere.

. . . At a time when pressures for broadening the base of democratic participation and for making a reality of individual human dignity are recurrent and persistent, the Council's experience attests to the fact that these goals can be achieved and with a maximum of personal and of social satisfaction and enrichment.

SUMMARY OF SPEED-UP

Student Program for Educational and Economic Development

SPEED-UP will operate for ten (10) weeks. The major feature of this project is the proposed use of university and college students to work directly with the poor in South Carolina. The program will be highly flexible in meeting the needs and wishes of local citizens in a particular poverty area. Its central focus, however, will be an educational one--with education in basic reading, communication and mathematics skills for adults and young people; education in the responibilities and privileges of citizenship; education concerning the availibilty of federal, state and local programs; and education concerning the use of leisure time through recreation, arts, and crafts.

SPEED-UP will attempt to demonstrate that college students can be used effectively in manning such programs and that through their work community groups from poverty areas can be organized effectively to meet the needs and develop the potential which the program can expose.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

EXHIBIT V

Mailed early July, 1966

To: Members who paid 1966 dues Jan.-June 30, 1966

We miss the more frequent and personal contacts with you which we enjoyed when we were relatively weak and had to stand shoulder-to-shoulder against the strong movement to resist the 1954 Supreme Court decision on school segregation.

The changes in public policies which have been made for the better and our own efforts to bring you thru the SCCHR Review highlights of actions and issues compensate somewhat for the earlier more closely-knit relationships, we hope.

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations (the Council) has greatly expanded its program primarily through the dedication of you, its members. For several past years, private foundations have showed their faith in the Council by making successive small grants. As recently as the summer of 1965 the Council was responsible more than any other group for securing from the federal government Head Start grants totaling $1,428,114 for thirty (30) counties. This year without any additional financial resources we have at considerable sacrifice and expense initiated a demonstration project called SPEED-UP which will give college students and neighborhood workers jobs for ten (10) weeks this summer to work in thirteen different poverty areas throughout South Carolina. See the enclosed SUMMARY OF SPEED-UP. The Council has received a grant of $137,454 from the U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity to fund this project which we believe will promote our goal of building a more just, happy, and progressive state.

Now, we appeal to you. The greatly increased costs of initiating SPEED-UP which occurred from January through May were not in our budget. Although these expenses have put us badly in the red we have faith that you share our conviction that SPEED-UP will more than justify our efforts. We are counting upon you to rise to the opportunity and obligation as you have always done in the past. Concretely we need your cash, checks, and money orders - pledges too, just as soon as you can get them to us! Why not get a letter in the mail to us today or tomorrow.

We trust that your pride and pleasure in being a vital and vigorous part of the truly democratic citizen-movement which the council is becoming will entice you to read the enclosed article entitled Challenge to SCCHR Members. Please let us hear from you.

Urgently and expectantly,

ANS:mm
Enc.

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

Won't you help to meet

THIS CHALLENGE TO SCCHR MEMBERS

I. To expand the program and services of the Council (SCCHR) in line with the present unprecedented opportunities for meeting the long-standing needs of our state?

II. To double or triple the number of SCCHR members immediately, and thus to add the strength which numbers give?

III. To increase the number of participating members to get more needed work done?

IV. To become members who contribute regularly and systematically and to provide the money needed by SCCHR to continue to grow and to attract support from private foundations and from governmental agencies?

THINGS YOU CAN DO

* The Elementary and Secondary Educational Act provides opportunities for remedial education but there aren't enough funds to tutor every child who needs help if he is to catch up and stay up - - - won't you help by becoming a tutor?

* OR won't you make your stand known about the need for an adequate well-enforced Compulsory Education Act in South Carolina?

* There are training programs available to meet the needs of the unskilled, the semi-skilled, the functional illiterate, the high school drop-out, the vocational and technical education oriented, the unemployed and the under-employed - - - you can recruit on a person-to-person basis or take part in SCCHR's program of information and interpretation to potential trainees!

* Although civil rights have become more firmly established in law and supported by the three branches of government and by national public opinion, there remains the unfinished task of compliance - - - won't you help to implement the new ways?

* OR, won't you take part in a full-scale drive for new SCCHR members and contributors?

* ONLY AS SCCHR GROWS IN NUMBERS, AND AS MEMBERS AND FRIENDS GIVE GENEROUSLY WILL PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES CONTINUE TO MAKE GIFTS AND GRANTS . . .

* YOU ARE NEEDED AS ONE OF FIVE HUNDRED (500) PERSONS WHO MAKES A PLEDGE TO SCCHR EACH YEAR AND PAYS IT MONTHLY, QUARTERLY, SEMI-ANNUALLY, OR ANNUALLY!

South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1330 LAUREL STREET, COLUMBIA, S. C.

AN INTERRACIAL ORGANIZATION WORKING FOR A BETTER SOUTH CAROLINA SINCE 1919

Enclosed are my dues for membership in the category checked:

New Member ( ) Renewed Member ( )

1. Sustaining Member ($25.00).....( )
2. Contributing Member ($10.00).....( )
3. Individual Member ($5.00).....( )
4. Joint Husband-Wife Membership($7.50)( )
5. Associate Member ($1.00).....( )
6. Student Member ($1.50).....( )

Enclosed Amount $_____

Check ( )

Money Order ( )

I wish to pledge this year $_____ to be paid:

Monthly ( ) Quarterly ( )

Semi-Annually ( ) Annually ( )

I wish to be billed ( )

I do not wish to be billed ( )

1. Founder ($500.00).....( )
2. Patron ($100.00).....( )
3. Sponsoring ($60.00 or $30.00)...( )

Enclosed Amount $_____

Check ( )

Money Order ( )

NAME_____ ADDRESS_____

Last First Middle Street & Number

CITY_____ ZONE_____ STATE_____

Form M-F

OCCUPATION_____ DATE_____

Memberships and Contributions to SCCHR are exempt and deductible from Federal Income Tax by decision of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

SUMMARY OF SPEED-UP

Student Program for Educational and Economic Development

SPEED-UP will operate for ten (10) weeks. The major feature of this project is the proposed use of university and college students to work directly with the poor in South Carolina. The program will be highly flexible in meeting the needs and wishes of local citizens in a particular poverty area. Its central focus, however, will be an educational one--with education in basic reading, communication and mathematics skills for adults and young people; education in the responibilities and privileges of citizenship; education concerning the availibilty of federal, state and local programs; and education concerning the use of leisure time through recreation, arts, and crafts.

SPEED-UP will attempt to demonstrate that college students can be used effectively in manning such programs and that through their work community groups from poverty areas can be organized effectively to meet the needs and develop the potential which the program can expose.

S. C. — QUARTERLY REPORTS

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report of Extension Director

June, 1966 - August, 1966

I. Expansion and Development

The groundwork was laid during the spring through the development of broadbased local SPEED-UP advisory committee in thirteen (13) South Carolina communities for growth in membership and the development of significant community action programs. In the five SPEED-UP areas where there were already existing local councils, members gave outstanding service on advisory committees, as volunteers, and in a number of cases as neighborhood workers who were actually SPEED-UP staff members working as a part of the student-neighborhood team. In almost all of these communities the local council has experienced a new vitality and a broadened purpose in community involvement because of SPEED-UP.

As was noted last quarter, Project SPEED-UP gave the final impetus to the organization of a local council in the Clemson area. Reports from this group indicate that continuing community work, especially in remedial education (tutoring) and in cultural enrichment programs in poverty areas will receive major emphasis during the year.

A new local council at North Augusta, Aiken County, has affiliated with SCCHR this quarter. We shall continue to work with this group which is presently lead by temporary officers.

During the summer visits were made to strengthen the working relationship between SPEED-UP Advisory Committees and the on-going program of SCCHR. SPEED-UP Advisory Committee meetings were attended and conferences with community leaders held in Florence, Darlington, Clinton, Orangeburg, and Sumter. In all of these, continuing committees have been set up responsible for the on-going program of SPEED-UP during the remainder of the year and processes have begun toward the establishment of local councils in the fall. Abbeville County, also a SPEED-UP project area, requested a staff visit in the early fall rather than during the summer, hoping at that time to crystallize plans for a county-wide human relations council.

Thus beginning steps have been taken which, hopefully, will eventuate in new councils and significant program development to meet pressing needs in the State. This will result, it is hoped, in an increased citizens' participation at all levels of community life.

II. The Role of the Church in Human Relations is being given emphasis and consideration in the projection of plans for a statewide fall conference which will have as its theme "The Racial Revolution in Christian Perspective." As a member of the planning committee, the

Extension Director drew up a list of key church leaders in forty (40) communities of the State and assisted in arranging for small community meetings to be held early in September with members of the team ministry, in preparation for the state conference. This will be the first conference of this nature held in South Carolina and is considered long overdue. The team ministry brings together denominational leaders who carry major responsibility in the area of religion and race.

As in former years, promotion of the Regional Christian Action Conference was done by SCCHR with brochures and a covering letter being sent to a selected group of Council members, especially for the very outstanding Presbyterian conference on Poverty, Race, and the Church, held at Montreat in August (see attached program). The Christian social action church conferences receive little promotion and publicity through regular church channels in South Carolina; sometimes there is articulate opposition. These offerings are related directly to many of the Council's areas of work and are valuable resources. Thirteen SCCHR members were present for the significant four-day conference in Montreat, August 18-21.

Other varied activities during the summer included:

. . Participation in the orientation program for the AFSC Voter Registration student project in Sumter County.

. . Sharing in the mid-summer evaluation of the AFSC Tutorials, working this summer in the "tutoring for desegregation" program in four South Carolina communities.

. . Operation Search visits to SPEED-UP and Southern Teaching Program centers .

. . Leading a workshop in scholarship and financial assistance programs for prospective college students at Career conference for SPEED-UP.

. . Preparing proposals for Operation Search, the Student Council's project for the recruitment of Negro high school students for integrated colleges to be submitted to foundations for funding.

Elizabeth C. Leeden
Director of Extension

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Quarterly Report: Fall Prospectus

June 1966 - August 1966

PROJECTED FALL PROGRAM FOR EXPANSION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. New, recently organized local councils on Human Relations are to be visited to assist in program development and outreach in three communities: North Augusta, Hartsville, and Clemson.

2. Five areas have been selected for an intensive effort in the organization of new councils:

Florence, in which this effort was begun through spring and summer visits and a very effective SPEED-UP project. SCCHR has a number of members in Florence, especially among the Negro leadership, and broad contacts with others.

Darlington, another SPEED-UP area, in which a great deal of cultivation remains to be done.

Abbeville County, where a nucleus of SCCHR members from Erskine College at Due West have promised to give leadership to a broader county-wide organizational effort.

Clinton, the Laurens County area in which one of the SPEED-UP projects functioned this summer. In Clinton a nucleus for membership will be sought from among interested Presbyterian College faculty members, who gave good leadership to SPEED-UP Advisory Committees this summer.

Spartanburg, where a good deal of spade work has been done for a number of years and where an Advisory Committee for SPEED-UP was set up in the spring. The project was cancelled at the last minute because of an emergency situation among the staff

of the community center which had originally invited SPEED-UP. It was then too late to secure another base of operation, it was thought. Spartanburg is an area in which there is great need and potential for a council on human relations. It has been described as a very closed, controlled community where industrialist Roger Milliken, one of two charter members of John Birch in South Carolina "calls the plays."

The Extension Director plans to visit each of these communities for organizational meetings and/or conferences with key citizens.

A leadership training workshop for local council officers on "New Directions for Local Councils" is projected for the fall.

EXHIBIT VI

SPEED-UP

S-C:-QUARTERLY REPORTS

NEWS LETTER VOL.I NO.1

1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

254-7608 "Program for Progress" 256-8808

ADVISORY BOARD

Mr. Austin V. Edwards
Assistant Director of State FHA

Mr. Donald L. Fowler
Faculty, USC

Dr. Wil Lou Gray
Educator and Civic Leader

Mrs. Eddie Lou Holloway
Housewife

The Reverend Matthew D. McCollom
Methodist District Superintendent

Mr. Matthew J. Perry
Attorney

Dr. John F. Potts
President, Voorhees College

Dr. J. Sherrard Rice
Minister, First Presbyterian Church, Columbia

Mrs. Vashti W. Smith
Nursing Home Administrator

Dr. R. Wright Spears
President, Columbia College

Mr. I. P. Stanback
Insurance, District Manager

Most Reverend Ernest L. Unterkoefler
Bishop of the Diocese of Charleston

ORIENTATION SET

SPEED-UP Orientation Week, to be held June 5-11 at the Columbia Hotel, will feature speakers, skill workshops and discussion groups, according to Cathy Tyler, Coordinator of Orientation.

The morning sessions, stressing the theoretical aspects, will provide some sociological, psychological and economic insights into poverty. Following this general meeting, students will break up into skill workshops covering such areas as tutoring and recreation.

These groups, which may contain 30-40 students, will break up into yet smaller groups for discussion following speakers and joint sessions.

The afternoon program will stress the more technical aspects. Tentative plans call for late-afternoon meetings of the approximately ten students who will be working together in a community. At this meeting, they will become better acquainted and will share information they have gained during the day.

Films, speakers and panels in the night sessions will complete the program. Schedules will be designed to be flexible. It may be found that part of an afternoon session will need to be devoted to continuing questions or discussions initiated by the morning speaker.

"This is not a training session," Cathy said. "We feel that you can't train a social worker in a week; you can only orientate him.

"We plan to have top-notch speakers and leaders included in the program. Our aim is to give purpose and direction, confront problems and suggest solutions.

"We are also bringing together talent, interest, concern and enthusiasm embodied in the SPEED-UP volunteers. These things we hope to combine into a working and living force that will be felt in the communities of the state this summer."

Registration for Orientation Week will begin Sunday at 3. The session will end by 2 p.m. the following Saturday.

COMMUNITY PLANS TAKE SHAPE

Ideas and needs are developing into plans for the approximately 15 projects to be included in SPEED-UP this summer. Programs are taking shape in Sumter, Greenville, Clemson and other areas as proposals are studied, meetings are held and staff representatives begin visits to the participating communities.

As a first step in planning specific programs, community leaders received letters giving out-lines of SPEED-UP's objectives and guidelines by which a community group or aggregate of groups could apply for inclusion in the project. The essential points to be considered were what programs were wanted and needed, what programs already existed in the community, who would be involved as participants and what facilities would be available.

The second step was the formation of Community Advisory Committees. The ideal committee would be bi-racial and as representative of the community as possible. Its members were to be drawn from social, educational, political and civic workers whose initial job would be to investigate housing and classroom facilities and to contact some possible neighborhood workers.

Another step was taken in such meetings as the Community Leaders' Meeting held April 30 in Columbia. This meeting focused on counties where projects were badly needed and which were also near colleges so that year 'round, on-going programs could be envisioned.

Needs and resources plus human initiative are bringing forth plans such as the ones discussed at a recent meeting of community leaders in Clemson. These plans center around opportunities for SPEED-UP volunteers to work in the communities of Old Stone Church, Abel, Golden View and possibly Central where the needs include adult education and tutoring.

More specifically, there is already an adult education program in one of the communities, but the publicity for it has been largely through newspapers, thus not reaching those who need it most, the illiterate. SPEED-UP workers could cooperate in this program by contacting individuals, making the program known and perhaps conducting some classes.

In Central, there is a poverty

continued on page 3)

YOU ARE SPEED-UP

If your applications as student volunteers could be compiled into a small book, its impact would be phenomenal. Your varied backgrounds and interests, your insights into the problems of the state and especially your enthusiasm would kindle a fire in many a cool and comfortable soul.

In attempts to work and make contributions in the past, you have served on your campuses, as camp counsellors, with the YMCA and the Red Cross, with the mentally retarded.

And, somehow, you have brought these talents and experiences together in something called SPEED-UP.

But why are you doing this?

First of all, it is because you see something special in SPEED-UP. You see it as something long overdue in your state.

"SPEED-UP offers a real challenge to college students to give of themselves to their native state," said one of your number, Margaret Ann Bush of USC.

"For the past few years, I have worked in New York City for the summer. Now the time has come, and I no longer feel that I should leave my own state and its people to go somewhere else and better the condition of another," said Vickie Cunningham of South Carolina State College.

One of your humerous and insightful co-volunteers, Susan Fagan of USC, said, "This may

(continued on page 3)

area, Head Town, in which students could convert a school house into a community center. There may also be the need for tutors for Negro students who will be attending recently integrated schools next fall.

In Sumter County, there will be Headstart programs at nine schools. It is hoped that SPEED-UP volunteers will be able to use these same buildings for tutoring and remedial education for the older groups.

There are also tentative plans for a rural project in cooperation with the Good Will Presbyterian Church in Sumter County's Gable Community.

SPEED-UP representatives have been discussing plans with the recently funded Community Action Council in Greenville. It is possible that volunteers, working under a member of the Action Council staff, could do intensive work in one target neighborhood. This would involve all phases of work such as community surveys, children's programs, the conversion of an empty store into a community center and classes on child care and development.

Further plans will materialize and become more definite as SPEED-UP staff representatives visit communities this week to see the results of Community Action Councils' work now underway.

WHO ARE YOU? YOU ARE SPEED-UP...

be the movement that will bring South Carolina out of the 'thank heaven for Mississippi' stage. I want to be a part of it."

You see SPEED-UP as a chance to move from the world of books to the world of action. "It is a wonderful opportunity to put into practice what I have been taught in my sociology and psychology courses," said Barbara Ham of Winthrop College.

"You read about poverty but you don't know about it until you are a part of it," said Jesse Gary of Voorhees College.

"Action" is the key word for Doodle Dingle of Presbyterian College. "Many people talk about poverty problems, but few are willing to take action. Until now, I have been one of these; but, now the time has come. I am ready to take action."

But again, why are you doing this? What is the motivation?

Many of you want to help people. You want to find out whether you would like a career in social work. You want to be a contributing and useful American.

"In our time, when the nation we are part of is engaged in an all-out war against poverty, having as a goal the creation of a Great Society, it becomes a moral obligation and an unavoidable responsibility of every citizen to do his share of the work in whatever manner he might deem fit," said Jose Caban of Clemson.

"I have seen what poverty can do to people," is the self-explanatory statement of Edell Hamlin of Friendship Junior College.

Linda Miller of North Greenville Junior College wants to see the results of enthusiasm and understanding. "Being able to create interest or to transform ideas into actuality has always been interesting to me."

And what do you expect from this summer of work?

Lauren Brubaker of A.C. Flora High School in Columbia put it this way: "I enter SPEED-UP expecting a mutual growing process: growth in the community from the combination of my skills and their insights and personal growth from experience of working in poverty areas with people of diverse economic and social backgrounds.

And so, with the book of your past and future hopes as a guide, you are beginning to write another volume. This volume, SPEED-UP, is your book. It is you.

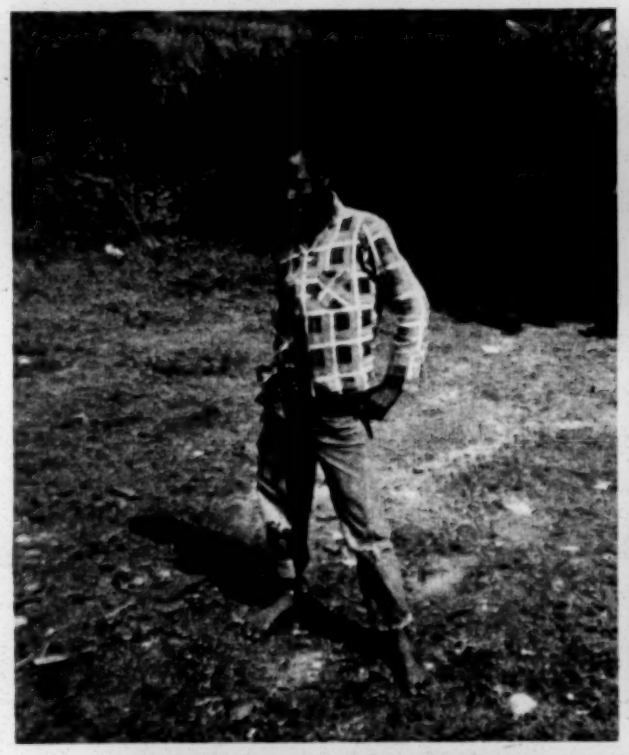
SPEED-UP is an educational and cultural enrichment program sponsored by the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Reaching 13 counties in South Carolina during the summer of 1966, SPEED-UP's program included tutorials, recreation, arts and crafts and community involvement.

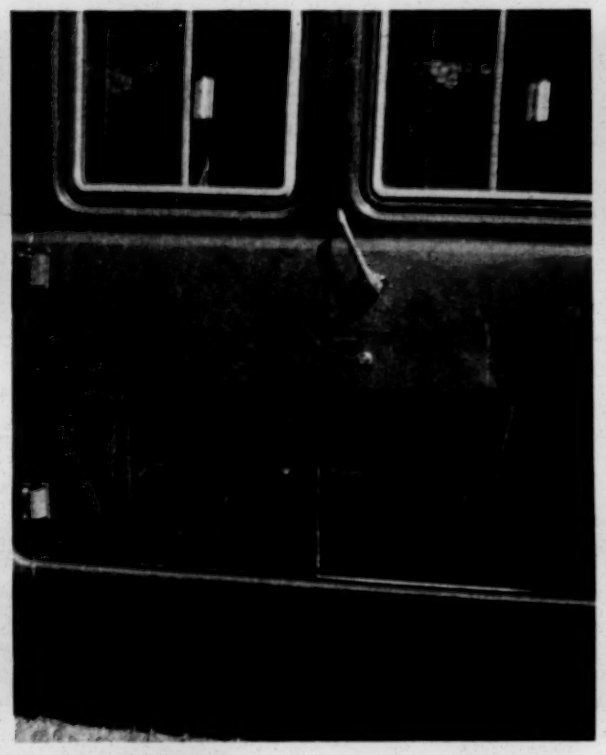
SPEED UP

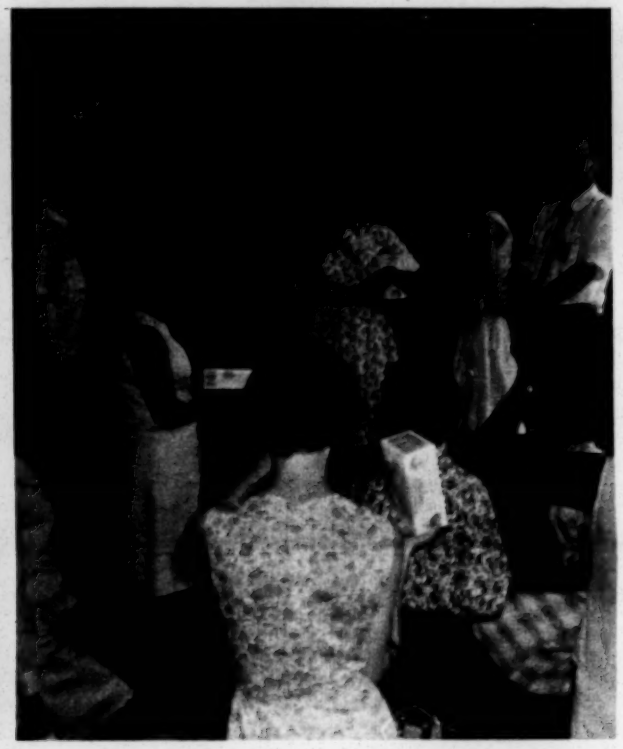
Vol. 1, No. 7 August 27, 1966

"They Heard We Were Coming . . ."

EXHIBIT VII







A red Volkswagen bumps into a road running through a playground, and children, emerging from innumerable hideaways, tumble toward the car. Forty hands grab the SPEED-UPPER as she tries to walk through a mass of welcoming squeals and laughter.

Across town in a once-neglected community center, eight college students sit at tables scattered around the room. The children come with their parents. They are scrubbed, dressed in good school clothes, quiet and shy.

A SPEED-UP team sits around a table in the dining room of their summer home—one they have just cleaned and painted and hammered and nailed. They are making a schedule for the weeks ahead. They list every class, every duty: reading classes, pre-school art, junior art, sewing classes, piano lessons, baseball practice, citizenship education, a week-end social hour for the neighborhood young people.

Four girls sit in the living room of a sparcely-furnished house and study SRA Reading Labs. Upstairs, others are doing left-over cleaning, preparing living quarters for the next ten weeks.

Before the teams arrived, local Advisory Committees had listed the needs of the communities, found classroom and living facilities and publicized the project.

Students knock on doors, explain the project and take the names of interested participants. "Most of them knew we were here. Most of them had already gotten explanations of our program."

Walls are scraped of loose and pealing paint, ball games are organized, get-acquainted parties are held. Students are registered, Advisory Committees meet with teams, materials are requisitioned, electric pumps are exchanged for out-door plumbing. Teams thrash out problems and misunderstandings become friendships. The real work begins.

"The kids are so enthusiastic. We can't believe how eager they are. We can't even seem to keep them out of the center during the lunch hour."

Thus went SPEED-UP's first week.

2,000 Fill SPEED-UP'S Classes

"I went to the beach and dug with my . . ."

"Pail!" the boys answered.

"Then, we went for a . . ."

"Sail," was the chorus.

Flash cards plus imagination make up a phonics lesson in a small, closet-like room in the back of a church.

Meanwhile, in the other room, there is a math class on the floor, a reading class in the pews and a composition class in the choir stalls.

In another center, a geometry class of high schoolers clear up points they may not have understood during the school year or take up the subject for the first time so that they will be able to meet it with ease in the fall.

Class was not confined to the classroom. Students and teacher would hike to a favorite spot in the woods where students would find inspiration for compositions. Or books would be read under a tree.

"I like summer school. We come to school to learn. I like to play. We have fun. We have spelling. We make scrap book."

"WHAT AN EDUCATION MEANS TOO ME"
By A Ninth Grader

Education is going to school to learn. We need a education to get different type of jobs. With an education we could get better jobs such as secretary and book keeper. Long time ago people had to get jobs working in kitchen and cleaning people houses but now since we have better school and college we have the advantage of getting better jobs.

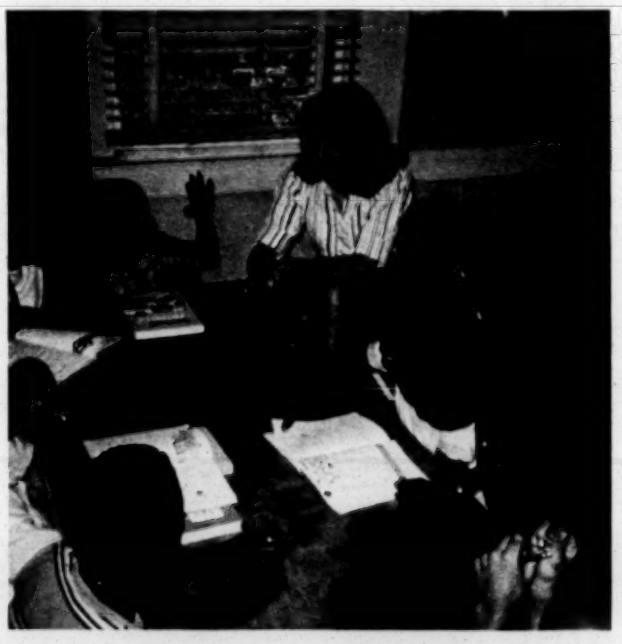
With a college education there is a variety of different jobs to pick from such as being engineers. And with a high school education most people go after jobs in a mill and factory. But with a grammar school education there are jobs in homes especially Negro.

When you have children you should at least have a high school education to help them with there school work because now we have different subjects such as new math, etc. and if you haven't been father than the eight grade, well you wouldn't quite understand what they are talking about and you wouldn't want them to think that they have a dumb mother or father. Because now a day children think that their parents are the most smartest things in the world.

There were over 2,000 of them — bright, eager, active, mischievous.

"We tried to make this different from ordinary school . . . to let them express themselves, no matter how hesitantly. We used tape recorders, roll play, compositions and anything else we could think of."

"It was really a challenge to keep up with the kids. We poured over lesson plans, but you just can't plan everything."



Tutors found deficiencies—some fourth graders could hardly read.

"What causes this? Is it the school? The lack of stimulation at home?" The volunteers asked.

There were no ready answers this summer, to this question or to the many others.

But there were rewards and lessons and friendships—especially with the children. "We really became attached to them. We didn't realize it until one of them had to move away. Why, we all cried and everything."

"We tried not to make promises we couldn't keep like saying we would come to see them and all. We wanted to train neighborbood volunteers to take over when we left so we wouldn't be missed. But, secretly, we hoped that they would miss us as much as we would miss them."

A TURTLE
By A SPEED-UP Student

Once upon a time there was a turtle who stayed in his shell all the time. Because his wife died.

After class, the books lie on a picnic table. Closed. But the mind. What about the mind of the boy? It is open like the mind of any boy, and it may be more open, more thoughtful because of SPEED-UP. And what about that serious face? What could call for so much thought from a small boy in summertime?

Hands Use Paint, Cloth and Keys

"What is tutoring?" the volunteers began to wonder. "What does it involve?"

"Is it a matter of teacher plus pupil in a classroom?"

SPEED-UP says, "No. It is more than that. It is a total involvement in the student as a person and in his community as a place where SPEED-UP lives as well as works."

The other things . . .

And so the summer program was built on this type of philosophy. There were the academic aspects, of course, but there were the other things—citizenship education, sewing classes, typing classes, arts and crafts—teaching all ages that human hands are still the most precious of instruments.

It was in these classes that community resources came into play. Volunteer workers helped with sewing and knitting, gave cooking demonstrations and lessons in nutrition.

It was also in these classes that tutors came to know members of the community who would never have been reached with just "ordinary" classes.

'I really belonged'

"I was going to leave my adult sewing class on their own, but they asked me to stay with them and to be around when they needed me. I was very touched by this. It made me feel like I really belonged," one volunteer said.

Typing, a skill which is almost as necessary as knowing how to drive, was popular in the centers where it was offered. The major draw-back was lack of typewriters. In one city, the equipment had to be carried from one center to the other for the various classes.

Crafty arts

For the younger kids, arts and crafts classes were as popular as ever. "The parents really praise things the kids take home, and they hang them on the walls. We are having trouble keeping enough here at the center to show visitors what we have made."

"One of our goals has been to help the children see that they can make things—useful things, and that this gives them something to do as well."

Undiscovered talent

"When children have never had a chance to work with paints and other things, it doesn't occur to them that they **can** do it. And we like to think that we may be uncovering some undiscovered talent, too."

Parents View Talent Shows, Plays

And what do kids like better than being in plays and talent shows? What do parents like better than seeing their children in plays and talent shows?

So, many a SPEED-UP center became the cite for "The Three Little Pigs—in three acts" and modified versions of the Go Go Girls.

These were some of the ways that SPEED-UP tried to give the children new and different things to do and to encourage parents to take part. There were Parent-Teacher nights with speakers, special programs for parents, graduation exercises, and just "ordinary meetings."

"By the end of the summer, the adults were really talking to us about their problems and the things they wanted to change in their community."

Tutoring Is Total Involvement

Field Trips Broaden View

In spite of car break-downs, and long walks in the summer heat, SPEED-UP took field trips.

Groups climbed Tablerock Mountain; visited libraries and became proud owners of library cards; toured the State House, Columbia Airport and Fort Jackson; and saw a bakery and a fish hatchery—among other things.

"Many of the kids had never been out of their immediate neighborhoods. We took some to the beach for the first time, and we had to answer questions about the waves and the salt and what ocean it was. It was almost a shame to bring them we thought, because they may never come again. But, one father took his son back the very same night."

In opening up new worlds to the children, SPEED-UP hopes to gain some small wedge into that vast and puzzling area called "motivation." In everything that was done during the summer, this was one purpose.

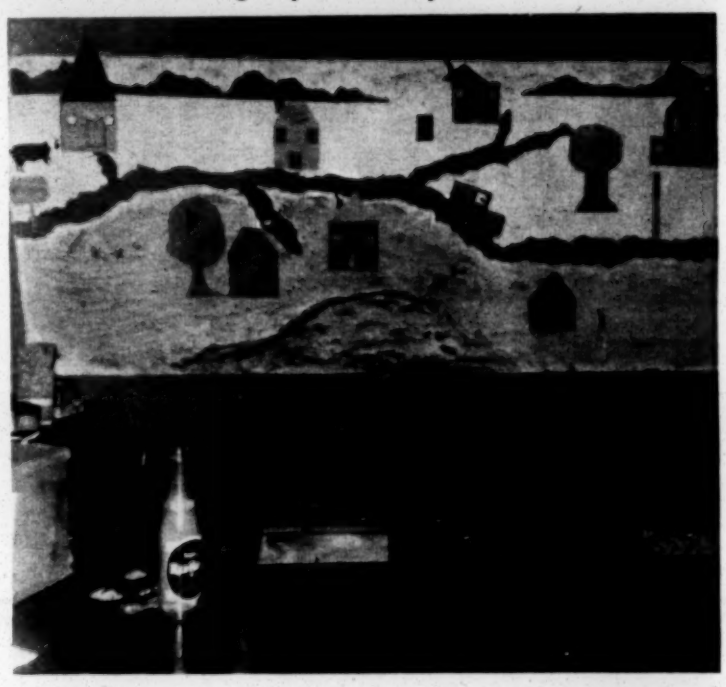
"Things like this mean a lot to kids," said one volunteer. "I can remember when I was in the third grade and my class went to the museum. Even though I had been there with my parents lots of times, this outing with the class sticks in my mind.

"I can imagine what it is like for the kids who have never been before."

In one community, the children liked to ride the bus so much that they scrambled aboard eagerly—even when it meant that volunteers were taking them to the health center for shots.

"They may not remember exactly what they learned on the trips, but they will remember that they went and that someone cared enough to take them."

Above, A SPEED-UP team leader takes a group of students to the library, one that was not so "public" if the librarians attitude was any indication. **Below,** this arts and crafts class mural could illustrate a topic in the SPEED-UP Essay Contest: "How I Would Change My Community."



Parents Take New Interest

A writer in **The New Republic** quoted a Democratic member of the House Education and Labor Committee as saying, "The idea of 'community action' causes a tremendous amount of anxiety around here. We can't get our hands on the concept."

SPEED-UP, however, has gotten the 220 hands of 110 college students from 23 in- and 5 out-of-state colleges on the concept.

"If SPEED-UP had remained primarily a tutoring project, it would have just been another example of a poverty program that did not help the poor," said a volunteer.

"Tutoring is designed to rectify only educational deficiencies of a society that has been oppressed in America for over 300 years. Tutoring only attacks one of the results of this oppression, not the oppression itself," he continued.

Thus, there were parents' meetings, door-to-door visits and other drives to involve adults in SPEED-UP work.

In one community, parents met, drew up a list of things they did not like in their neighborhood, and set out to do something about it—beginning with a clean-up campaign.

Work was begun to encourage the incorporation of an area into the city.

Scout troops were started. "The kids were ready to go, but parents often hesitate to take on the leadership of these things. It's a matter of their being unsure because they have never tried, and never trying because they are unsure."

Saturday afternoon ball games brought communities together. "It wasn't the kids who got so upset when the team lost. It was the parents."

Fall Program To Continue Tutoring, Community Work

South Carolina is one of two states in the nation which has a potential state-wide tutorial program. Volunteers have worked in 28 centers in 13 counties.

A continuing program could make this a continuing reality. It could make South Carolina a SPEED-UP STATE.

For the fall, SPEED-UP will employ a student on each campus to head a group of volunteers.

Each tutor will work with one student, and an integral part of the program will be work with parents—aiding them in being active in the educational process of their children.

There will also be a stress on community development programs with college students helping develop indigenous leadership.

A student volunteer at SPEED-UP's August Evaluation Meeting expresses her view in a debate on community involvement.

Students listen to Don Moore, the project's educational director, give tips on how to train teenage valunteer tutors in the communities.

Non-Profit Org.
POSTAGE PAID
Columbia, S. C.
Permit No. 758

EXHIBIT VIII

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 363D COMBAT SUPPORT GROUP (TAC)
SHAW AIR FORCE BASE, SOUTH CAROLINA 29152

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER

26 August 1966

TO: OCCUPANTS OF SHAW AIR FORCE BASE FAMILY HOUSING

In order to clear up any misunderstanding relative to the position of Shaw Air Force Base on matters concerning domestics and the demonstration near the gates of the base, I wish to state my position on this matter for each of you.

As Base Commander, I am vitally concerned with the welfare of every person on this base whether he is a mechanic on the line, a civil service employee in my headquarters, the wife of a pilot who is fighting in Viet Nam, or a maid who is helping that wife with her household chores. I am concerned with anyone on this base who has a legitimate grievance.

I have no authority to order any housewife to pay her maid a specific sum for services rendered. In view of the different levels of capabilities demonstrated by domestics, an equitable wage, across the board, is difficult to determine. However, none of us expect to get something for nothing and I therefore feel that each householder at Shaw Air Force Base might do well to conscientiously examine her own individual situation. Air Force people are famous for being understanding, sympathetic, and fair. We should continue to carry on this tradition at Shaw Air Force Base.

Concerning the picketers: there is nothing illegal, or for that matter unusual, in their activity as long as they remain off federal property and do not interfere with the mission of Shaw Air Force Base. Airing grievances publicly is indicative of a free expression of American opinion. I ask you not to interfere with them.

I hope this serves to clear up any possible misunderstandings, and I solicit your cooperation and support.

Victor J Sampson

VICTOR J SAMPSON, Colonel, USAF
Commander

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

EXHIBIT IX

June 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

To: Approximately sixty-five (65) county and/or state-wide leaders.

As you have doubtless been told, South Carolina is one of the few states in the nation to have made such limited use of surplus agricultural commodities, especially of the food distribution program. I have been told confidentially that there is a good chance that Governor Robert McNair, Columbia, South Carolina, will act favorably to have a food distribution program set up on a state-wide basis if he can be assured by enough different people that they think this should be done. There would be little if any financial outlay required by the state.

Knowing that you are both concerned and influential, I am urging that you write Governor McNair expressing your views and that you get as many like-minded persons as you can from your county or other counties to do likewise.

I know that I can count upon you to take this simple but necessary step in behalf of our underfed children, old people and unemployable sick and physically handicapped. Please act now. Hospitals report a high percentage of cases of malnutrition. Family incomes of less than $1,000, $2,000 or even $3,000 don't afford enough for adequate diets!

Hopefully yours,

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

EXHIBIT X

CONFIDENTIAL July 1966

To: A list of forty (40) persons carefully selected by A.N.S.

Mr. Walker E. Solomon, executive director of the Palmetto Education Association reports confidentially that many of his members, principals of Negro schools, have said that they have been told by their respective superintendents (white) that they have been unable to find any white teachers who are willing to transfer to "Negro schools" to teach during the coming school year. Furthermore, these principals say they have been told by their superintendents to try to find qualified white teachers who would be available to desegregate the faculties of the "Negro schools". Understandably these principals do not know where to turn or how to go about making the necessary contacts. We have been asked therefore to help build a pool of qualified white teachers who are available to take positions in Negro schools. It is to try to meet this challenging request that I'm writing to ask your help.

You will have friends and acquaintances, whom you believe might be recruited. You will think of other sources for recruitment too, I'm sure. We are contacting wives of persons away in military service and those whose husbands are stationed in South Carolina military installations or near by. Perhaps there are recent college graduates or married women, former teachers whose children will all be in school for the first time this year, who will find openings such as I've described above particularly challenging. In organizations such as the Y.W.C.A., the League of Women Voters, the United Church Women, the American Association of University Women (A.A.U.W.), the Parent Teacher Association one ofter finds women of concern, conviction and courage. Please make an all out effort to recruit as many applicants as you possibly can. All of our efforts should be made as quietly and as quickly as possible, don't you think?

We suggest that official application blanks from the school superintendent of education might be filled out, turned over to you and mailed promptly by you to us. We'll work closely with the Palmetto Association which is in direct contact with the principals. You'll be hearing from some of us or all of us as soon as action can be taken.

If you have questions or suggestions get them to me right away please. You may phone me collect at 256-8808 in Columbia after July 31st if you need to. I shall be in Atlanta until then.

I don't know what this old State would do without you. As for me, I couldn't!

Faithfully yours,

Alice N. Spearman

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS:par

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

August 2, 1966

EXHIBIT XI

CONFIDENTIAL!

To: Approximately fifty (50) responsible persons.

Dear Friend:

Recently, word has come to SCCHR from Mr. Walker Solomon, Executive Director of the Palmetto Education Association (PEA), that funds are available for a state-wide conference on faculty desegregation, which the PEA has agreed to sponsor.

We are asking your cooperation in securing the names of white teachers and principals who may be interested in attending this conference. It is obvious that a conference on faculty desegregation without white participation would be futile.

Please discuss this with other interested persons in your community and send to the Council office the names and addresses of educators who should receive invitations.

We hope that you may be able to give this immediate attention. Again may we express appreciation to you for your continuing interest and cooperation.

Faithfully yours,

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

(Mrs.) Elizabeth C. Ledeen
Extension Director

STATEWIDE CINFERENCE ON PREPARATION
FOR
1966 ASCS ELECTIONS

at

Zion Baptist Church
805 Washington Street
Columbia, South Carolina

****

Sponsors:	Rural Advancement Program (NSF and SCCHR)
When and time:	Saturday, August 6, 1966 at 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.
10:00	Invocation Rev. Jesse Walker, Pastor Zion Baptist Church
10:10	New regulations and Instructions for ASCS elections Mr. C. E. Foy, State Executive Director, ASCS Coulumbia, South Carolina
10:55	Question and Answers
11:10	Federal Policies on ASCS elections Mr. Victor Phillips, Civil Rights Coordinator ASCS-USDA Washington, D. C.
11:55	Question and Answers
12:10	Lunch
1:15	Workshop on ASCS elections Mr. Jac Wasserman, Field Director NSF Atlanta, Georgia
4:00	Adjournment

****

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE ASCS ELECTIONS IN YOUR COMMUNITY

WHY IS ASCS IMPORTANT?

Because the ASCS gives out your crop allotment.

WHO CAN VOTE IN THE ASCS ELECTION?

Any man or woman who owns or rents a farm, or who is a tenant or sharecropper on someone else's farm can vote.

You do not have to be able to read and write to vote.

You do not have to be registered at the Court House to vote in ASCS.

There is no racial discrimination in this program. You can vote if you are Negro or White or any other race.

IF YOU WORK FARMS IN DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES IN THE COUNTY, CAN YOU VOTE IN BOTH COMMUNITIES?

No. You can only vote one time. You may chose which community you want to vote in if you work two farms.

WHO CAN RUN ASCS COMMITTEE ELECTIONS?

Anybody who can vote in ASCS elections can be a candidate for ASCS committeeman. But, the candidate must live in the community he is a candidate from.

HOW DO YOU RUN THE ASCS COMMITTEE ELECTIONS?

There are two ways for a man or woman to have their name on the ballot:

1. One way is for the man or woman to have their name put on the ballot by the County ASCS Committee. Usually the people put on the ballot by the County ASCS Committee do not work for you. They work for the other man.

2. You can put your OWN candidates on the ballot by PETITION. That way you can be sure that they will work for you.

HOW DO YOU PUT CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOT BY PETITION?

You can make your own petition or use the one attached to this notice. All you need on the petition is a statement saying that those people who sign the petition want to nominate a person (the petition must have his whole name) as your candidate for the ASCS voters in his ASCS community.

You can sign as many petitions as you want.

Petitions must be turned into the county ASCS office at least 25 days before the day the election ballots are due at the office. In South Carolina that is on the 19th of August.

WHAT IS AN ASCS COMMUNITY?

Each county is divided up by the ASCS County Committee into ASCS Communities which are NOT the same as the communities people live in. They are much bigger and will include many rural communities. Sometimes they will cut a rural community in half. The ASCS County Committee is supposed to write you a letter telling you what community you are in. If you have any questions about what community you are in, you should ask at the ASCS County office.

WHAT ARE THE TWO MOST IMPORTANT STEPS TO REMEMBER IN AN ASCS ELECTION?

1. The FIRST important step in an ASCS election is to nominate YOUR OWN friends and leaders by PETITION. The easiset way to do this is by calling a meeting of farmers in your community and let the meeting decide who to nominate by petition. Then, at the meeting have the petitions signed and have someone carry them the next day to the County ASCS office. If you cannot get them signed that night, have someone carry them around the next day until you have 10 or 12 signatures.

2. The SECOND important step to remember in an ASCS election is CANVASSING.

   ASCS voting is new to many people. They will be getting letters in the mail from the ASCS Committee explaining how to vote. But they may not pay any mind to these letters since they have never voted before. It is up to you and your meeting of farmers to go around to every farmer in the ASCS community and explain to him or her how important the ASCS elections are and to see that he votes.

   One of the biggest reasons many ASCS votes are lost is because people do not sign their name correctly on the outside envelope. Your canvasser can help by showing everybody how to vote, (but of course he cannot vote for them) and be the witness who helps the voter who cannot read and write.

   Your canvasser should slso explain that if you only like one or two of the men who are running as ASCS committeemen, you do not have to vote for 5 people. You can vote for only those people you trust.

IS THERE ANYTHING ELSE TO REMEMBER IN AN ASCS ELECTION?

Yes. Remember that if anyb dy tries to keep you from voting or tries to force you to vote for someone, or threatens you with violence or loss of credit if you vote, he is BREAKING THE LAW.

You should report all violations of the law in a simple letter to:

The Secretary of Agriculture
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

And the National Sharecroppers Fund can help if you will send a letter telling abbut your problems to:

The National Sharecroppers Fund
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

This notice was prepared by the National Sharecroppers Fund.

P E T I T I O N

We, the undersigned eligible voters of the _____
(Insert Community Identification

Community nominate Mr./Mrs._____ _____
(Name) (Address)

for the 1966 ASCS community committee and request that his/her name be placed on the ballot.

	Name	Address
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		

P E T I T I O N

We, the undersigned eligible voters of the _____
(Insert Community Identification)

Community nominate Mr./mrs._____ _____
(Name) (Address)

for the 1966 ASCS communiy committee and request that his/her name be placed on the ballot.

	Name	Adress
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		

THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON FOOD AND FIBER

Testimony

By

Leonidas S. James

November 9, 1966
Atlanta, Georgia

THE PLIGHT OF THE LOW-INCOME FARMER

Just prior to Christmas, 1964 in one of the Counties of South Carolina twelve sharecropping families were informed by their landlords that they would have to give up the land they had been farming on a sharecrop basis for many years. There was no further need for these sharecroppers because machines could do the farming of the land they used cheaper and with more efficiency. They were without homes, food, and employment. Where did these families go? Where did they get employment? These people are examples of hundreds of other such cases. Is one of the problems in the United States at this time underconsumption rather than overproduction?

I. Agriculture in General and In South Carolina

Something is happening in our rural areas that is very disturbing to the well being of low-income farmers, farm hands, sharecroppers and tenants. Inspite of the progress that is all around them, they can see themselves retrogressing. We can't overlook the fact that small farmers and farm workers have little opportunity for making an adequate living for their families. However, agriculture in general has made revolutionary gains in production through the use of machines. It seems that this progress in agriculture with less need for the use of manual labor is forcing millions of people off the land. The farm population has decreased from 30 million in 1940 to 16 million in 1959 in the United States. During the same period farms have decreased from 6 million to

3½ million in South Carolina. The population in South Carolina rural counties has decreased between 1950 and 1960 by 238,913. In South Carolina the total number of nonwhite operated farms (excluding managers) dropped from 30,977 in 1959 to 19,602 in 1964, a decline of 36.7 percent. White operated farms dropped by 23.0 percent (47,177 to 36,348) in the same period. Among Negroes the rate of decline was 23.7 percent for full owners; 22.9 percent decline for whites. For Negro part owners, the decline was 23.6 percent; among white part owners the decline was 6.4 percent. Negro tenants in South Carolina declined by 48.0 percent, while white tenants declined by 30.7 percent. These people have migrated to urban areas in large cities.

The large farmer has grown larger while the small farmer has been growing smaller, or has been eliminated. All USDA policies have favored the larger farmer at the expense of the small farmer. The Negro small farmer has suffered most since he has the additional burden of racial oppression and discrimination. Inspite of the fact that the USDA claims the policy of supporting the family farm, very few family farms receive any special attention from any of the existing USDA agencies.

Even the allotment subsidy program has only benefited the large farmer. It was found in 1961 by a congressman from the State of Georgia that one of two huge plantations received payment from allotment subsidy program of more than a million dollars while the the small Georgia farmers were averaging $5.00 a month or $60 a year. Most of the counties of South Carolina where Negro farm

operators live in large numbers; crop yield per acre was recorded in the ASCS local offices any where from 100 to 200 pounds less than they should have been. This resulted in the small farmer getting much less from their allotment subsidy program and from the price support payments, too,

II. Status of the Negro Farmer in the South

Needs of the Negro farmer are overlooked by many agencies that are supposed to help. In 1959, 56 percent of the commercial farms run by Negro farmers in the South were cotton farms. This means that one-half of their gross income came from the sale of cotton. Twenty-six percent of Negro farmers were tobacco farmers while only 6 percent were in general farming in which no one product accounts for half of the total sales. Other field crops, especially peanuts, furnished another three percent of the farmers' income. All of the crops named cotton, tobacco, general and other field crops amount to 92 percent of all southern Negro commercial farms as compared to 49 percent for the southern white farmer. It is significant to notice that all these crops are alloted ones for which acreage is restricted by law. They are also in surplus supply and are in either stationary or contracting in acreage.

"The Negro Farmer has very little participation in the types of agriculture that are expanding in the south such as: livestock, dairy, poultry and truck crops. While agricultural colleges have preached the theme of land to hay crops, improved pastures, and the raising of more livestock; this information as well as technical assistance was never made available to the Negro farmer by any of

the agricultural agencies. By 1959, the South as a region had more livestock farms than cotton farms but for the Negro farmers it is almost as though such a change never occurred. Only four percent of the Negro southern farmers were livestock specialists, only an additional one percent were dairymen or poultrymen. Nothing more sharply distinguishes white from non-white farmers in the South than the different degree of reliance on livestock. Ninety percent of the total value of the products sold by Negro farmers in 1959 consisted of crops and only 10 percent of livestock and livestock products. Of the southern white operated farms, 52 percent of the total farm product value was from crops and 48 percent was from livestock" according to Calvin L. Beale in his, "The Negro in American Agriculture."

The low income farmer in South Carolina fits the same pattern as is characterized by the southern Negro farmer in general. They still depend on farm crops, cotton, tobacco, general and other field crops for 95 percent of their income. In 1959, 13,596 commercial farms of a total of 42,343 had annual income under $2500 for products sold. 75,045 families received less than $1000 a year.

Since most Negro farmers are crop farmers mainly, they are not eligible for many of the grants from the ASCS for cover crops and other cooperative plans for soil conservation. The local ASCS offices are required to use 15 percent of their allotment from this conservation fund for helping farmers who have never been served before. Aids from these funds are very limited for those farms who spocialize in crop farming.

The Negro farmers' emphasis on raising crops limits their opportunity to become successful commercial farmers. In 1959 only 3000 Negro farmers in the South sold more than 10,000 worth of products; about 20,000 farmers between 5 and 10 thousand dollars worth of products. 130,000 sold less than $5000 worth of crops. The census record shows for 1960 that 60 percent or more of the Negro farm owners do not sell enough to be classified as commercial farmers.

In spite of the progress that has been made in the integration of the USDA agency offices in our State there are still practices of discrimination against the low income farmer. They receive practically no technical assistance from the extention service. The FHA finds it difficult to assist them with financial loans because of their lack of pay-back-ability. The ASCS can't give all grant services because the low-income farmer continues to depend on raising a few major crops. The ASCS in South Carolina has in some cases on the local county level failed to inform all of the farm operators of their rights and opportunities under the programs provided by the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Services.

"One of the most serious obstacles barring Negro farmers from the benefits of the USDA program has been the consistent exclusion of Negroes from the local decision-making process which controls the dispensing of the benefits." The ASCS local County committee and the State committee in South Carolina are still without Negro membership. Only three states in the South have regular appointed Negroes as members of their State ASCS committee. However, the FHA has recently appointed one Negro as a regular member of every local FHA county committee in South Carolina. One Negro assistant to FHA State manager and a Negro County FHA Supervisor has been appointed.

Recommendations:

I. Every effort possible should be made to set up a federal agency coordinating committee under the control and supervision of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The responsibility of this committee would be to bring aid and technical assistance to the low income Negro farmer through the coordination of all USDA agencies; to help to meet the economic needs of low income farmers through adequate loans, supervision and technical assistance. Since the average age of the low income Negro farmer is about 46 years in South Carolina, it is necessary for him to plan to stay on the farm the balance of his life. This committee should see to it that these small Negro farmers receive compensitory treatment to overcome their disabilities caused by previous discrimination. It is too late to say to them now "We will give you the same opportunities granted the white farmer." He can never catch up unless he receives additional opportunities due to the rapid changes in agriculture and their need for credit and additional land in order to compete.

II. There are ~~total of~~ 8655 Negro tenant farmers, which is almost twice the number of white tenant farmers in South Carolina. These tenants and the farm hands who work on a seasonal basis are the underemployed who are without employment and pay between 5 and 6 months of the year. It is recommended that training under Title III-B be provided for these seasonal farm workers with pay during their unemployed season. This program would include academic and prevocational training which would prepare them to operate and

repair heavy farm machinery, and give them a knowledge of the building trades such as: bricklaying, carpentry, plumbing and plastering. This will prepare them to enter other jobs if they have to leave the farm or work on a part-time basis.

III. There is also need for a massive training program to help eliminate illiteracy and prepare many underemployed and unemployed in rural areas for jobs that are available, while new industries are constantly opening up in South Carolina. 21,300 jobs opened up in our state during the past year. The jobs were mainly in new industries. Plans are being made to start this kind of program at the beginning of 1967 in South Carolina.

IV. A pamphlet should be printed which would give in very plain language all of the opportunities that are available for farm operators through the office of the ASCS. Many low income farmers are not aware of the fact that they can get special grant payment rates equal to 80 percent of the cost of carrying out conservation measures such as establishing pastures, planting summer and winter cover crops, applying limestone, constructing terraces, drainage ditches, and irrigation ponds. They must be farmers with annual income of $3000 or less, who depend primarily on farming for their livelihood.

V. A special information service should be provided for farmers so that they can be apprised of the opportunities available to them in all government and state agencies. The information service centers now being established in rural areas by the local OEO offices could be expanded to render this service to all farmers.

VI. It has already been proven by experimental projects that the small farmers with proper training in farm management and in crop diversification can raise their income over 60 percent in a three

year period. Hence this type of training should be provided for all marginal farmers. The Employment Security Commission plans to set up training courses in farm management and crop diversification in every area where there is need.

VII. Rural people should be helped to improve their living conditions by buying land and establishing a home. Cooperation with the Farmers Home Administration in South Carolina has helped to promote the Rural Housing Programs for low-income families. Persons receiving income as low as $1800 a year can borrow money to build homes with as many as three bedrooms and modern conveniences for a cost between $4 000 and $5000. They can get this money at a five percent interest rate with 33 years to pay on the basis of $25 per month.

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report of the Director of RAP

September 1966 - November 1966

The activities of the RAP director during this period have included the following:

I. Full scale investigation made in the case of discrimination against Miss Janie Lancaster.

II. Results of ASCS elections encouraging.

III. Farmers Home Administration has agreed on a low-cost housing plan for poorest rural people.

IV. The RAP director testified before the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber by special invitation during their meeting in Atlanta, Ga.

- - - - - -

I. An investigator for the United States Department of Agriculture investigated discrimination reported by Miss Lancaster.

In our last report we gave a detailed story written by Miss Janie Lancaster, Home Demonstration Agent in Georgetown, South Carolina. She indicated in that report the following:

a. She has not been invited to any of the meetings that include all agents in her office.

b. She still works only with Negroes both in 4-H clubs and with adults.

c. She said the office still remains as two; even the rest rooms are separated.

d. All of her meetings are held separate and distinct from other racial group meetings.

An investigator from Washington, D. C., spent six weeks investigating this case. He even went to the state office of the Extension Service, which is now located at Clemson University.

Miss Lancaster reports that since this investigation, conditions have improved at her office in Georgetown, South Carolina. Since the conditions which she reported are pretty generally true in all of the local county extension offices, it is hoped that the results of this investigation will help to improve the relationship between home demonstration agents in all county extension service offices.

II. <u>Results of ASCS Elections</u>

The interest in the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service community elections increased by 50 percent over 1965. The most active fifteen counties had 132 persons on the community ballots. Sixty-three of

of these persons were put on the ballot by petition.

There was a 50 percent increase in the number of regular community committee men elected over 1965. In 1965 there were only 14 regular community committee men elected in the state, while in 1966 there were 21. Eight of these were regular chairmen; seven were vice chairmen. In addition to this, 39 persons were elected as alternate community committee men. (See attached "Results of the ASCS Elections for Negroes by Counties.)

III. FHA Housing Loans Available to Poorest Rural People

The Farmers Home Administration has announced that rural families with incomes as low as $1,800.00 a year can receive loans for building suitable homes. The homes will cost between $4,000.00 and $5,000.00. The families will pay for them on a monthly basis of $25.00 a month. These homes will be financed with money secured by insured loans. Many of these homes have already been completed in two of our counties. The number of homes to be built will depend upon the availability of funds which must be received from local banks, insurance companies, or individuals on a loan basis.

The RAP director was able to get one of our local banks and a life insurance company to make available funds for these insured loans to low income families.

IV. The National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber Invites the RAP Director to Testify.

On November 9, 1966, the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber met in Atlanta, Georgia. The director of RAP testified before this commission because he had received a special invitation. His testimony had to be written and presented in written form so that each of the 200 persons present could get a copy. However, the presentation before the Advisory Committee had to be done verbally. He also had to answer questions from the commission. See copy of the written testimony attached. Also see articles taken from the Atlanta Constitution of Thursday, November 10, 1966, and from the Columbia State, Columbia, South Carolina, of November 11, 1966.

L. S. James
Director of RAP

RESULTS OF THE ASCS ELECTIONS
FOR NEGROES BY COUNTIES

County	*Com. C.	*N.P.	*R.C.	*CHR.	V. CHR.	*ALT.	N. P. *RC.	N. P. *ALT.
Aiken	15	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Allendale	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Beaufort	6	0	6	3	2	10	0	0
Berkeley	5	1	1	0	1	5	0	0
Clarendon	9	12	2	1	0	1	0	0
Dorchester	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairfield	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Georgetown	5	0,	0	0	0	2	0	0
Greenville	16	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Jasper	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kershaw	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lee	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orangeburg	20	12	0	0	0	1	0	0
Richland	8	0	3	1	1	6	0	0
Williamsburg	13	33	9	3	3	6	5	4
Totals	132	63	21	8	7	39	5	4

* N.P. -- Nomination By Petition
R.C. -- Regular Community Committeemen
CHR. -- Chairman (Community)
V. CHR. -- Vice Chairman (Community)
ALT. -- Alternate
COM. C. -- Community Committees

South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations

Report of Student Chairman

September - November, 1966

SCSCHR began its fall program, as usual, with a conference held at Penn Community Center in Frogmore. Realizing that several changes are occuring -- and many more need to occur -- in our educational system, the students decided to relate themselves to these changes; hence, the theme, "The Role of the Students in the Educational System." A major effort was made to secure, as speakers, students or recent students in such capacity. Two such persons were Miss Gwendolyn Patton, Southern Human Relations Project of National Student Association, Atlanta; and Mr. David Steinberg, Civil Rights Director, U. S. National Student Association, Washington. They told the group what they and their organizations are doing and how college students could do the same things: mainly, campus changes -- students' rights, academic freedom -- and community action. A few adults were used to present their views on the topic under discussion.

Several students left the conference with the intention of implementing some of these changes in their own college community. As a result of this, some of the students at Benedict College have made plans to present to the faculty a bill on students' rights.

SOME INTERESTING SIDELIGHTS: Morris College has made a first in that it has become the first Negro college in this state to attend a meeting of the State Student Legislature, primarily a student government group. It is hoped that other such colleges will do likewise and that they will become participating members.

Presbyterian College's human relations group (which does not go by that name) has brought some challenging programs to its campus. Among them has been its first Negro lecturer -- the first Negro in a visiting capacity.

Students enrolled at previously all-white colleges and universities in this state have reached an estimated total of 300. Four colleges have their first Negro student this year: The Citadel, Columbia College, Erskine, and Newberry.

WORK WEEK-END: One work week-end was held in Central, S. C., this fall, involving students from that area -- those from Clemson University. Most of the work done was that of renovating an old house for a community center. Another such week end will be held soon.

CO-CO-SAL: The Committee for a Compulsory School Attendance Law has renewed its efforts to secure passage of such a law for this state. Fact sheets with startling statistics have been published for distribution. Other plans include mass letter-writing to members of both the house and senate education committees for support of this bill when the General Assembly convenes in January. It is the wishes of this committee that a strong and an enforceable bill will come out of this legislative session; this will be a sign that South Carolina is on the way to improving its educational standards.

OPERATION SEARCH: For the first time since its inception three years ago, this college recruitment project has gone more on a wholesale basis this year. Previously, most of our recruiting -- we don't recruit for any college, per se -- was done with a small group of students, usually at a church. This year, we have had invitations directly from the schools, although we have sent information to a few individuals. This means that we reach more students -- occasionally, we have talked to an entire senior class -- and our counseling and other efforts will be more productive. Since there are both a full-time student worker and an Operation Search co-ordinator, all invitations are readily fulfilled.

RECOMMENDATION: We have encountered, in our Operation Search project, the question of financial assistance with college application fees. While this has been inquired of us only a few times, I am sure that it is a problem of many of the students with whom we counsel about their college plans. From another source, I have heard that some students have the problem of College Board test fees. If this is a major obstacle, application fees must be more so. If part of the fund designated for Operation Search could be specified for this area for these deserving students, I am certain that this particular program will prove more meaningful and productive in its outreach.

PROJECTION: While there is the "age-old" problem of getting students to reach beyond their academic confines, some effort is really being exerted by a few of the more conscientious ones -- in CO-CO-SAL, Operation Search, Work-Week Ends, Tutorials, and our work with Voter Registration. However, there is a vast need for more students to involve themselves: we are still trying to make this a reality.

Edna Smith

Chairman of Student Council

Encl: Copies of the fall conference program and the Cutting Edge.

South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations

The Role of the STUDENT in the Educational System

fall Conference

October 28, 29, & 30, 1966

PARENTS ?

ROOMMATES COLLEGE LIFE DORMITORY RULES

BOOKS ? DATING

CLASSES MONEY RESTRICTIONS

BILLS ?

ACTIVITIES

? EXAMS ? PROFESSORS SPEAKERS ?

GRADES INSOMNIA FRUSTRATION FOOTBALL

CLOTHES GRADUATION -- FINALLY FRIENDS

Sounds familiar? It should, if you are, or ever were, a student. Welcome to the fall conference of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations, where the emphasis is placed on persons like yourself, STUDENTS, and on your role-play in the academic environment. The conference is designed to awaken students to their rights and responsibilities as students, both to themselves and to their environment--immediate or distant. It is the hopes of the staff and officers that you will receive as much as you contribute and, hopefully, more. This is a student affair, therefore, make it an affair of yours. When it terminates this week-end, our wishes are that you will not only remember Penn and Frogmore for their splendid, natural surroundings, but also for the gains you got from the conference held here. One last word. There is never much gained when there is a one-way flow of communication; therefore, let's make this a two-way flow: from speaker to student, and from student to speaker.

Yours for a profitable week-end,

Edna Smith, Chairman

****

STAFF AND OFFICERS

Mrs. Alice Spearman.....	Executive Director	
Mrs. Elizabeth Ledeen...	Extension Director	
Edna Smith.....	Chairman	
James Dennis.....	1st Vice-Chairman,	Newberry
James Bowers.....	2nd Vice-Chairman,	U.S.C.
Barbara Kennedy.....	Secretary,	Voorhees
Albert Gray.....	Treasurer,	Wofford
Marilyn Rivers.....	Chaplain,	Columbia College

****

S. C. STUDENT COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FALL CONFERENCE
OCTOBER 28, 29, and 30, 1966

PENN COMMUNITY CENTER
FROGMORE, S.C..

AGENDA

Friday, October 28, 1966

5:00	Registration and Moving In
6:30-7:3-	Dinner
8:00-8:15	Welcome and Announcements
8:15-8:30	Thanksgiving Fast
8:30-10:15	Faculty-student panel on the theme
10:30	Folk-Sing and Refreshments

Saturday, October 29, 1966

8:00-8:30	Breakfast
9:00	Introduction to Workshops
9:30-11:30	Workshops (next page)
12:00-1:00	Lunch
1:30-2:30	District and Committee meetings
2:30-4:30	Community Action, Recreation
4:30-6:00	Free Time
6:00-7:00	Dinner
7:30-9:30	Discussion on trends in the Civil Rights Movement
9:45-10:15	Talent Show

Sunday, October 30, 1966

8:00-8:30	Breakfast
9:00-9:45	Worship Service
10:00-11:30	Business Session, Evaluation, Reports
11:30-12:00	Summary of Week-end
12:00-1:00	Dinner- and BON VOYAGE

****
****

WORKSHOPS AND LEADERS

Academic Freedom	Resource Leader:	Dr. Walter L. Storrs
	Student Leader:	Queenie Degraphenreid
Student Bill of Rights	Resource Leader:	Prof. Wenster Myers
	Student Leader:	Richard Wallace
Curriculum Evalution	Resource Leader:	Miss Gwendolyn Patton
	Student Leader:	Nancy Seel
What It's Like	Resource Leader:	Rev. James Jackson
	Student Leader:	Marilyn Rivers
Community Action	Resource Leaders:	Mr. David Steinberg Mr. Mike Lawler
	Student Leader:	Evron Laitala

Dr. Walter L. Storrs	Professor of philsophy at Benedict College
Prof. Webster Myers	Professor of law at the University of South Carolina law school
Miss Gwendolyn Patton	Assistant Director of Southern Student Human Relations Project, Atlanta, Georgia
Rev. James Jackson	Chaplin of Voorhees College
Mr. David Steinberg	Civil Rights Director for the United States National Student Association, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Mike Lawler	Director of Youth Educational Services YES in North Carolina

STUDENT BILL OF RIGHTS

An abridged and modified version of the bill adopted by the University of South Carolina chapter of the American Associates of University Professors. (AAUP)

PREAMBLE:
Free inquiry and free expression are essential attributes of the community scholars. As members of that community, students should be encouraged to develop the capacity for critical judgment and to engage in a sustained and independent search for truth. The freedom to learn depends upon appropriate opportunities and conditions in the classroom, on the campus, and in the larger community. The responsibility to secure and to respect general conditions conducive to the freedom to learn is shared by all members of the academic community. Students should endeavor to exercise their freedom with maturity and responsibility.

CLASSES:
Students should be graded solely on the basis of their academic preformance.

STUDENT RECORDS:
1. Permanent student records should contain only information on academic performance and should be available to persons outside the administration only with the student's consent. These records should be freely available to the student at all times.
2. Records of disciplinary offenses should be kept only for the use of the administration and should not be available to any person outside of the administration without the student's permission, but should be freely available to the student himself. These records should be destroyed when the student graduates from school. Disciplinary records which are not current should also be destroyed.
3. No records should be kept by any University officials which contain information on any of the student's beliefs or any of his actions related to his beliefs.
4. No records other than academic and non-permanent disciplinary records should be recorded or kept by any University official.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS:
1. Affiliation of a student organization with an extramural organization should not affect the recognition or standing of student organizations.
2. No student organization should be required to have an advisor for recognition or standing.
3. No student organization should have to submit a list of members for recognition or standing, but may be required to submit a list of current officers.
4. No restrictions should be placed on an organization's right to examine and discuss any topic of interest to it, and all organizations should be free to act upon these topics by any means permitted by the U.S.Constitution.

5. All student organizations should be given equal treatment with respect to the use of University facilities and funds. All student organizations should have free and equal use of University facilities and areas for meetings and programs.
6. The power to grant approval of a student organization should be placed entirely in the hands of a committee composed of an equal number of students and faculty, who shall serve for one year each. These shall be elected by the students and faculty, respectively.

STUDENT PRESS
All student media of communication should have complete freedom of expression without censorship or prior approval by the administration.

INDIVIDUAL STUDENT RIGHTS
1. All disciplinary and police action of the institution should conform to the requirements of due process according to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

2. In cases involving serious institutional offenses, students shall have the right of appeal to a committee composed of students and faculty, none of whom were involved in rendering the initial decision against the student. This committee should also have discretionary right to review appeals involving all disciplinary action.

3. All offenses for which any disciplinary action may be taken must be published in advance, with the minimum and maximum penalty for each offense indicated, and must be made freely available to all students.

4. For any institution to reserve the right to suspend or require the withdrawal of a student for any reason when it is "deemed to be in the best interest of the University," is in clear contradiction with due process.

5. The University should not be concerned in any way with the actions of students or student organizations off campus and should not censure or discipline any student or student organization for off-camous activity. Exceptions are University functions.

When students violate the law off campus, at non-university affairs, the students should not be punished by the University in any way, but by the duly constituted off-campus authorities.

6. Students, as individuals on campus, shall enjoy all rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

7. All institutional officials have the duty to secure equal treatment for all students associated with the institution and to prevent and eliminate discrimination in all areas of campus life.

8. There should be free and intelligent discussion between students and administration officials relative to new procedural rulings affecting the students of the institution.

INTRODUCING THE STUDENT COUNCIL

The South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations was begun six years ago to break down barriers, to make communication possible, and to provide a genuine bi-racial encounter. But meeting and discussing was not enough, so here are some of the things the council has done and still does:

TUTORIAL PROGRAMS -- This involves college students as tutors in five of the college communities of the state. This past year, over 200 students tutored about 500 children. Also five one-day tutorial workshops were held in South Carolina under the leadership of Lowell Dodge.

OPERATION SEARCH -- A program which endeavors to discover high school students who should continue their education and to encourage Negro students to attend the integrated colleges in South Carolina or elsewhere.

CO-CO-SAL---------- This is the committee for a compulsory school attendance law. In the past, it has put on a tremendous campaign to arouse citizen support for such a law.

VOTER REGISTRATION- Each year, students, from both this state and other states, work on voter education and registration.

WORK WEEK-ENDS----- Students from various colleges go into the communities and work on many of the problem areas in the community.

PANELS ---------- Several panels of students go to colleges, churches, and civic organizations to discuss numerous problems of common concern.

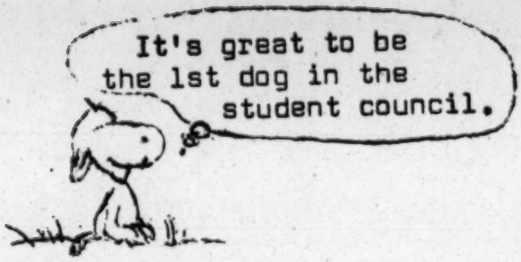
SPEED-UP---------- This is the student program for economical and educational development in this state. The program, begun this past summer (1966), utilized approximately 120 college students in 13 counties of the state. These students did such things as tutoring and community action projects. Presently, the project is being continue in some of the counties.

CONFERENCES-------- Each year, there are two conferences held, with workshops on poverty, tutorials, academic freedom, southern justice, students' rights, desegregation, and other issues that concern conscientious students. These conferences are geared to be an integral part of the work done in these areas. 23 colleges have had students participating in these conferences at one time or another.

THE CUTTING EDGE--- This is the newspaper of the student council, is published monthly through the school year, and expresses the views of students.

But there is much more that needs to, and can, be done. Even you can help. SCSCHR needs and welcomes new, daring, and creative plans for the future. If you have any, why not share them. The address is:

SCSCHR, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201.



Why shouldn't Snoopy be a member of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations? He thinks like a human; he gets mad, he falls in love, he laughs and he crys. Any way there isn't a South Carolina Council on Canine Relations.

Seriously, the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations, is anxious to have each of you counted as a member. We need your personal and financial support. It only costs $1.50.

Become part of a significant force for a better South Carolina !

Name: _____

School Address; _____

_____

Home Address: _____

_____

Amount Paid _____

Cutting Edge

Vol. VI, No. 1 Voice of the Studemts October, 1966

COMING!! COMING!!--FALL CONFERENCE

YES, conference time is here, again! The Student Council on Human Relations will hold its fall conference on October 28, 29, & 30 at Penn Community Center, Frogmore, S. C.

"The Role of the Student in the Educational System" is the theme for this time. Things that will be discussed are:

Academic Freedom
Student Bill of Rights
Community Action
Curriculum Evaluation
Extra-curricular Activities in an Educational Framework
What It's Like (Orientation)

Now is the time for all students who are concerned about what happens to them in this educational system to discuss their involvement in it. There are many flaws in our academic environment. What can be done about them? This is where YOU, as a student, comes into the picture. Shouldn't you have something to say about the type of courses being offered, class attendance, exams, grading systems, and other related things? If you say "yes," the S.C. Student Council on Human Relations needs you at its conference.

Penn Community Center is charging $9.00 per person for the week-end. This includes, room, linen, and meals. They have to have an estimate of how many persons are coming, so that they can plan accordingly. So send in your applications now.

REMEMBER: THIS IS A CONFERENCE, AND NOT A SOCIAL WEEK-END!!

Among the speakers at the conference will be!

Mr. David Steinberg, Civil Rights Director for the National Student Association from Washington, D. C.

Mr. Ronald Burnside, Professor of Sociology at Presbyterian College.

Dr. W. L. Storrs, Professor of Philosophy at Benedict College.

CHANGE-OVER IN SPEED-UP STAFF

There have been a few changes in SPEED-UP, staffwise. Brad Poston, the first director, is now at Syracuse University training for the Peace Corps. Upon the completion of his training, Brad will be assigned to Botswana (formerly known as Bechuanaland). Botswana, which became independent in early October, is in the southern part of Africa and has as neighbors, Rhodesia and the Union of South Afriea. Good Luck, Brad.

The assistant director, Bill Roberts has left the state and is now in Atlanta. Bill's new job is that of director of the Southern Student Human Relations Project of the National Student Association. Bill, also, served as a past editor of the Cutting Edge and as chairman of the Student Council last year.

Miss Henri Monteith is the new director of SPeed-Up. She is a graduate of the University of South Carolina and last year taught school in the Columbia school system.

Conference Applications

Name _____ College _____

Mailing Address _____

Payment Enclosed _____ Will Pay at Conference _____

Return to: Edna Smith, SCCHR, 1310 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C. 29201

THE VOTER BACKLASH

The year 1966 has proved interesting in many ways and will prove so next month. November 8, 1966, is election day for many Congressional and state officials. For the first time in many years, several southern states will see a two-party contest for these offices. Gone are the days of the "solid South?' when this part of the nation was "democratically Solid?"

This year is destined to be one of significant gains for Republicans across the nation. But some Republicans and southern democrats are going to be disappointed. Many of this category had their hopes up high because there were the candidates that were going to "change things and give the people some real government." Then along came some democrats; avowed segregationists who might stand a better chance of winning and also of putting up a better fight against the "Johnson's Society."

In the st tes (Georgia's Gov. race for example) where this has taken place, the minority group feels that there is no choice between either party's candidate, so a degree of apathy is bound to present itself on election day, most likely in the form of a small turnout at the polls. An alternative could be a write-in candidate. How effective, if at all, this will be remains to be seen.

Another feature of the voter backlash will be seen in some of the cities that were the scenes of riots this past summer. Many think that these riots and vandalism have hurt the cause of the Civil Rights movement.

The term "Black Power," which to many persons means different things will no doubt play a role in the voting patterns this year. To many, the term is not clearly defined, but everyone has an impression of what it means, at least to them. To the moderates, it probably seems radical. To some liberals, it means "more than we can take." It has probably made more people accept the principle of non-violence more. Whatever the reaction, there is quite a stir about the term. Watch for the results of November 8.

****

V.O. key, in Southern Politics, says he is convinced that

> "....the best government results when there is free and vigorous competition at the ballot box in contests in which the issues are defined and cadidates take a stand."

This would be an ideal situation if it were the case. Are the platforms of the party really clear? Do the people know where the candidates stand? Have they (the candidates) made their position clear? Or is there a hint here, no comment there, and "anything just to get the votes." But some candidates have made their points quite clear. In some cases, voting for the candidate of one party is almost like voting for the candidate of the other party. There is really not too much difference between their views and not much choice for the individual that doesn't hold similar views of either candidate.

What remains? It's up to the voter to use his intelligence and cast his ballot for the candidates that best express what he desires and wants in a government official. After all, the voter does have the final voice. Make your vote count!

SPEED-UP Continues

Project SPEED-Up is continuing through tutorials and work with teen-age and parent organizations.

Clemson University has a big tutorial in Golden View and Headtown in Central. About 40 persons are tutoring under the able direction of Betty Lynn and Evron Laitala.

Aside from tutorials and community development, future plans include setting up libraries in five counties, several work-week-ends, and a general conference early in the coming year.

If your college or community would like a SPEED-UP program, write to:

Henri Monteith
Project SPEED-UP
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201

****

ACADEMIC FREEDOM OR SUPPRESSION?

An element in our educational circles that has been getting a lot of attention in the last few years is academic freedom. Assuming that it means "freedom of speech and action within an academic environment", how many of our schools, colleges, and universities, can we say, are academically Free? Very few, if any, in this state.

Many administrators seem to be quite successful in suppressing any resistance to their policies. Faculty, as well as students, suffer. Concrete examples do not need to be cited. Just think back on what has happened. What students were forced to "buckle in" to administration policy or be "kicked out" of school? What professor was fired because he decided to really "educate" the students? What about the speaker who couldn't speak on your campus because his views were too deviant from the norm? If you cannot think of any such incidents, then:

1. your student body is very controlled and accepts what is fed them, or

2. you have a relatively free campus, or

3. you have an apathetic student body.

When people are kicked out, fired from, or suppressed at a university because they dared to express controversial and new ideas, it makes one wonder about what kind of educational system exists today. Are we going to continue to educate a society that's to be spoonfed with selected ideas by professors that are as outmoded as the horse and carriage?

Any administration, or board of trustees, that suppresses the expression of intellectual ideas is so archaic, obsolete, and antiquated that it needs to be obliterated from the academic environment.

Academic freedom is the spine and life of an educated and democratic society. There needs to be a free and uninhibited exchange of all kinds of ideas between faculty and students. An educated person is educated all around. Are we going to continue to let our colleges and universities produce one-sided individuals? Let's make ojr institutions of higher learning intellectually and academically free!

INTRODUCING THE SOUTHERN PROJECT

The Southern Student Human Relations Project was founded in 1960 by the United States National Student Association, for the purpose of fostering better racial relations in the Southern states. In 1966, there is an even greater need for this kind of work, but the Project has begun to take the Southern educational problems as a focal point for work. The Project has defined human relations as anything that affects the life of a Southern student. Whether the problem is discriminatiom on campus, academic freedom, course and curricula evaluation, or student government, the Project will make an effort to assist students to work toward a solution.

Although the Project maintains this flexibility, it also has specif ic programs. During the year, it will sponsor, or co-sponsor, conferences designed to involve and inform students. It also publishes two series of booklets, which should be of interest to students. One of thes is the Student Involvement Series. The SIS is a how-to-do-it series, dealing with forming and sustaining human relations and similar groups, effective student government, etc. The other is the General Information Series, designed to investigate and evaluate specific issues. The first GIS will deal with Black Power. Both of these series are available either free or at a nominal cost.

In short, the Southern Project aims to be a service to the student of the South. For further information or assistance, write:

Southern Student Human Relations Project
Room 701 -- 41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

****

MAYOR VISITS COLUMBIA

The mayor of Springfield, Ohio, Mr. Robert C. Henry, was in the city on October 9, 1966.

He was, also, a guest speaker at Allen University. His few remarks centered around incentive and motivation which, as two of the greatest forces to put people on their own feet, should not be denied them.

The Cutting Edge is published by, and as a service of, the Student Council on Human Relations. The views expressed therein are not necessarily those of the staff or the officers. Address all correspondence to:

The Cutting Edge, SCSCHR, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S. C. 29201

THE CHURCH AND RACE

"To confront Christians with issues of human relations and implications of faith for life in the Christian community" is the purpose of the conference on "THE RACIAL REVOLUTION IN CHRISTIAN PERSPECTIVE.

Two addresses will be delivered. One in the afternoon by Dr. Elmer West, pastor of Mars Hill Baptist Church, Mars Hill, N. C. The other in the evening by Rev. Henry Van Beuren Richardson, President, Interdenominational Theological Center, Atlanta, Georgia.

There will be a symposium and discussion groups on the issues of:

Education
Housing
Employment
Prejudice
Local Churches

The Conference will be held Tuesday, October 18, 1966

2:00-8:30 p.m.

Wade Hampton Hotel

Ball Room, 2nd Floor

All interested persons are invited.

HAPPINESS IS. . . BEING A MEMBER OF THE S. C. STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS:

Name _____

Address _____

_____

$1.50 a year is all it takes!

ARE
YOU
TIRED
OF
JUST

BEING
A
STUDENT
WITH

NOTHING EXCITING TO DO?

THEN,

COME
TO
WHERE
THE
ACTION
IS!

WAITING FOR YOU ARE:

TUTORIALS
COMMUNITY ACTION
CO-. CO- SAL
VOTER REGISTRATION
WORK WEEK-ENDS
and more, all at

S. C. Student Council on Human Relations

1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

****

Officers of the Student Council

Chairman.....Edna Smith
1st Vice Chairman.....James Dennis
Newberry Colleg
2nd Vice-Chairman.....James Bowers
U.S.C.
Secretary.....Barbara Kenne
Voorhees College
Treasurer..... Albert Gray
Wofford College
Chaplain..... Marilyn River
Columbia College

****

Mail your membership dues to:

SCSCHR, 1330 Laurel St., Cola., S.C

S. C. Student Council
on Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201

Non-Profit Org.
Postage Paid
Columbia, S. C.
Permit No. 758

S.C. — QUARTERLY REPORTS

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report of Executive Director

September 1966 - November 1966

End-of-the-Year Realism

South Carolina did not develop a sophisticated, disciplined student sit-in movement in the early sixties, nor have students yet become an identifiable force for change.

South Carolina has never produced a civil rights movement comparable in any sense to the movements in Alabama or in Mississippi.

Watch those metaphors, Alice!!

A provisional council of churches breathed faintly for several years but failed to give birth to a state council of churches with a program relating to live issues. The National Council of Churches is continually under attack.

Women's groups in South Carolina, unlike those in sister states of Georgia and North Carolina, are not effective in molding public opinion or as vehicles for progress. A relatively new and numerically weak League of Women Voters, while making some important beginnings, has exerted little if any state-wide influence.

The emergence of a two-party system, growth of Negro registration and voting, sharpened interest in urban development and in continued industrialization, senate reapportionment, the enlarged number and scope of federal programs, and a pervasive awareness of the necessity for updating and upgrading education all offer promise for progress. A missing ingredient is adequate citizen involvement.

Proposed Long-Range Goal for SCCHR

In the main, most decision-making in South Carolina is done quietly and behind-the-scenes, presumably by a relatively small group of people. To say how much this is because of accepted power patterns, lack of faith in democratic processes, or actual fear of the uneducated, uninformed masses would merely be to hazard a guess. Much evidence points to the need for building a widely representative, informed, and socially motivated citizens' movement. Granted such a process would be slow and require adequate resources and skill, we believe that this should become the articulated, long-range goal of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations.

Unique Features of SCCHR

Although SCCHR's membership is numerically small, the organization remains the only one in South Carolina which is widely representative and inclusive, geographically, racially, religiously, occupationally, etc. Its focus upon the development of human resources and relationships is also unique. Through its student program, rural work, state and local council structures, it is not only involving a growing number of persons, considerably larger than its paid membership, but also developing and attracting more people of leadership potential. It is heartening to note that much of this potential community and

state-wide leadership is relatively young. Increasingly SCCHR is attracting support and gaining recognition from governmental agencies and employees. However, as someone said recently concerning our efforts to spread surplus food programs, "They (referring to the Public Welfare Department) are really hard to move!"

Outreach Proposed and Being Undertaken

A. The annual meeting workshops will demonstrate, we believe, a sound procedure for involving concerned citizens and professionals. Instead of holding in September annual program workshops largely planned by the staff as has been done frequently in the past, the SCCHR staff decided to "make a stab" at pulling together professionals and laymen to take an overview of the problems, resources, potentials, and to propose programs in seven areas of community and of state-wide need.

Beginning early in the fall each member of the SCCHR professional staff undertook many personal interviews, phone calls and small group conferences which were followed by committee meetings, usually first with professionals and later with professionals and concerned laymen. The results were varied. In several of the areas of interest, SCCHR's concern has been developed for a number of years through state-wide committees which have been responsible for state and district meetings and assisted local council committees in community programs and projects. These committees have been the following: Education and the Schools, Economics and Employment, Citizenship Education, The Church and Human Relations, and Community Affairs.

Until the general election in early November, much informal work in citizenship education was engaged in. The political campaigns were hot and much activity-as-usual was stymied until they were over. The SCCHR executive director participated in numerous VEP meetings during the fall not only in connection with the election but also because of the announced resignation of the director, Richard Miles.

Council leaders and staff, primarily Mrs. Ledeen, worked with other church leaders to hold a significant meeting on October 18 on "The Racial Revolution in Christian Perspective." (See report of Extension Director, page 3.)

The Community Affairs Committee in the past has worked on an ad hoc basis primarily. Through it have been set up citizens consultations on Rural Problems and on Urban Problems, community support for 30 county-wide Head Start applications and 9 programs, and advisory committees for the SPEED-UP project for the summer of 1966. (For more about SPEED-UP see page 4.)

The following outline will indicate briefly the outreach involved in the seven areas explored during this quarter in preparation for the workshops to be held as a part of the 1966 annual meeting scheduled for Tuesday, December 6:

I. The Administration of Justice. (This has been essentially a latent interest of SCCHR, which is becomming active this fall in preparation for the workshops.)

Professionals -- from the South Carolina State Department of Corrections,

the Girls Industrial School, the University of South Carolina general studies law enforcement training school, legal aid services of The United Fund, juvenile court staff, sheriff and police departments, NAACP counsel, executive director of the Alston Wilkes Society (concerned with rehabilitation of criminals) etc.

Laymen -- members of men's service clubs, League of Women Voters, YWCA; Catholics, Jews and members of Protestant denominations, local council members.

II. Economics and Employment

Professionals -- from real estate division of Farmers Home Administration, Civil Service, labor unions, U. S. Employment Service (MDTA coordinator et al), Technical Education Commission, State Development Board, University of South Carolina School of Economics and Business Administration, Credit Unions, Southern Rural Training Project, Director of Training Programs under Tital V of the EOA, et al.

Laymen -- members of RAP groups, and others as listed under I.

III. Education

Professionals -- from South Carolina Department of Education adult education and elementary and secondary education programs, school administrators, representatives of the South Carolina Education Association and of the Palmetto Education Association, attorneys who introduced and supported in the 1966 South Carolina General Assembly legislation for compulsory education, AFSC school desegregation staff, college professors et al.

Laymen -- members of council education committees and of organizations which share educational concerns.

IV. Anti-Poverty Programs

Professionals -- State director of OEO, state director of Head Start, local OEO director of neighborhood workers, community center coordinator, local CAP personnel.

Laymen -- Those who serve on CAP commissions, pastors, representatives of numerous lay organizations and council members.

V. Welfare *

Professionals -- Primarily from the Department of Public Welfare --state and local, case workers and group social workers from private agencies.

Laymen -- Primarily those interested in surplus food programs, and the limitations and inequities in Department of Public Welfare (DPW) policies and programs, pastors and council members.

VI. Housing *

Professionals -- from Public Housing Administration, Federal Housing Administration, real estate division of Farmers Home Administration, real estate board, municipally operated urban rehabilitation et al.

Laymen -- Some of whom serve on boards of above listed agencies, council members et al.

---

* These have been essentially latent interests of SCCHR, which are becoming active this fall in preparation for the Workshops.

VII. The Church and Human Relations

Professionals -- Primarily religious leaders
Laymen -- Quite ecumenical.

B. The process of interaction to be initiated in the workshops needs to be followed up in one or more possible ways:

I. Selection of a single relatively short-range goal -- one to which most of the workshop concerns can be related such as the need for an adequate compulsory education law.

1. Set up a state-wide task force to study, inform, publicize, act;

2. Set up also a county-wide and/or community task force wherever this can be done effectively;

3. Work these groups for all they are worth.

II. Assist local councils to hold workshops, citizens' consultations, clinics to produce confrontation, provide information and plan action at community or district levels.

III. Use findings -- resolutions etc -- of the annual meeting for recommending programs, projects, resources, allies to local councils and to opinion-forming organizations.

C. SCCHR will continue its work with its state-wide committees in line with decisions to be made by the 1967 executive committee.

D. The Columbia Council on Human Relations has proposed a series of public information meetings with which it is asking the help of the SCCHR executive director. Personalities of national importance are being contacted.

More About SPEED-UP

Although National Student Association (NSA) consultant to OEO demonstration programs and a youthful full-time OEO staffer had urged that SPEED-UP be administered as much as possible by the students themselves, the executive director has found it necessary to give much more attention to the project this fall than was needed during the summer. Both the director, Brad Poston, who had been our Eleanor Roosevelt intern, and his assistant, Bill Roberts, who had been out Head Start finance officer, were experienced. Unfortunately Brad's alternate to military service was to be in the Peace Corps and required that he report for training early in September, as did Bill's job as director of the Southern Project of the National Student Association (NSA).

Miss Martha Gross, Washington OEO staffer assigned to student demonstration projects told Mrs. Spearman that SPEED-UP was considered outstanding in the nation for at least three reasons: 1) a minimum of roadblocks set up by adults -- a few county advisory committees did try to rearrange integrated student housing; 2) for the most part student workers were normal South Carolina born and bred, and 3) student involvement in the needs of the poor as exemplified by the picketing at the gates of Shaw Air Force Base for higher wages in domestic service.

The future of SPEED-UP is still uncertain (and the acting director plans to be married in January). Proposals for a one-purpose CAP grant and for VISTA personnel are being prepared.

"Edifying" Meetings

The executive director participated in the Southern Interagency and SRC-State Staff meetings September 20-22, in NSF called RAP-State Directors meeting October 5-7, and attended the public hearing called by the National Commission on Food and Fibers, at which Mr. L. S. James testified on November 9 -- all held in Atlanta, Georgia.

Besides the executive director, SCCHR was represented at the SRC annual meeting November 16-18 by its first vice-chairman, the Reverend M. D. McCollom, Dr. C. H. Thomas, and Courtney Siceloff. These men are members of the SRC board.

Instead of attending the annual meeting of NAIRO this year, Mrs. Spearman took part in the annual conference in Chicago, November 12-15 of the Adult Education Association of the U.S.A., of which she is a long-time member.

Staff

The new SCCHR staff member, Miss Edna Smith, recent graduate of the University of South Carolina, who was elected chairman of the SCSCHR for 1966-67, has been made Director of Student Work and is performing in a highly satisfactory way. (See Report enclosed.)

The biggest unmet needs are for a strong office manager and a replacement for the executive director.

Washington's ABCs

New combinations of the alphabet have conspired to add to our workload this quarter and old federal government allies and friends continue to call upon us. Confidentially, the Economic Development Administration (EDA) has not succeeded in getting its program moving in South Carolina and seeks information and insights. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) called the SCCHR executive director to a meeting in Charlotte, North Carolina, November 28, to develop a forum on employment in the textile industry of North and South Carolina. Dates for the forum are January 12 and 13, 1967.

Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

THE STATE—Columbia, S. C., Wednesday, October 19, 1966

Conference Held Here To Talk Race Problems

By LEVONA PAGE
Governmental Affairs Staff

Negroes called upon white Christians to help them in their racial struggle as the state's first interdenominational conference on race problems met in Columbia Tuesday.

The meeting, attended by about 500 people, was sponsored by an informal committee that included members from Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Catholic faiths.

The group was urge to keep Christian goals before them by the banquet speaker, the Rev. Harry Van Beuren Richardson presidnet of the Interdeonminational Theological Center in Atlanta.

"Remember the bearing of our racial struggle upon the welfare and future of the church, the Rev. Mr. Richardson said. "The Christian church is committed to brotherhood and we are bound to achieve it. With anything less, we fail our Lord."

Urging both Negroes and whites to keep their thinking clear, the Rev. Mr. Richardson said, "Beware of the distorted views, half truths and the untruths that will be preached by bigots who peddle hatreds to serve their selfish ends."

He said racial change is not so much a revolution as a "rebellion or struggle against violations of the established order, a struggle against depressive forces which hurt the Negro now but if permitted to continue will hurt the nation as a whole."

Richardson added that the racial rebellion has attracted "radical, irrational and even violent demands" from fractional elements that do not represent the main body of Negro life or thought.

"As Christians, we regret the means by which many of the gains have come: demonstrations, protests, marches, sit ins, kneel ins, riots and even death."

Speaking earlier, the Rev. Dr. Elmer West, of Mars Hill, N. C., asked, "How long has it been since you visited a family of another race or invited them to your home?"

But socializing is not enough, he added, saying that the Negroes and whites must work together to solve their problems.

Contending that an interdenominational, racially-mixed conference to discuss the Negroes' problems was long overdue, Dr. Matthew McCullough said, "We wondered where the white Christians were when we needed them so."

During a symposium on racial issues, Walker E. Solomon, executive secretary of the Palmetto Education Association, told the group that education would be improved if Negroes were on more school boards.

He praised the efforts of Jasper, Newberry, Charleston, Fairfield and Darlington counties, which he said had Negroes on their school boards. He urged the group to work toward a compulsory school attendance law and kindergartens in the public school system.

Solomon urged also that the white churches invite Negro ministers and laymen to their services periodically. "White people have segregated themselves from the Negro so long that they really need to get to know us," he said.

Leonidas S. James, field representative of the S.C. Council on Human Relations, said the "The only way to correct it is for the Christian people to be willing to pay decent salaries and see to it that their neighbors do the same," he said.

SCCHR REVIEW

November
1966

1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S.C..29201

* *

YOU ARE INVITED

to the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Tuesday, December 6, 1966 Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia, S.C.

9:30 Registration
10:15 Workshops in the following areas:

I. The Administration of Justice
II. Economics and Employment
III. Education and the Schools
IV. The Anti-Poverty Program
V. Welfare
VI. Housing
VII. The Church and Human Relations

12:30 Lunch - everyone on his own

2:15 Registration
2:30 Afternoon session will feature Paul Anthony as speaker, special reports and the annual business meeting.

6:00 Registration
Dinner - Ballroom of the hotel
Address: LESSONS FROM ATLANTA, Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, President of Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia

* *

Please detach and return not later than December 2, 1966, to

S. C. Council on Human Relations, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, S.C. 29201

Name _____

Address _____

_____ I plan to attend Workshop No.

_____ Please reserve ____ tickets for the dinner at $3.25 each.

_____ Payment enclosed _____ Will pay at banquet

MORE ABOUT THE ANNUAL MEETING

Citizen Involvement in growth and development is basic to continuing and increasing the tempo of progress in South Carolina. This challenge will underlie all aspects of the 1966 annual meeting on December sixth.

Plan Car Pools of SCCHR members and other alert citizens from your community. Arrange to spend the entire day and to participate in the workshops, the afternoon session and the evening dinner meeting! Please send in your reservations for dinner promptly.

THE 1966 REPORT OF PROGRAM: PAST -- PRESENT -- PROPOSED

The report for this year is appearing in two parts prior to the annual meeting so that informed member participation may be increased. For the report on such administrative matters as finance, membership, organization, and staffing see the September-October issue of SCCHR REVIEW.

Workshops to be held on Tuesday morning, December 6 from 10:15 to 12:15 o'clock will highlight and detail the program emphases of SCCGR and a growing number of other agencies, organizations and individuals. Proposed new study and action programs will be projected around the following concerns: The Administration of Justice and Law Enforcement; Anti-Poverty Programs; Welfare; and Housing.

Workshop programs in any of the areas scheduled I through VII will be mailed to those requesting same.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Special Surveys to determine conditions and number of low-income families have been conducted during 1966 in Holly Hill, Elloree, St. George, and in Dillon and Calhoun counties.

Delegations to the South Carolina General Assembly have been approached by special committees of Council members and urged to institute county-wide food distribution programs in several counties.

To Determine Compliance with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, a survey was made this year of leading industries in nine (9) counties.

Farmer Cooperatives and Credit Unions are being encouraged, and a few are being organized.

Participation in ASCS Elections (Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service) by farm operators was actively promoted prior to the September elections.

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECTS VITAL

Program Activities of the Rural Advancement Project have included reorganization of county groups for better attendance. The number of counties served increased from twenty-four (24) to thirty (30). Ten meeting centers were established convenient to three-county groups. Emphasis has been placed on informational and referral services, and on leadership training.

Projected Programs include efforts at continuous economic development with added emphasis upon 1) low-income housing at minimal costs under FHA (Farmers Home Administration); 2) diversified farming and assistance available for its increase.

UPGRADING EDUCATION AT ALL LEVELS: AN EMPHASIS IN SCCHR

SCCHR and Local Councils have a long standing and continuing involvement in educational programs and projects. Basic has been the process of defining needs and problems and keeping abreast of the bold new programs designed to meet them.

Implementation of Programs such as work-study for college students; work-training for high school youth; summer job opportunities for youth, which emphasize training; the Neighborhood Youth Corps which engages school drop-outs in a combination of work and study etc., have been given priority.

Recruitment of Trainees continues for job training at all levels through adult education, technical and vocational education and the STEP program (Special Training for Economic Progress).

Special Preparation Through RAP (SCCHR's Rural Advancement Program) and its tri-county organizations is being made for recruitment of under-employed and unemployed rural people in the massive training program proposed for Project T-Square hopefully to be launched in South Carolina soon.

Dissemination of Information through group meetings, mass mailings, inter-organizational cooperation and support focus upon informed citizen participation in implementation, especially of the following acts:

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act (P.L. 89-253)

The Higher Education Act (P.L. 89-329)

1965 extensions of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 to provide up to 2 years on-the-job or classroom training for persons unemployed because they lack education or skills; and

The educational provisions of the Economic Opportunity Act extended by P.L. 89-253 to June 30, 1968.

Study of needs for effective Compulsory School Attendance legislation and of complementary services is receiving priority.

Cooperation and Support have been given to numerous special projects in education, such as the Southern Rural Training Project; The Southern Teaching Project; the American Friends Service Committee's summer tutoring project for transferees to desegregated schools in three (3) rural counties, and The Southern Christian Leadership Conference's citizenship education program.

School Desegregation - Tutoring projects of SCSCHR and SPEED-UP work with parents, assistance given in the planning and execution of two (2) statewide conferences on school desegregation, an in-depth study of the pattern of desegregation in one school district, and efforts to recruit white teachers for school transfers indicate the scope of the Council's work in this important area. Mr. Hayes Mizell, formerly with SCCHR, is now doing full-time work in this area with A.F.S.C.

Recommendations for Future Educational Programs include: 1) development of an intensified and coordinated citizen effort in support for an adequate compulsory school attendance law; 2) inclusion of qualified Negroes on educational committees, college trustee and school boards and at other policy-making levels; and 3) involvement of more volunteers in tutorials and other projects related to upgrading education at all levels.

THE CHURCH AND HUMAN RELATIONS

This continuing concern in the SCCHR program received new impetus as a result of the outstanding statewide conference on "The Racial Revolution in Christian Perspective," held in Columbia on October 18. This conference was planned and carried out through the efforts of an ecumenical committee of churchmen. SCCHR leaders and staff were instrumental in initiating this effort and worked in key committee assignments. Over three hundred churchmen assembled to confront crucial issues, to increase understanding and to consider the implications of the Christian faith for contemporary life. A follow-up committee is now at work to continue the process begun at this conference at state and local levels.

The Council distributed information and encouraged participation in denominational regional summer conferences focusing on social concerns. Thirteen council members attended the very outstanding Presbyterian conference on Poverty, the Church and Race in Montreat in mid-August.

Program assistance is now being given in conjunction with the current mission study for major denominations on "Poverty and Affluence." Speakers have been provided and packets of material on the economic situation in South Carolina and on anti-poverty programs are being distributed from the Council office. This packet may be had upon request to the South Carolina Council on Human Relations office as long as the supply of materials lasts, for use in conjunction with the Poverty and Affluence study.

STUDENT INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY

The Program of the South Carolina Student Council this year has found student members involved in significant ways in community action. Specifically these are ways in which the students have been involved --

A Work Week-end, held in February at Our Lady of Mercy Welfare Center in Charleston, proved to be a significant experience for the students and the community people with whom they worked.

Operation Search, a year-round project, seeks out and encourages qualified Negro high school students to continue their education. Through visits to high schools or to community meetings set up for high school students, through mailings to National Achievement Scholars and other recommended high school students, and a wide distribution of materials, students have been informed and encouraged to continue their education. Emphasis has been placed on these students enrolling in one of the recently desegregated colleges of the state.

A Committee on Compulsory School Attendance Law (Co-Co-Sal) has existed for two years. It informs and solicits citizens' support for such a measure, a definite need to undergird all that is done in education in the state.

Tutoring has continued with five student tutoring projects under the auspices of SCSCHR. In February five tutorial training workshops were held in five colleges of the state under the leadership of Lowell Dodge, director of Youth Education Services (YES) in North Carolina. These workshops opened up new techniques in tutoring and gave valuable guidelines for the Student Project for Educational and Economic Development for Underprivileged People (SPEED-UP), a tutoring and community development arm of the Student Council.

Two Conferences, one in the spring and another in the fall, have been held during the year. Southern Justice was the theme of the spring conference and the fall conference focus was on the Role of the Student in the Educational System. Students from 23 of the colleges of the state have participated in some phase of the SCSCHR program.

Plans for the Future include a continuation of all of the areas of work listed above with a more intensive effort. Students will try to bring about needed changes on their own campuses and in the community, as discussed at the conferences of the year, through work in poverty areas, citizenship education, exchange programs, academic freedom and related campus issues. As we look to the future a greater coordination of the student work with the total program of SCCHR is indicated, with a full time staff person who will spend a great deal of time in campus visitation. College students can have a major role in upgrading this state and helping to solve some of its pressing problems. This is the objective of the student council.

SPEED-UP DECLARED ONE OF TOP STUDENT PROGRAMS IN NATION

SPEED-UP, the Student Project for Educational and Economic Development for Underprivileged People is a tutoring and community development service which utilizes South Carolina students, working in their own state in poverty areas, helping people to help themselves. It has been evaluated by staff members working with student demonstration projects under the Office of Economic Opportunity as one of the outstanding student projects in the nation.

This Past Summer the full-time SPEED-UP program involved one hundred and fifty South Carolina college students and neighborhood workers in twenty-eight communities in thirteen counties. They taught and tutored children and adults; they also provided programs of recreation, information and cultural enrichment. This was a learning experience for South Carolina's participating college students and for the staff which worked with them.

At Present, SPEED-UP is continuing a tutoring and community development program in a number of the communities, enlisting college students as volunteers who work under the guidance of a small staff of three. SPEED-UP is requesting VISTA volunteers and hopes to place them in ten of the poorer counties of the state. Paperback books, secured through the Southern Regional Council, are being placed in five counties. The SPEED-UP staff has spent much time in drawing up a proposal for a continuing program which is being presented to the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, D. C.

The Future of SPEED-UP looks - - - -
to the involvement of many more indigenous persons in tutoring and community development programs;
to the establishment of credit unions by assisting the Rural Advancement Project (RAP);
to work with drop-outs as well as the in-school child, developing programs which may apprentice to local businessmen the drop-out who has no desire to return to school;
in general to community action programs which will generate feelings of community pride and self-confidence.

SCCHR REVIEW

September - October 1966

1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S.C. 29201

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING WILL FEATURE PROGRAMS OPEN TO PUBLIC

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations invites all citizens who have faith in the future of the state to participate in one of the seven (7) workshops which will meet for two hours on Tuesday morning, December sixth, at the Wade Hampton Hotel in Columbia, S. C. There they may pool information, share insights, discuss problems and opportunities and make plans for concerted citizen action. Workshops will run concurrently from 10:15 a.m. to 12:15 noon and will focus on the following areas of concern:

I The Administration of Justice
II Economics and Employment
III Education and the Schools
IV The Anti-Poverty Program
V Welfare
VI Housing
VII The Church and Human Relations

A group of resource leaders is already working with committees preparing for the workshops which will provide an up-to-date overview and allow time for planning local and statewide programs, as needed.

At six o'clock a banquet will be served in the ballroom of the hotel. A variety program portraying a colorful panorama of progress will be followed by an address on Lessons From Atlanta by Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, who is president of Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia, and also an eminent economist.

The annual membership business meeting will be held in the afternoon. Reports will be heard from committees and from local councils, the annual budget adopted, and an election held to select members of the board of directors to serve for a three-year period, 1967-1969. After this session an important speaker will be presented (to be announced).

A RED LETTER DAY ... DECEMBER 6 ... SCCHR ANNUAL MEETING

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

ABOUT THIS ISSUE OF SCCHR REVIEW

The 1966 annual report of the executive director will appear in this and the next issue of SCCHR Review which members and friends of the Council will receive prior to the annual membership meeting on December sixth. In this issue Mrs. Spearman will give significant briefs concerning the administration of SCCHR. In the November issue materials will deal primarily with programs and projects. Hopefully receipt of the report in these two installments prior to the annual meeting will make possible a maximum of participation by all.

OVER THE DAM

Although SPEED-UP (Student Program for Educational and Economic Development) the crash 1966 summer program, which ran for twelve (12) weeks, officially ended on September first, a lot of water went over the dam to irrigate many of the state's arid areas in the process. If you have not seen any of the illustrated publications of the project and would like one, they will be available upon request as long as the supply lasts.

Brad Poston, director of the project, has been accepted for training by the Peace Corps and is now at Syracuse University. He will be at home for ten days in December and will be an honored guest at the annual meeting on the sixth of December.

Bill Roberts, assistant director, has taken a job as director of the Southern Project of the National Student Association, with his headquarters in Atlanta. He is close enough to pay frequent visits. Directors of county Head Start projects in the summer of 1965 will remember Bill as project finance coordinator.

Misses Henri Monteith and Sally Bruton, and Peter Lee are serving as acting director, office manager, and tutorial organizer respectively of SPEED-UP while funds are being sought for the 1967 phases of the project.

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC., EXPANDED ITS GRANT-IN-AID IN 1966

To the 1966 grant of $4,600.00 has been added to date an additional amount of $6,750.00 which is helping to open up virgin territory, where lines of communication had not previously been open. Bi-racial advisory committees functioned not only statewide but also at local levels with SPEED-UP as the common bond which held them together this past summer. College students and neighborhood workers worked together in thirteen (13) counties and in twenty-eight (28) neighborhoods. Two thousand (2,000) children were taught and tutored. They, their friends and parents were involved in afternoon and evening activities -- more about SPEED-UP at the SCCHR annual meeting on December 6th. For special student projects a total of $1,612.50 has been granted also -- for Operation Search, for work week-ends, and for the fall conference.

THE FIELD FOUNDATION, INC., HAS RENEWED ITS GRANT

Without the confidence and faith in SCCHR which the board and staff of The Field Foundation have consistently showed since a first small grant of $3 500.00 was made to SCCHR in June 1961, the Council would not have been able to pioneer as it has in developing the Student Council on Human Relations which has functioned continuously, in operating the statewide rural projects from February 1963 through December 1964 * , in holding Citizen's Consultations on rural and on urban problems, and on many other immediate and long range needs; in involving responsible citizens in the summer of 1965 in making applications for Head Start projects in thirty counties which were approved for federal grants totaling $1,428,114.00; and in securing a demonstration grant in May 1966 from the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) for $137,454.00 for SPEED-UP.

One hears a lot of talk about "seed money" these days -- pump priming is too out-of-date for moderns to understand. Whatever you choose to call the Field grants to SCCHR, we know you agree that they have helped to make more than water flow and more than crops to grow!

Not to keep you in suspense any longer, it is hereby announced that The Field Foundation has renewed its grant for a period of one year -- July 1966-June 1967 -- in the amount of $17,000.00. We believe that at least some of our members will take time to express gratitude, and we hope that they won't wait until Thanksgiving to do so: You may write to The Field Foundation, Inc. Dr. Leslie Dunbar, Executive Vice President, 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM (RAP)

In January 1965, The New World Foundation made a grant to the Southern Regional Council for rural work. Since SCCHR had been the state council to originate a rural program, it was given the first annual grant of $12,000.00 for the continuation and growth of the work, which has since that time been called the Rural Advancement Program (RAP). The Foundation's grant will run for three years, 1965, 1966 and 1967.

---

* Mr. L. S. James served during the period referred to above as a field representative of SCCHR and of the National Sharecroppers Fund (NSF). His salary was paid jointly; SCCHR's half was made possible by the Field Foundation grant.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT INTERNSHIP

The Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation, of which the late Honorable Adlai Stevenson was chairman, set up an internship program through the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials (NAIRO) by which SCCHR was accredited as a training center both in 1964-65 and in 1965-66. Because of financial limitations, it was not until 1965-66 that SCCHR could afford to match the $2,500.00 grant from The Foundation provided for salary and to budget other expenses required by an additional staff member.

In July 1965 interns who had been selected by the NAIRO Career Service Board and the twenty-six (26) agencies approved for their training began their one-year service which ended in June 1966.

Of the twenty-six (26) interns assigned, only four were placed in the South, two of whom were southerners. Brad Poston filled his internship with SCCHR with credit to himself and to the Council.

FRIENDS IN NEED

Members and friends of the Council have been generous indeed in helping to provide additional funds required by the continually expanding program service. Thanks again to each of you who have made contributions beyond membership dues. As opportunities for service multiply, so must local and statewide support. SCCHR members and friends must carry the message and seek the participation of the countless other South Carolinians who may also be eager to work for a future which is brighter than the past.

Last year local financial support of the Council (SCCHR) from October 1964 - September 1965 was $5,568.70. This year for the same period, local support has amounted to $9,283.59 - an increase of approximately 67 per cent. This is good but we can and must do better if we are to grow and to serve.

EXPANSION OF SCCHR

There are now twelve (12) active local councils on human relations. This time last year there were only eight (8). Members-at-large lived in eighty (80) communities across South Carolina. Today there are SCCHR members in one hundred and fifty-three (153) communities. There were nine hundred and fifty-seven (957) members who were in good standing at the end of September 1965, having paid their annual dues. At the end of September 1966 the paid membership stands at one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight (1,178) persons.

There remain many faithful, loyal members who have not yet paid their 1966 dues. Surely this is an oversight and each delinquent member will want to "pay up" and be in good standing by the time of the 1966 annual meeting to be able to vote and to be a full participant. If you have not been reminded as

often as you might have wished, please remember that the SCCHR staff is made up of about the hardest working folk you'll ever meet -- but there aren't enough hours in the day, or days in the week. That's why each member is urged to find his nook in which to work toward the goals to which we've set ourselves as Citizens of South Carolina. She, our State, is on the move. We can keep her moving. We, too, must keep doing and learning and growing; and growing and learning and doing some more. Educators tell us we never grow too old to learn. Let's not get too old to do!

In addition to the presently operating local councils on human relations, there are ten affiliated RAP groups which meet monthly and draw attendance from thirty (30) of South Carolina's forty-six (46) counties.

There are also eight (8) affiliated student councils which operate on the following campuses: Allen, Benedict, Claflin, Erskine, Morris, Newberry, Presbyterian, and Voorhees colleges. The intercollegiate council in Columbia is made up of participants from Columbia College, The University of South Carolina, The Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, as well as from Benedict College and Allen University. There is a high school group, also in Columbia -- making a total of ten (10) youth groups affiliated with SCCHR. Participants in the two statewide student conferences which are held annually for long week-ends, Friday supper through Sunday dinner, have come from twenty-three South Carolina colleges and universities in 1966.

THE STAFF IS GROWING TOO

In November 1965 the Southern Rural Training Program (SRTP) requested an eight-month leave of absence for Mr. L. S. James to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Paul Webber who had accepted work with the South Carolina State Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). Already in RAP, Mr. James had been giving considerable attention to the urgent need of displaced agricultural workers. SCCHR was assured that unless an able and experienced man of Mr. James's caliber were found, South Carolina would not have the benefit of additional training opportunities. The leave was granted and the Reverend Eugene W. Hagans was employed as acting director of RAP. Mr. Hagans was ably assisted by several different persons, each for brief periods to meet special needs: e.g. Mr. George Anderson, attorney of Orangeburg, did some legal work which was sorely needed; Mr. Hayes Mizell, a former member of the student council, SCSCHR, and more recently director of the Southern Project of the National Student Association, worked with Mr. Hagans to survey needs of families in rural areas which might be met by a project such as SPEED-UP -- plans for the 1966 student summer project were in the making and it was important to know the felt needs of those with whom the project was to be planned.

As a member of the SRTP staff, Mr. James was instrumental in setting up a program for the training of seasonal farm workers in Dorchester, Dillon, and in Orangeburg and Calhoun counties.

Although Mr. James returned to the SCCHR staff in July, Mr. Hagans remained until the middle of September to work jointly with Mr. James to secure Negro participation in ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) elections. He was needed too to clinch plans -in-the-making for two credit unions.

A number of college students and adults were employed temporarily in making needed community contacts with mayors, economic and financial leaders, college administrators and faculty members, persons in a variety of professions, merchants, civic and religious leaders, and also with the culturally and economically deprived. They laid the groundwork of public relations for the acceptance of "SPEED-UPPERS," for their housing arrangements, and for the advisory committees which assisted them locally. Bill Roberts and Cathy Tyler, then students at the University of South Carolina and of Columbia College respectively; Clark Roof, a former member of SCSCHR, who is now a graduate student at Duke University; Virginia Waddell of Charleston, and Mrs. Iola Jones of Florence all did vital spade work.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ledeen, who has given most of her time to developing SCSCHR, transferred to the new program funded by the SRC Expanded-Grant-in-Aid early in June. Her new title is Extension Director. The strengthening of local councils and establishing of new ones, work with committees to enlarge SCCHR membership and increase local financial support, although a function of all members, board and committee members, and of the staff will be a special responsibility carried by Mrs. Ledeen.

It is recommended that Miss Edna Smith, a recent graduate of the University of South Carolina, who was elected president of SCSCHR for 1966-67, be made the director of student work. Fortified as the Student Council will be by its project arm (SPEED-UP), we predict for it a year of fruitful activity.

As the opportunities for meaningful program development increase astronomically, SCCHR is looking hard for an assistant director as the staff person most needed to launch it into orbit as a full-blown citizen movement. After twelve years of serving as executive director, Mrs. Alice N. Spearman is urging that someone else be put at the helm of our unique and important public service.

WATCH FOR

THE NOVEMBER 1966 ISSUE OF THE SCCHR REVIEW WHICH WILL PRESENT

THE 1966 REPORT ON PROGRAM: PAST -- PRESENT -- PROPOSED

and

MORE ABOUT THE 1966 ANNUAL MEETING

Alice N. Spearman (Mrs. E. H.)
SCCHR Executive Director

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report of Extension Director

September 1966 - November 1966

Growth and Program Development in Local Councils

During this quarter extensive work has been done throughout the state in program development with already existing local councils in order to make programs more relevant to needs at the state and local levels. In addition, visits have also been made to three areas of the state for exploratory conversations with SCCHR members and community leaders concerning the development of new councils or to assist in the process of organizing a local council. Visits have been made as follows:

1) North Augusta was organized in the summer with a small group, primarily of church leaders, who were concerned that some channel of bi-racial communication be established in the community. This town, primarily a suburban residential area for Augusta, feels isolated from South Carolina and in a real sense is not in the mainstream of progress even in the state. There has been almost no push toward desegregation of any facilities on the part of the Negro citizens; requests for transfers to the white schools are almost non-existent (one or two Negro children in two or three schools of the system). Leadership inthe Negro community comes from dedicated, though limited, persons in the low middle income category and is very divided. As one member of the North Augusta Council on Human Relations stated, "Our small group is absolutely the only integrated thing in the whole community." From this perspective its existence is an accomplishment of value. It is a working group, however, attempting to research facts--especially in relation to the total educational situation in the community--and to encourage and motivate Negro citizens to avail themselves of all existing opportunities.

2) Sumter has had a local council for a number of years. During all the years of resistance in this center of the white citizen's council movement this group has been primarily a "meeting and talking" group, although it has worked quietly behind the scenes to open up various facilities and to cooperate with emerging educational programs such as the Technical Education Center, in the community. During the past two summers the group has co-sponsored Head Start in the county and this past summer added two additional projects, SPEED-UP and a Voter Education Project of the American Friends Service Committee. This community involvement has given new vitality and direction to the group. This fall the extension director was invited to work with the council on program development. There are encouraging evidences that the emphasis in this local council is moving from the discussion level to that of action.

3) Hartsville, a relatively small, class-conscious aristocratic South Carolina town, controlled by one family (the Cokers) in many ways is a very unlikely place for the development of a local council on human relations. Yet a viable, meaningful organization has developed during the past year and a half, primarily because of the dedicated leadership of a Catholic priest and an Episcopal minister. This group has focused from the beginning on the local community; has made efforts to secure a surplus food program for

the county; has secured more broadly representative membership on boards of directors of numerous community agencies, and has worked closely with the county Office of Economic Opportunity.

4) Greenville, a community which should have a strong, effective organization, unfortunately has been a struggling council for many years--unable to secure the type of leadership essential for a vigorous functioning group. The extension director visited Greenville to confer with the recently elected chairman of the Greenville council and other officers. This group had supported the SPEED-UP team in the Greenville areas last summer very effectively and had been extremely helpful in interpreting the purpose and program of SPEED-UP in the face of certain misunderstanding and opposition in the community. It has seemed difficult this fall to build an effective on-going program in the council. The group is beginning to attempt certain community projects and it is hoped that a more effective program will result. The staff will continue to work closely with this council.

5) Abbeville-Due West area was visited during this quarter for exploratory conversations concerning a possible county-wide council on human relations. SPEED-UP had worked in this area in the summer and an effective advisory committee had been set up. There is a nucleus of members-at-large of SCCHR at Erskine College in Due West. This group is eager to effect a county-wide organization, but does not want the leadership to come primarily from the "teachers and preachers of Erskine." This seems a valid point ot view, but as yet no other leadership from among the white citizens has emerged. Further cultivation in this area is necessary. There seems to be some hesitancy on the part of SPEED-UP advisory committee members to move forward because of the negative reaction of "white Abbeville" to the living arrangements for SPEED-UP students during the summer.

6) Orangeburg, one of the tension areas of the state, began conversations in October concerning the development of a local council, as the outgrowth of a shooting incident which brought great restlessness with attendant possibility for violence to the Negro community with its 2,000 Negro students. There has been a real abridgement of justice in this situation since the white boys who shot a Negro boy have not been apprehended; nor is there much indication that there is a continuing attempt to apprehend them. On the basis of this incident several faculty members from the colleges, both white and Negro teachers, approached the mayor of the city about establishing a bi-racial committee. From this beginning, genuine dialogue has emerged among a small group of responsible community leaders. SCCHR staff was called immediately about this development and there ensued a number of conversations about the best procedure in a community which is highly sensitive to any "outside interference" and to any confrontation on race. The extension director was invited to attend the third meeting of this group and to make suggestions concerning a permanent organization. It is interesting that consensus has emerged for a citizens organization, open in membership, with an emphasis upon working together on community problems, rather than for an officially approved mayor's committee. The need for dialogue in depth was really essential in this situation because of a complete breakdown in communication for a period of years, with its resulting lack of confidence and mutual trust. It is hoped that some structure will soon emerge out of these meetings. The Council will follow this development very closely, and work with this group as opportunity arises.

7) Florence, a community in which some initial work was done in the summer and a place where the Council has had members and many friends for years, is now moving toward a permanent organization. A strong provisional committee was set up at a meeting,attended by the extension director, in November. A date has been set and an outstanding speaker secured for the organizational meeting early in January. The provisional committee voted to make this a county-wide council and is inviting key leaders from surrounding communities as well as city officials and representatives of the news media to this large community meeting for organizing a council on human relations. The Florence Morning News, one of the "moderate" papers in the state, has promised support for the council.

In addition to visits to communities, the Presidents' Council, which brings together periodically the local council chairman and program committee chairman, was "revived" with an initial meeting for this year in Columbia on November 10. The focus for discussion at that time was community action, areas of need and ways of involvement for local councils in meeting community needs. Three very brief working papers were prepared for that meeting, as starters for discussion. (Copies enclosed.) The papers on basis of affiliation and membership will be used at the next meeting of the Presidents" council.

The Church and Human Relations

The continuing work of SCCHR in the area of the Church and Human Relations was given new impetus this fall as a result of the outstanding state-wide conference on "The Racial Revolution in Christian Perspective," held in Columbia on October 18, which brought together over 300 churchmen for a frank and honest confrontation of the racial situation.

SCCHR leaders and staff were instrumental in initiating this effort and worked on committees planning this conference through the entire process. Of special significance in preparation for the October 18 meeting were community meetings in 30 towns of the state held in September. These dealt also with the role of the church in the racial revolution, for while they were promotional in purpose, confrontation on this issue inevitably brought significant dialogue and in many communities for the first time clergy and laity, Roman Catholic and Protestant, men and women, white and Negro, were brought together with a common religious concern. The thirty preparatory meetings plus the large response to the conference itself meant that a total of many more than 300 churchmen confronted this issue, many of them for the first time in the context of their faith.

The same leaders are continuing to work as a follow-up committee to develop the process begun at the conference on both the local and state level.

All members of the staff carried special responsibility during this quarter for some phase of the program for the annual meeting to be held December 6 and a good bit of time was spent with resource leaders and committee members in preparation for workshops in seven areas. The extension director carried special responsibility for workshops on education and on the church and human relations.

Elizabeth C. Ledeen
Extension Director

A CONFERENCE ON

"THE RACIAL REVOLUTION IN CHRISTIAN PERSPECTIVE"

PURPOSE:

To confront Christians with issues of human relations and implications of faith for life in the Christian community.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1966

2:00 - 8:30 P.M.

WADE HAMPTON HOTEL

BALLROOM, 2nd FLOOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Reservation Fee for the Conference and Dinner, $3.25.

A deposit of $1.00 should be mailed by October 10th to:

MRS. JULES HALEY

Chairman of Arrangements

1430 Washington Street

Columbia, S. C. 29201

PROGRAM

Dr. Arthur Martin, Presiding

2:00 p.m. INTRODUCTORY DEVOTIONAL

The Most Rev. Ernest L. Unterkoefler, Bishop of Charleston, Catholic Church

2:15 p.m. PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCE

Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr.

2:20 p.m. ADDRESS

Dr. Elmer West, Pastor, Mars Hill Baptist Church, Mars Hill, North Carolina

2:50 p.m. RESPONSE TO THE ADDRESS

Mr. Matthew J. Perry, Attorney and Chairman, Legal Committee, S. C. Conference of Branches, NAACP

3:10 p.m. SYMPOSIUM ON THE ISSUES

EDUCATION: Mr. Walker E. Solomon, Executive Secretary, Palmetto Education Association, General Secretary of Lay Activities, Christian Methodist Episcopal Church

HOUSING: Mr. William K. Marsh, State Coordinator, Office of Economic Opportunity

EMPLOYMENT: Mr. Leonidas S. James, Field Representative, South Carolina Council on Human Relations

PREJUDICE: Rev. William M. Major, Chaplain, Crafts Farrow State Hospital

LOCAL CHURCHES: Rev. William A. Stewart, Jr., Seigle Avenue Presbyterian Church, Director, Inner City Work, Mecklenburg Presbytery, Charlotte, North Carolina

4:00 p.m. RECESS

4:15 p.m. APPLICATION GROUPS ON THE ISSUES WITH GROUP DISCUSSION

(The speakers in the symposium will serve as resource persons in their respective groups. It is hoped that the groups will come to a clearer understanding of the major concerns and formulate suggestions for follow-through in local churches and communities. The meeting place for each group will be announced.)

APPLICATION GROUPS ..... Convenors

EDUCATION: Dr. Spencer Rice, Executive Secretary, Boards of Education and Christian Social Concerns, S. C. Conference, The Methodist Church

HOUSING: Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman, Field Director for South Carolina, NAACP

EMPLOYMENT: Fr. W. J. Croghan, Pastor, St. Peter's Church, Columbia

PREJUDICE: Rev. Fred C. James, Director of Social Action, A.M.E. Church, Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. Church, Sumter

LOCAL CHURCHES: Rev. Maxie S. Gordon, First Calvary Baptist Church, Columbia

5:30 p.m. RECESS

6:00 p.m. DINNER, GROUP REPORTS

7:30 p.m. CLOSING WORSHIP AND ADDRESS
Rev. Harry Van Beuren Richardson, President, Interdenominational Theological Center, Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Elmer S. West, Jr., is Pastor of Mars Hill Baptist Church, Mars Hill, N. C., the church which serves the community and the constituency of Mars Hill College. A graduate of the University of Richmond, Dr. West has a B.D. from Colgate-Rochester and has done graduate work at the University of Chicago. Before coming to Mars Hill in September of this year, Dr. West served Ravenswood Baptist Church in Annandale, Virginia, near Washington, D. C., where he was faced personally and specifically with issues to be raised in this conference.

Dr. Harry V. Richardson is founder and President of the Interdenominational Theological Center in Atlanta, a unique and fully accredited seminary embracing four denominations. Dr. Richardson is a graduate of Western Reserve University, received his S.T.B. from Harvard and a Ph.D. from Drew. He serves also as President of the Georgia Council of Churches.

SPONSORING COMMITTEE

CO-CHAIRMEN

Rev. Arthur M. Martin, D.D. ..... Presbyterian (U. S.)
Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr. ..... Methodist
Mitchell Reames, Treasurer ..... Methodist

MEMBERS

Mrs. M. H. Baxley ..... Methodist
Rev. Alton C. Clark, D.D. ..... Lutheran (L.C.A.)
Fr. J. D. Gorski ..... Catholic
Mrs. Jules Haley ..... Episcopal
Rev. Fred C. James ..... African Methodist Episcopal
T. B. Jones ..... United Presbyterian
Mrs. Theodore J. Ledeen ..... Presbyterian (U. S.)
Rev. Howard G. McClain ..... Southern Baptist
Rev. William Meyer ..... Lutheran (Mo. Synod)
Spencer M. Rice, Ed.D. ..... Methodist
Rev. R. C. Wilson ..... National Baptist

"Racism, in any of its forms, raises for the Christian Church the issue of the meaning of Baptism. It raises, in other words, a most intimate question about the nature of the Church as such."

—Stringfellow, *The Restless Church*

"The American Negro is committed to action; if the white liberal will use his powers and influence to ready his people for honest, orderly response, the child of change will be born with less pain, less hysteria and less loss of blood."

—Lomax, *The Negro Revolt*

"We must by God's grace squarely look at this phenomenon-racism and counter-racism of this generation — not as members of any particular race, but as members of the one, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church, in which all are bound together by their common loyalty to the Risen Christ."

—Kitagawa, *Race Relations and Christian Mission*

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1330 LAUREL STREET
Columbia, South Carolina

PROPOSED AGENDA FOR PRESIDENTS COUNCIL
FALL 1966

1. Basis of affiliation of local councils with SCCHR

2. Job descriptions of officers and committees - primary focus at this meeting on administrative committees, such as:

   (1) The executive committee - its composition, role and functions

   (2) The public relations committee
      (a) What does it have to "sell" and how best "sell" it
      (b) Discoverung, involving, and working with allies

   (3) Membership and finance committees
      (a) Routine functions
      (b) Organizing and conducting annual campaigns

3. Updating and upgrading our programs - emphasis for SCCHR 1966 annual meeting workshops, December 6, 1966, 10:15-12:45, Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia, South Carolina.

   (1) New areas of concern such as housing, welfare, and administration of justice

   (2) Continuing interests in educational, and economic opportunities, and the role of the church in human relations

4. Organization and functions of standing and of ad hoc committees

ANS:mrs

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL Working Paper #I

Basis of Affiliation

Any person who shares the purposes of SCCHR and wishes to participate in its program may become a member by contributing a fee in any category of membership. Likewise any group which shares the same purposes as that of the state council and wishes to be a part of its state-wide program may become an affiliate of SCCHR.

The purpose of the S.C. Council on Human Relations as stated in its by-laws is as follows:

> "Its purpose is to carry on in the state of South Carolina an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the state, in an endeavor to promote greater unity in South Carolina in efforts toward the development of the human resources of the state, toward community development, and in the development of improved intergroup relations; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all intergroup understanding; and to cooperate with local, state, regional, and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives."

Affiliation is a two-way process. The local council receives from the state council the services of staff in program development; program materials and suggestions; information concerning federal, state, public and private programs designed to meet the pressing problems of state and/or local communities; special opportunities provided by SCCHR for participation in workshops and conferences.

The affiliated local council will encourage participation of its membership in all state-wide programs of SCCHR; develop a broad base of membership and financial support for the state council in the local community; and report periodically to the state office on progress, problems and special needs in the community. The local council may call upon the services of staff and officers for assistance in any phase of its total program, or in local situations of tension in which injustices and continuing discriminatory practices prevail.

To meet the needs effectively a continuous process of research and fact-finding, dissemination of information and membership involvement is essential at both state and local levels. Affiliation is, therefore, mutually supportive.

For two years SCCHR has returned to affiliated local councils $2.00 for each individual or joint membership in all membership categories of $5.00 or above. SCCHR Board has not set a fee for local membership; this is done by the Executive Committee of the local council. A variety of policies have existed over the state. In some cases a small local fee has bee stipulated. In other councils membership in local and state councils is contiguous.

> Is the present policy of refunds to local councils meeting the needs of the local organization? Are changes suggested?
>
> Should more explicit guidelines for affiliation be drawn up?
>
> What suggestions do you have concerning the basis of affiliation?

ECL/jk

Membership - Finance

The areas of membership and finance must be considered together since at the present time membership dues and contributions from members constitute the major source of financial support in South Carolina for the total program of the Council.

Principles of Membership

1. Membership in a local council is open to any citizen who shares the purposes of the council and wishes to join with others in a broad program for the full development of the human resouces of the community.

2. A local council should seek members from all segments of the community; all economic levels, ethnic groups, religious faiths. It consciously seeks to be a real cross-section of the community.

3. The council should stress active participation of its members in some phase of program or community involvement. Yet there should also be an outreach to those who may at any given time be merely nominal supporters, persons who wish to underwrite the organization in confidence and who may interpret the role of the local CHR to the wider community.

Work of Membership and Finance Committees

1. Actively seek members.

2. Interpret the values, ojectives and programs of the local council to potential members and the community at large.

3. Plan an expansion and outreach effort for new members and greater financial support. Such a membership-finance "drive" would include the following:

(A) Compilation of a comprehensive list of prospective members in the community, drawn from many groups: business leadership; churchmen, educators, labor.

(B) Development of a plan of "cultivation" of prospects; mailings, personal invitations; community forums to which prospects are invited; informal coffee hours in neighborhood groups. The important matter is that this be a continuing effort.

How can local councils participate effectively in a broad program of growth in membership and financial support for SCCHR?

How can persons who are members of the state council be involved in a meaningful way in the work of a local council? Local members in that of the state council?

Should definite financial and membership goals be set for each local council?

PRESIDENT'S COUNICL Working Paper #III

Community Action in local council program

The great need for moving from "meeting" groups to working groups is apparent in all of the local councils throughout the state. Even though honest, genuine communication must continue, the unmet needs of any local community and the full development of the human resources of the community should be the focal point around which councils organize and deveope a total program.

Steps in the development of community action projects and programs

1. Know your community. Through research, fact-finding, compiling and gathering information concerning the present community situation, the council will have basis for selecting projects and listing priorities.

   To become informed is the first step.

2. Select one or two areas of community work. Many needs will be urgent. It is best, however, to select a few areas for emphasis and community projects for a given period of time. Perhaps one of these may be a short-ranged project: ie, the development of a playground in a poverty neighborhood; another, a long-ranged goal such as election and appointment of Negro citizens to school boards. After a period of time, the group may wish to select other community projects. The former projects may then become continuing responsibilities, since in most areas the job is never completed, but it will not be of major emphasis. It is best not to spread the work of the group too thin, thereby obviating its effectiveness at any level.

3. Enlist and train volunteers. Special "ad hoc" or standing committees may be appointed be the chairman to carry out the program selected. Volunteers may be secured through personal contact or general publicity both to members or non-members. In either case guidelines or a general job description should be drawn up for committees or the committee itself may set its goals and define its task in line with the overall purposes of the council.

   In special projects such as community organization or tutorials, the training of volunteers is of great importance. The resources of the state council and/or Southern Regional Council are available for the training of volunteers.

4. Discover Allies and coordinate the efforts of groups working for the same general goals. For instance, many groups in a community may be concerned with the passage of a compulsory school attendance law in South Carolina. For maximum effectiveness a coordination of effort in securing the broadest possible citizen support is essential. Initiative may be assumed by the local council in bringing together varied segments of the community for united effort in this one issue. In the process unexpected allies may be discovered and an opportunity presented to interpret the work of the council.

A Partial Evaluation of The SPEED-UP Program Operated in Florence and Darlington Counties During the Summer of 1966.*

The program met a great need. First it demonstrated what Human Relation really means. Many of us have been identified with the fine organization but we never lived and breathed it. This program taught young and old how to work together, serve and learn together.

The young people on the most part that you sent to us were very understanding and dedicated.

They faced a very tough problem. First, it was integrated. Some people were dissatisfied, frustrated, bewildered, forsaken, neglected, discouraged, ungodly, wilfully ignorant, resentful and skeptical.

These young people accepted the challenge. They did much in a short period of time to solve many of the problems.

These young people taught other young people to believe in themselves. They painted the sure way to self help for real life. They enlist, they work and achieved together.

Several young people of color expressed themselves to me; and said I have been seeing white people all of my life, but I never liked them. I thought they hated all colored people. I thought until now we were to hate each other. We found during this program that white people are kind, and willing to help. They also accept our help.

I believe that Speed-Up has done more in a short time to overcome racial difficulties and prejudice than any other program since our Social change began in the Thirties, and the New Deal.

I talked with Mr. Clyde Davis in his office yesterday; he said, "as Math teacher in the Junior High School, in both white and colored schools, he found that the children who participated in Speed-Up are much better students than the ones who did not have the experience." We have talked with several mothers, whose children attend our classes in Speed-Up. They said their children learned to respect the rights of others. Their everyday habits were improved. They are more careful about their speech, and personal habits of dress and grooming; and politeness.

On the most part this program was a God-send to our Community. We hope this program is geared to be continued. Our community needs this program.

Our Committee did not do the best job, but under conditions we did the best we could. First, I was ill when the program was presented to us. Rev. Abney was elected Chairman. He did his best, but was ill sometime, other times he was called off.

I am sure if the program can be continued we shall do what we can. We are interested in upgrading all people.

s/ Mrs. Iola Jones

Mrs. Iola Jones

* NOTE; The above statement was sent voluntarily to Mrs. Alice N. Spearman, SCCHR Executive Director. Mrs. Jones is a former child welfare worker in the Florence County Department of Public Welfare. She is a perceptive, knowledgeable, and effective worker.

S. C. - LISTS

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
Officers and Executive Committee

Mr. John Hills - - - - - - - - - - - - - -Chairman
Rev. M. D. McCollom - - - - - - - - - - - Vice Chairman
Dr. W. H. Wesson - - - - - - - - - - - - -Vice Chairman
Mrs. R. B. Cunningham - - - - - - - - - - Secretary
Mr. I. Mayo Read - - - - - - - - - - - - -Treasurer

1966 Board of Directors

Expiration Date	Name	Address
1968	Sister Mary Anthony	The Neighborhood House, 77 America St. Charleston, South Carolina
1967	Mrs. C.B. Bailey	1628 McFadden St., Columbia, S.C.
1968	Mr. Hudson L. Barksdale	331 N. Dean Street, Spartanburg, S.C.
1966	Mr. William B. Barron	689 Sedgewood Drive, Rock Hill, S.C.
1967	Mr. Thomas B. Boyle, Jr.	P.O. Box 837, Columbia, S.C.
1968	Mr. Sanford P. Bradby	310 Barnwell Street, N.E., Aiken, S.C.
1966	Mrs. Gladyce R. Cole	1540 W. Market St., Cheraw, S.C.
1966	Dr. Noble Cooper	2200 Hampton St., Columbia, S. C.
1966	Mrs. R.B. Cunningham	27 Heathwood Circle, Columbia, S.C.
1967	Mrs. J.M. Dabbs	RFD, Mayesville, S.C.
1968	Mr. Ervin Dargan	Route 3, Box 311-A, Darlington, S.C.
1966	Mr. Austin V. Edwards	Box 1887 State College, Orangeburg, S.C.
1966	Rev. J. Martin England	P.O. Box 10210, Greenville, S.C.
1966	Mr. Ernest A. Finney, Jr.	16½ W. Liberty St., Sumter, S. C.
1967	Mrs. Lydia C. Fleming	9 Hillcrest Drive, York, S.C.
1966	Dr. Maxie S. Gordon	2221 Marguerett Street, Columbia, S.C.
1966	Rev. Henry Grant	St. John's Mission, 18 Hanover St. Charleston, South Carolina
1968	Mr. John Hills	4405 Winthrop Ave., Columbia, S.C.
1968	Rev. James M. Hinton	1222 Heidt Street, Columbia, S.C.
1966	Miss Lillian Hunt	2620 Lee Street, Columbia, S.C.
1967	Mrs. Thomas Ivey	106 S. Washington St., Sumter, S.C.
1967	Rev. John S. Kilby	St. Andrews Epis.Church-Greenville, S.C.
1967	Dr. William H. Knight	173 Chartwell Road, Columbia, S.C.
1966	Rev. M.D. McCollom	P.O. Box 423, Walterboro, S.C.
1967	Mr. Earl Middleton	P.O. Box 227, Orangeburg, S.C.
1968	Dr. H.D. Monteith	6505 Main Street, Columbia, S.C.
1967	Mr. John Montgomery	2918 Delano Drive, Columbia, S.C.
1967	Dr. Raymond A. Moore	6354 Eastshore Road, Columbia, S.C.
1968	Dr. Robert J. Moore	835 Stebondale Road, Columbia, S.C.
1968	Dr. Joseph D. Novak	802 Poinsettia Street, Columbia, S.C.
1967	Mrs. Marian Paul	2324 Washington Street, Columbia, S.C.
1968	Mrs. John F. Potts	Voorhees College, Denmark, S.C.
1968	Mr. I. Mayo Read	103 Tradd Street, Charleston, S.C.
1966	Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr.	4600 Daniel Drive, Columbia, S.C.
1967	Dr. J. Sherrard Rice	1419 Devonshire Road, Columbia, S.C.
1968	Rev. James O. Rich	324 West Reed Street, Anderson, S.C.
1968	Mrs. Dorothy D.Robbrtson	Route 5, Box 19-C, Anderson, S.C.
1967	Rev. Harold Roland	225 Dutton Street, Orangeburg, S.C.
1967	Prof. Selden K. Smith	617 Glenthorne Road, Columbia, S.C.
1968	Dr. C.H. Thomas	Box 1778, S.C. State College, Orangeburg
1966	Mrs. Thomas J. Tobias	20 S. Battery, Charleston, S.C.
1966	Dr. W.H. Wesson	4511 Shannon Springs Road, Columbia, S.C.
1967	Mrs. Roscoe Wilson	1604 Craven Street, Columbia, S.C.
1968	Dr. James T. Womack	607 Woodrow Street, Columbia, S.C.
1966	Dr. Howard E. Wright	2529 Cypress Street, Columia, S.C.
1967	Mrs. Edmund Yaghjian	1730 College Street, Columbia, S.C.
1966	Mr. Sinway Young	209 Westwood Avenue, Columbia, S.C.

Honorary Life Members of the Board of Directors

Mr. J.E. Blanton	Route 1, Box 252, Cordova, S.C.
Mrs. Mary E. Frayser	229 W. Johnston St., Rock Hill, S.C.
Dr. Wil Lou Gray	1851 Devine St., Columbia, S.C.
Dr. L. P. Hollis	Box 1377, Greenville, S.C.
Mrs. T.B. Stackhouse	1513 Laurel Street, Columbia, S.C.

~~AU~~ S.C. QUARTERLY REPORTS ~~ES~~

I DEMONSTRATION PROJECT PLAN (S.C.)

A. Background description of problems to be addressed in the project:

1. Lack of adequate communication and confidence between power structures and disadvantaged groups in South Carolina have delayed implementation of the E. O. A. and other anti-poverty measures. Unrest and dissatisfaction are growing.

2. In 1965, only eleven of the forty-S. C. colleges, universities and Junior colleges participated in work-study programs, in spite of a high drop-out rate and of the admitted economic problems of many students. The 1965 grants to these eleven colleges totalled only $327,596. (Exhibit 1) Off-campus work-study assignments were so few as to be negligible.

3. Resistance and/or rejection of work-study and work-training programs have been based, among other factors, upon unwillingness to pay the national minimum wage rate of $1.25 per hour. This economic factor is closely related to the depressed wages paid agricultural, household and other workers in service trades and occupations. It should be noted that the State of South Carolina has a right-to-work law and that unionization of many of the industries has been effectively resisted. Many industries in South Carolina require relatively un-skilled labor and wages are correspondingly low.

South Carolina ranks forty-seventh among the states in per capita income.

4. The State's political climate has been created largely by members from the "low-country" or "plantation-belt" counties in the House and Senate of the S. C. General Assembly. In these counties the fewest democratic practices have prevailed and longevity of public service has created a disproportionate amount of power, especially for the politically dominant senators who have headed many important committees.[1] Too often progress has been thwarted or stifled and poverty perpetuated in this way.

South Carolina has had legislative rule both at the state and county levels, which has overshadowed the administrative and judicial branches of government. Many judgeships have been fillled by former legislators.

Two factors highlight this situation and make the problems involved both timely and possible of improvement: Senate reapportionment now being planned and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 being slowly implemented.

5. For numerous reasons South Carolina and its political subdivisions, the forty-six counties, do not make full use of potential aid from the federal government or succeed in attracting grants from private foundations. To cite examples:

a. South Carolina is one of three states without a federal food surplus distribution program for needy families.

b. Implementation of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 did not begin until 1965.

---

[1] Southern Politics, B. O. Key, Jr.
Published 1949 - Vintage Book - Random House

c. South Carolina does not match federal welfare funds available for aid to dependent children of the unemployed.

d. All federal funds available under the National Defense Education Act are not used. Other specific illustrations might be listed.

6. Many programs designed to assist "the poor" suffer from one or a combination of the following limitations:

a. They are reaching only a small percent of those in need - often failing to reach those in greatest need.

For example, Department of Public Welfare funds for the period from June 1963 to June 1964 were distributed to only 58,656 persons. In South Carolina there are 541,358 families which have a median income of less than $3,821 yearly and 75,045 families have annual incomes of less than $1,000.

b. Because workers in agriculture and in domestic service are not covered by unemployment compensation, many of them have not made use of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission.

c. Too often applicants for assistance have had unhappy and unsatisfactory contacts with both public and private agencies.

7. The inadequate <u>education of youths of school age</u>, attested to in many ways, is illustrated by the following facts:

- South Carolina has had no state-wide compulsory education since 1956.

- There were in 1965 approximately 68,000 children of school age who were not enrolled in public and private schools, or in penal or mental institutions in South Carolina. (See Exhibit 2)

- The school drop-out rate in South Carolina is among the highest in the nation. (See Exhibit 3)
- Over 50% of the South Carolinians taking mental test for military service have been rejected because of failure.

Adult education also lags:

- Although the State has developed a demonstration in adult education at The Opportunity School in West Columbia, until recently the school was segregated and barred Negros.
- In spite of the Opportunity School, there has never been adequate financial support for literacy training and other types of adult education in South Carolina.
- Progress made in teaching adults the rudiments of education has continued to be more than off-set by the large number of children who either do not enroll or attend school and by those who drop out early and thus become functional illiterates by 25 years of age.
- South Carolina has the highest percentage of functional illiterates over 25 years of age of any state in the nation, except Louisiana.

8. Higher education, both public and private, needs up-dating and up-grading, also. Publicity given controversy over which agencies are best suited to administer specific educational programs reflect the need for coordination and for long range planning.

On a more personal level, it became evident to members of the panels interviewing students who are eager to participate in SPEED-UP, the community action demonstration project herein proposed, that students question the relevancy of what they are studying to what they may need vocationally, want avocationally, or be able to use effectively as citizens. Students also expressed concern about the inability of some of the faculty to communicate or to motivate them. Specifically, many students said that they hope to find help through SPEED-UP in solving their own dilemmas as to selection of a profession. Students interest is keen in getting acquainted with deprived Americans, in understanding problems and root causes, and in seeking ways of mobilizing resources and talents to produce needed changes.

BY-LAWS
SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ARTICLE I
Name

The name of this organization is the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, a non-profit, eleemosynary organization.

ARTICLE II
Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of South Carolina an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the State, in an endeavor to promote greater unity in South Carolina in efforts toward the development of the human resources of the State, toward community development, and in the development of improved intergroup relations; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all intergroup understanding; and to cooperate with local, state and regional and national agencies in the attainment fo these desired objectives.

ARTICLE III
Membership

Section 1. Generally, any person who is in accord with the purposes of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations may become a menber. The Board of Directors, or a committee appointed by it, shall have the right to refuse membership to any person if it is deemed in the best interests of the organization.

Section 2. Annual dues will be set by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV
Meetings

Section 1. Meetings of the members may be called by the Chairman or by the Baord of Directors at any time. Notice of every meeting shall state the time and place of meeting, the business to be transacted, and it shall be delivered to each member at least two weeks before such meeting.

Section 2. Quorum. Those present shall constitute a quorum at membership meetings of the organization.

Section 3. There shall be meetings of members and non-menbers at such times and places as may be arranged by the executive staff for the conduct of educational programs in line with the organizational purpose and approved by the Board of Directors of the organization.

ARTICLE V
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, two vice-chairmen, a secretary and a treasurer. They shall be elected by the Board of Directors each year within thirty days after the election of the Board of Directors. The old officers shall continue to serve until the new officers are elected.

ARTICLE VI
Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the organization ahall be in charge of its affairs. The Board shall consist of 25-50 members, serving three year terms. One third of the Board amy rotate each year.

In addition to the Board members elected by the membership, there shall serve on the Board also, two representatives from each local organization affiliated with the S. C. Council on Human Relations. These persons shall be the chairman and another elected by the members of such local organizations. This representation on the Board of Directors shall be bi-racial.

New Board members shall be elected at the annual membership meeting, or voted upon by mail in such manner as nay be provided by the Executive Committee. Nominations to the Board may be made by a committee on nominations, from the floor, and/or upon petition of any ten members filed with the Executive Director two weeks before the annual membership meeting.

The Board of Directors may fill vacancies between annual membership meetings. Terms of Board members so elected shall expire at the next regular election.

The Board of Directors shall meet bi-annually or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

ARTICLE VII
Committees

Section 1. Executive Committee. The affairs of the organization between meetings of the Board of Directors shall be in charge of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization and two Board members elected by the Board.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall appoint a Program Committee. It shall be the duty of this committee, in close cooperation with the professional staff, to develop program proposals for action by the Executive Committee.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall aopoint a Finance Committee, whose duty shall be planning and executing fund raising for the support of the organization.

Section 4. Other committees, permament or temporary, shall be appointed by the State Chairman upon authorization of the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the committee chairman, non-members may be asked to serve in an ex-officio capacity on any committee except the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VIII
Executive Staff

Tje executive Staff of this organization and such other professional staff--full time or part time--as needed to carry out the program, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal staff functions.

Staff members shall keep all official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

Employment, up-grading, and discharge of all professional staff shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors. However, in cases of emergency, the Executive Committee may act for the Board.

The Executive Staff shall be members without vote of the Board of Directors, and of all committees.

ARTICLE IX
Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any membership meeting by a majority of members present provided a copy of the proposed amendment is sent out with notice of the meeting, or may be amended by a vote taken by mail by the majority of members who vote within a period of two weeks.

South Carolina Council on Human Relations
Officers and Executive Committee

Mr. John Hills - - - - - - - - - - - - - -Chairman
Rev. M. D. McCollom - - - - - - - - - - - Vice Chairman
Dr. W. H. Wesson - - - - - - - - - - - - -Vice Chairman
Mrs. R. B. Cunningham - - - - - - - - - - Secretary
Mr. I. Mayo Read - - - - - - - - - - - - -Treasurer

1966 Board of Directors

Expiration Date	Name	Address
1968	Sister Mary Anthony	The Neighborhood House, 77 America St. Charleston, South Carolina
1967	Mrs. C.B. Bailey	1628 McFadden St., Columbia, S.C.
1968	Mr. Hudson L. Barksdale	331 N. Dean Street, Spartanburg, S.C.
1966	Mr. William B. Barron	689 Sedgewood Drive, Rock Hill, S.C.
1967	Mr. Thomas B. Boyle, Jr.	P.O. Box 837, Columbia, S.C.
1968	Mr. Sanford P. Bradby	310 Barnwell Street, N.E., Aiken, S.C.
1966	Mrs. Gladyce R. Cole	1540 W. Market St., Cheraw, S.C.
1966	Dr. Noble Cooper	2200 Hampton St., Columbia, S. C.
1966	Mrs. R.B. Cunningham	27 Heathwood Circle, Columbia, S.C.
1967	Mrs. J.M. Dabbs	RFD, Mayesville, S.C.
1968	Mr. Ervin Dargan	Route 3, Box 311-A, Darlington, S.C.
1966	Mr. Austin V. Edwards	Box 1887 State College, Orangeburg, S.C.
1966	Rev. J. Martin England	P.O. Box 10210, Greenville, S.C.
1966	Mr. Ernest A. Finney,Jr..	16½ W. Liberty St., Sumter, S. C.
1967	Mrs. Lydia C. Fleming	9 Hillcrest Drive, York, S.C.
1966	Dr. Maxie S. Gordon	2221 Marguerett Street, Columbia, S.C.
1966	Rev. Henry Grant	St. John's Mission, 18 Hanover St. Charleston, South Carolina
1968	Mr. John Hills	4405 Winthrop Ave., Columbia, S.C.
1968	Rev. James M. Hinton	1222 Heidt Street, Columbia, S.C.
1966	Miss Lillian Hunt	2620 Lee Street, Columbia, S.C.
1967	Mrs. Thomas Ivey	106 S. Washington St., Sumter, S.C.
1967	Rev. John S. Kilby	St. Andrews Epis.Church-Greenville,S.C.
1967	Dr. William H. Knight	173 Chartwell Road, Columbia, S.C.
1966	Rev. M.D. McCollom	P.O. Box 423, Walterboro, S.C.
1967	Mr. Earl Middleton	P.O. Box 227, Orangeburg, S.C.
1968	Dr. H.D. Monteith	6505 Main Street, Columbia, S.C.
1967	Mr. John Montgomery	2918 Delano Drive, Columbia, S.C.
1967	Dr. Raymond A. Moore	6354 Eastshore Road, Columbia, S.C.
1968	Dr. Robert J. Moore	835 Stebondale Road, Columbia, S.C.
1968	Dr. Joseph D. Novak	802 Poinsettia Street, Columbia, S.C.
1967	Mrs. Marian Paul	2324 Washington Street, Columbia, S.C.
1968	Mrs. John F. Potts	Voorhees College, Denmark, S.C.
1968	Mr. I. Mayo Read	103 Tradd Street, Charleston, S.C.
1966	Rev. Fred M. Reese, Jr.	4600 Daniel Drive, Columbia, S.C.
1967	Dr. J. Sherrard Rice	1419 Devonshire Road, Columbia, S.C.
1968	Rev. James O. Rich	324 West Reed Street, Anderson, S.C.
1968	Mrs. Dorothy D.Robbrtson	Route 5, Box 19-C, Anderson, S.C.
1967	Rev. Harold Roland	225 Dutton Street, Orangeburg, S.C.
1967	Prof. Selden K. Smith	617 Glenthorne Road, Columbia, S.C.
1968	Dr. C.H. Thomas	Box 1778, S.C. State College, Orangeburg
1966	Mrs. Thomas J. Tobias	20 S. Battery, Charleston, S.C.
1966	Dr. W.H. Wesson	4511 Shannon Springs Road, Columbia,S.C.
1967	Mrs. Roscoe Wilson	1604 Craven Street, Columbia, S.C.
1968	Dr. James T. Womack	607 Woodrow Street, Columbia, S.C.
1966	Dr. Howard E. Wright	2529 Cypress Street, Columia, S.C.
1967	Mrs. Edmund Yaghjian	1730 College Street, Columbia, S.C.
1966	Mr. Sinway Young	209 Westwood Avenue, Columbia, S.C.

Honorary Life Members of the Board of Directors

Mr. J.E. Blanton	Route 1, Box 252, Cordova, S.C.
Mrs. Mary E. Frayser	229 W. Johnston St., Rock Hill, S.C.
Dr. Wil Lou Gray	1851 Devine St., Columbia, S.C.
Dr. L. P. Hollis	Box 1377, Greenville, S.C.
Mrs. T.B. Stackhouse	1513 Laurel Street, Columbia, S.C.

Exhibit 5

WORK WITH COLLEGE ADMINISTRATIONS AND FACULTY
Projected Plans

By Elizabeth C. Ledeen, Program Development Staff

Work with the Colleges in the Developmental Stage of Speed-Up:

In December, 1965, South Carolina Council on Human Relations staff began holding interviews with presidents and financial aid officers of colleges and universities in the state concerning the proposed student-community project. Campus visits were made especially to colleges which were at that time participating in the work-study program. (Exhibit 1)

On January 3, 1966, Mr. Thomas Sutton of the regional office of Education in Atlanta interpreted the work-study program to student aid and other officials from colleges of the state invited by the Council to a special meeting held at Columbia College for that purpose. Mr. Sutton pointed out the values of supplementing the academic program of the college student with learnings to be obtained through actual involvement in community programs designed to meet basic human needs. He noted that colleges in the Southeast, in contrast with some other sections of the country, had been very slow in channeling work-study students into off-campus projects and programs. In attendance at this meeting were representatives from the following colleges: Benedict, Clemson, Coker, Columbia, Morris, Presbyterian, South Carolina State, University of South Carolina, Voorhees, Winthrop,

and Wofford; six of which were at that time participating in work-study; five of which were not.

Continuing visits have been made by SCCHR staff members since the January 3 meeting for further conferences with administrators in the above colleges and also in the following additional institutions of higher education: Anderson, Claflin, Erskine, Friendship, Furman, Lander, the University of South Carolina centers in Aiken, Allendale and Beaufort.

It was the purpose of the interviews and group conferences to undergird and strengthen the work-study program in all of the colleges; to encourage wider participation in it and to interpret the great potential for an effective student contribution to community needs through such a program. The discussions were valuable for clarification and projection of plans. Four additional colleges have made application for work-study grants, two of these including requests for off-campus work with the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. The efforts of the Council speeded these applications according to statements from financial aid officers. The colleges which have applied for grants to begin July 1, 1966, are Columbia, Furman, Winthrop and Wofford.

During the period from January through April conferences with many faculty members whose academic fields relate to various facets of Speed-Up have been held. On March 12 faculty and stu-

dent chairmen were invited by the Council to a meeting held at the University of South Carolina for a full discussion of the proposed project.

Needs and Problems

The academic programs in the colleges of South Carolina generally have had little relevancy to the needs and problems of modern life. Higher education does not presently relate dynamically to the State's need or to community problems. Curricula in sociology with accompanying field work is very limited; almost nothing is offered by way of regional studies except an occasional course in the history of the South. There are no schools of social work or graduate courses in this field.

The situation in regard to work-study programs has been delineated elsewhere in the proposal. It should be added here that in addition to limited resources for administering the program and resistance to the wage scale of $1.25 per hour there is also a real fear on the part of some college administrators that student involvement in community programs might lead to direct action and thus to demonstrations. One Negro college, located in a community which has a history of tension in the civil rights struggle, reported that contacts had been established with community agencies and that none would accept their work-study students. Reluctance is evident on the part of both the college and the community, which must be overcome. The South Carolina Council on Human Relations is the agency most likely to effect change in these

vital areas by effectively mobilizing college administrations and faculty, boards of trustees, alumni, opinion-forming groups and influential persons. Concentrated, continuing effort, financially undergirded, hopefully, for two additional years should produce dramatic results.

Projected Plans

Speed-Up staff would work on a continuing basis with college administrators and faculty during a two year period as follows:

- Interpret and promote work-study programs with the objective of participation by all the colleges within a two-year period. Special emphasis would be placed on student participation in community projects related to poverty.
- Develop, in close cooperation with the colleges, community programs for student participation. These would involve both work-study students and volunteers. This plan is in keeping with the request of several colleges that Speed-Up projects be placed in college communities during the summer of 1966 in order that the program might be a continuing one.
- Undergird the new approaches and programs of the colleges with wide community support through a public relations program of interpretation to citizens groups, college alumni, boards of trustees and influential individuals. The great value of college programs related to the basic needs of the State and the local community would be stressed.

Exhibit 5

- Serve as liaison between the colleges and already existing community agencies. Prepare the agencies to accept and supervise work-study students.
- Evaluate the programs and project new plans by holding workshops with college faculty and administrators, with student participants and with community agencies.

3 4

5a

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1330 Laurel St. Columbia, S. C.

December 30, 1965

As you know the College Work-Study Program of the Office of Education is opening many new opportunities for student service in the economic opportunity field, since the program provides both for on-campus or off-campus work with public or private non-profit agencies working in community action programs.

During the coming summer it is hoped that many work-study students all over the nation will be employed on a full time basis in community work. Preference will be given to summer projects which rise to the challenge of poverty.

A program for South Carolina which may probably involve a wide use of work-study students as well as others, is now in the process of development. It is hoped that colleges which are now participating in the work-study program will include such possible employment on a full-time basis for a number of students this coming summer and that additional colleges in South Carolina may apply for funds. This means that such requests should be included in your application to the Office of Education by January 15.

At the request of local people, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations has been working for several years in communities in the State which are now requesting help in remedial programs of education for elementary and secondary school age children and in adult education, as well as in general citizenship education and community development. For this reason the Council is interested in the possible use of college students during the summer to meet some of these basic needs in the State.

In the light of these developments Mrs. Thomas Sutton of the Office of Education, Division of Higher Education, from Atlanta is coming to Columbia, Monday, January 3. A meeting is scheduled with him for that day at 2 p.m. at Edens Hall, Columbia College. Mr. Sutton would like to meet with you or your representative, and those of other colleges, to explore and discuss fully the use of a maximum number of work-study students in off-campus projects for the summer of 1966. It is urged that you or a representative from your college attend this important meeting.

Cordially,

Fred M. Reese, Jr., Chairman
Alice N. Spearman, Executive Director
William F. Roberts, Student Chairman
Elizabeth C. Ledeen, Program Director

5b

January 6, 1965

As a follow-up of the discussion at the meeting of college representatives on last Monday, January 3, we are sending suggested guide lines for the selection of students who may be recommended for a position in the summer community project for South Carolina with a brief description of the various types of jobs in which students would be involved.

A tentative summer schedule is also enclosed, which, as you see, would enable any student to work for a full eight week period and others for ten weeks.

At the moment the important matter for consideration is the possible number of work-study students to be requested from each of the colleges. As we think in terms of the minimum number of 200 student participants we are suggesting the possibility of 4 students from your college.

We trust that you and your staff will see in this pilot off-campus project the possibility of a significant contribution by students from the colleges of South Carolina to this state. We are confident that this would also be a valuable educational experience for every college student involved.

As soon as fuller and more detailed plans are completed, information will be sent to you and to other members of your college staff.

May we count on you to recommend to us some of your mature, concerned students who would have the qualifications and skills needed for the important work which is to be undertaken? Our best wishes and appreciation to you.

Cordially,

Elizabeth C. Ledeen (Mrs. T.J.)
Program Director

Exhibit 6

RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION OF STUDENTS
Projected Plans
by

Brad Poston, Acting Director

The SPEED-UP program will be conducted by one hundred and fifty students, recruited from colleges in S.C., with the assistance of fifty neighborhood workers, recruited from the poor. Of this one hundred and fifty students, approximately fifty will be in the work-study program. This is fewer work-study students than had been anticipated, but many colleges in the state are not participating in work-study, other colleges did not have adequate time or resources to prepare a request for students to participate in SPEED-UP on a work-study basis, and a few colleges are waiting to see how the program functions during the first summer. In addition to those students, teachers will be used from the Southern Teaching Program.

Interpretation and Promotion:

Through the many faculty and student contacts of the Student Council on Human Relations, it was possible to get one person to serve as faculty coordinator and another as student chairman from each of the cooperating campuses. (See attached list.) They attended a meeting on March 12 at which

the program was explained in full with suggestions solicited from those present. The faculty coordinators and student chairmen helped with publicity on the campuses and arranged for campus visits by the SPEED-UP representatives. A film of the N.C. Fund, "The First One Hundred," a SPEED-UP pamphlet and posters were used extensively in recruiting. The SPEED-UP representatives set up recruiting tables, showed the film, talked with clubs and student church groups, and to sociology and psychology classes. Extensive use was also made of bulletin board displays. Some or all of these were possible, varying from campus to campus.

Recruitment Procedure:

Following receipt of an application, two reference forms, and a transcript, the students were personally interviewed at their campuses by a panel of interviewers, consisting of a person from the community, the faculty coordinator, and a SPEED-UP representative. In most cases, the interview panels were bi-racial. In addition to making special note of interests, skills, and any past work experience, the interviewers looked for the following characteristics in the students:

1) Flexibility and creativity
2) Emotional maturity
3) Dedication to the values of giving service to others
4) Ability to work with others and work as a participating member of a group.

The members of the committee evaluated each student, suggesting specific areas of the program in which he might work.

Selection Process:

Following the interviews, a selection committee, consisting of the SPEED-UP representatives, made the final decision as to who would be selected, relying heavily on the recommendations of the community person and the faculty coordinator.

Projected Plans:

Approximately half the colleges will have one student serving in a part-time staff capacity (these students have already been secured) in the program this summer. A continuing responsibility of these part-time staff members will be to serve as recruiters on their respective campuses. One outstanding student who has participated in SPEED-UP will be asked to serve in the same capacity at the other campuses. In this way, there can be year-round interpretation of the program. There will also be a faculty coordinator at each campus to assist in the recruiting and interviewing. Since the film, "The First One Hundred," was so effective in recruiting, it is hoped that funds will be available to make a similar, but shorter, film about SPEED-UP.

The majority of the SPEED-UP projects will be held in counties in which colleges are located. Through the use of work-study students and volunteers, there will be an on-going pro-

gram throughout the year, with one part-time staff person to assist and direct. When possible, this will be a neighborhood worker from the community.. There will be a continuing effort by the S.C. Council on Human Relations to encourage college administrations to participate in work-study, with an emphasis on off-campus projects. SPEED-UP offers the first opportunity for a large number of work-study students to be involved in meaningful community work. Two colleges, Furman University and Columbia College, which will be on work-study for the first time this summer, will have work-study students in SPEED-UP.

Unless the colleges are confronted with programs such as SPEED-UP, there will be a continuing pattern of placing the work-study students only in on-campus jobs, as the colleges have not taken the initiative in relating to the communities. The students will serve as pressure for the colleges to use work-study students off campus, including the summer months. With the realization that the work-study participants in SPEED-UP will be earning more money, the students have already begun asking why their colleges are not using work-study students in SPEED-UP.

Since only ten percent (10%) of the students in SPEED-UP are graduating seniors, it is expected that a large number of the others will be interested and available for similar work in

the next two years. With a summer's experience behind them and an additional nine months of part-time community work during the academic year, these students will be prepared and trained to do more in-depth work in the communities during the next two years.

They will also be able to work in hard-core low income communities, where absolutely no type of community leadership has emerged. In many cases, this will include poor white communities, in which little has been done. Work in low-income white communities will be an added focal point in the next two years.

Some of the experienced students will be able to work alone in communities, thus covering a larger area of the state. This will fill the gap that will remain wuntil a large number of VISTA volunteers are placed in the state, and effective community action programs are operative throughout South Carolina.

SPEED-UP

1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

254-7608 "Program for Progress" 256-8808

ADVISORY BOARD

Mr. Austin V. Edwards
Assistant Director of State FHA

Mr. Donald L. Fowler
Faculty, USC

Dr. Wil Lou Gray
Educator and Civic Leader

Mrs. Eddie Lou Holloway
Housewife

The Reverend Matthew D. McCollom
Methodist District Superintendent

Mr. Matthew J. Perry
Attorney

Dr. John F. Potts
President, Voorhees College

Dr. J. Sherrard Rice
Minister, First Presbyterian Church, Columbia

Mrs. Vashti W. Smith
Nursing Home Administrator

Dr. R. Wright Spears
President, Columbia College

Mr. I. P. Stanback
Insurance, District Manager

Most Reverend Ernest L. Unterkoefler
Bishop of the Diocese of Charleston

March 2, 1966

Dear Student Leader:

Enclosed is a brochure about an exciting program which will be taking place in S.C. this summer. This is the first time that 150-200 students from S.C. colleges have had the chance to fight poverty right here at home.

We hope you will consider participating in SPEED-UP. Won't you help by contacting other students who may be interested?

You can help. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Brad Poston
SPEED-UP, Rep.

Urgent

PUBLICITY GUIDELINES

General

1) You will be receiving a press release for your college newspaper (if you have one) which is a must if a large percentage of the students are to be informed concerning the SPEED-UP program. The release should be taken personally to the editor to insure its publication.

2) The poster and pamphlets should be put in dorms, student unions, classroom buildings (especially education and sociology departments), and religious centers.

3) The N. C. Fund film "The First 100" should be seen by as many students and faculty as possible.

Campus Visits

1) When possible, the SPEED-UP representative would like to address chapel or student body assemblies, even if just for a short time. In case another program has already been scheduled, an announcement of SPEED-UP will be appreciated.

2) Appearances before large groups are important, but just as important are programs with small groups--YM-YWCA'S, clubs such as the International Relations Club, political or religious groups, or a small meeting set up for students interested in knowing more about SPEED-UP.

3) The small group or club meetings should be held in a place where it is convenient to show a film. The SPEED-UP representative will bring his own projector and screen.

4) If necessary, appointments for the SPEED-UP representative should be made in advance with administrators or faculty who desire more information about the program.

Above all, personal contact will be the most important recruiting device. Faculty members in sociology, English, Education classes may wish to announce the program and personally contact students they think will be interested.

2/18/66

SPEED-UP
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

NEWS RELEASE FOR USE ON OR AFTER FEB. 21, 1966

SPEED-UP

This summer the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, with funds being sought from the office of Economic Opportunity and the United States Office of Education, will sponsor SPEED-UP, a Student Program for Economic and Educational Development. This ten week program will utilize 150 to 200 students from South Carolina colleges to work in poverty areas throughout the state.

The SPEED-UP volunteers will live and work in South Carolina poverty communities in teams of approximately ten students. Each team will have a director. Students will be working with the people in the poverty community in such programs as tutorials, recreation, college preparation, adult education, remedial reading, cultural enrichment, and health.

Students who are selected to participate in the program will report for a one-week training period on June 5. The full work week will begin on June 13, and continue for all student volunteers until August 13. This would be a week prior to the opening of those colleges beginning early. Other students will be expected to continue work through August 27.

"We are anxious to have students apply who are not only mature, enthusiastic, and imaginative, but also those who care deeply for South Carolina and its future," said William F. Roberts, a University of South Carolina senior who is chairman of the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations, also one of the sponsors of SPEED-UP.

The students will be paid for participating in the program. Work-Study students will receive $1.25 for a forty hour week while other students will receive a direct stipend of $250 for their participation.

On _____ SPEED-UP staff members will be on the
(Date)
_____ campus to explain the program in detail to
(name of college)
students. All interested students are urged to attend the meeting at
_____ at _____. Locally, students may contact either
(time) (place)
_____ or _____.
(name of faculty contact) (name of student contact)
Students may also write to SPEED-UP, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201, for additional information and applications.

The sponsoring organization, the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, is a non-profit voluntary organization which is chartered by the State. The goal of the Council is "to secure the well-being of the State by assuring a better life for all its citizens." Last summer the Council was instrumental in helping many South Carolina communities to receive funds for Project Head Start, the pre-school program for the disadvantaged children.

2/21/66

SPEED-UP
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

6d

SPEED-UP

1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

254-7608 "Program for Progress" 256-8808

March 24,1966

ADVISORY BOARD

Mr. Austin V. Edwards
Assistant Director of State FHA

Mr. Donald L. Fowler
Faculty, USC

Dr. Wil Lou Gray
Educator and Civic Leader

Mrs. Eddie Lou Holloway
Housewife

The Reverend Matthew D. McCollom
Methodist District Superintendent

Mr. Matthew J. Perry
Attorney

Dr. John F. Potts
President, Voorhees College

Dr. J. Sherrard Rice
Minister, First Presbyterian Church, Columbia

Mrs. Vashti W. Smith
Nursing Home Administrator

Dr. R. Wright Spears
President, Columbia College

Mr. I. P. Stanback
Insurance, District Manager

Most Reverend Ernest L. Unterkoefler
Bishop of the Diocese of Charleston

Enclosed is some information about a summer project in which students will be working to help alleviate poverty conditions in the state. Students throughout the state have responded enthusiastically to the program.

On each campus we are having local interview panels of one faculty member, one community person, one SPEED-UP representative, and possibly one other person to personally interview the applicants from that campus. Would you help us with the SPEED-UP program by serving on the interview panel at_____? The interview is scheduled for_____from_____until _____. We will notify you shortly about the meeting place.

Will you please return the enclosed card indicating whether or not you will be able to serve on the interview panel? We are looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.)Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director
SCCHR

Suggestions For the SPEED-UP Interview Committee

We would like to have the applicants at ease as much as possible. The Interview Panel should be friendly and draw the students into conversation.

You will no doubt have questions of your own after you have read over the brief resumes of the applicants, which you will receive. Other suggested questions are:

What about SPEED-UP interests you?

Do you have any preferences as to where you would like to work in the state?

Do you have any preference as to the type of work you would like to do?

Have you had any experience with people other than your peers? For instance, people in the poverty bracket, or in another racial group?

What problems do you think you might meet in this type of work?

What do you think your strong points are that would aid you in the SPEED-UP program?

What do you think some of your weak points are that might hinder you?

Your questions and some of the above mentioned, along with your comments and evaluation of the students will aid us in determining which students will participate this summer. Since most of the students have never participated in work of this type, we will be looking for students who are concerned and flexible.

Please bring the applicants resumes with you, as we would like them returned at the Interview Panel, with your comments and notations, all of which will remain confidential.

SPEED-UP
1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S.C.
3/30/66

Desirable Characteristics of Participating Students

SPEED-UP is an entirely new program for S.C. and will be novel to the majority of the students who have applied. They will be working with groups they may have never encountered---different age groups, people of another race, but, most important, people of another culture-the poverty stricken.

As it says in the SPEED-UP pamphlet, this will indeed be a challenge to the students--but a wonderful and exciting experience for those students who are really concerned for helping people better themselves by working <u>with</u> them and not for them.

Below are brief descriptions of the types of students we do and don't want:

Do want students who are:
1) Concerned for people
2) Flexible and creative
3) Relatively mature emotionally
4) Capable of working with others as a participating member of a group
5) Verbal and can communicate with others

Don't want students who:
1) Are in the program for the money, or merely for a summer job
2) Seem to have emotional problems which would hinder them with their work
3) Are not flexible or open-minded

SPEED-UP
1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S.C.
3/30/66

SPEED-UP

Colleges	Faculty Coordinators	Student Chairmen
Allen	Dr. Sylvia Swinton Allen University Columbia, South Carolina	Miss Jacqueline Montgomery Reid Hall, Allen University Columbia, South Carolina
Benedict	Mr. Talmadge Moore Business Manager Benedict College Columbia, South Carolina	Miss Susie Murray 218 Stuart Hall Benedict College Columbia, South Carolina
Claflin	Mrs. A.S. Worthy Claflin College Orangeburg, South Carolina	Mr. Kenneth Tucker Claflin College Orangeburg, South Carolina
Clemson	Dr. Albert Holt 208 Strawberry Lane Clemson, South Carolina	Mr. Evron Laitala 108 North Clemson Avenue Clemson, South Carolina
Clinton	Dr. Sallie V. Moreland Clinton Junior College Rock Hill, South Carolina	
Coker	Prof. Robert Simpson Coker College Hartsville, South Carolina	
Columbia	Dr. Robert J. Moore Columbia College Columbia, South Carolina	Miss Louisa Rice Columbia College Columbia, South Carolina Miss Mary Kay Burnett Columbia College Columbia, South Carolina
Erskine	Dr. R.K. Ackerman Erskine College Due West, South Carolina	Miss Susan Smith Erskine College Due West, South Carolina Mr. Monroe Wright Erskine College Due West, South Carolina
Friendship	Mr. Robert Loftus Friendship Junior College Rock Hill, South Carolina	Miss Edith Williams Friendship Junior College Rock Hill, South Carolina Mr. John Jordan Friendship Junior College Rock Hill, South Carolina

Colleges	Faculty Coordinators	Student Chairmen
Furman	Miss Betty J. Alverson Watkins Student Center Furman University Greenville, South Carolina	Mr. Otis Wilson Box 28440 Furman University Greenville, South Carolina
Lander	Dr. Dorothy Wheeler Sociology Dept. Lander College Greenwood, South Carolina	
Mather	Dr. Clayton Smith Mather Junior College Beaufort, South Carolina	
Morris	Dr. Anna D. Reuben Morris College Sumter, South Carolina	Mr. Henry Murphy 1012 Rye Street Sumter, South Carolina
Newberry	Prof. Richard Knudten Newberry College Newberry, South Carolina	Miss Carolyn Haviird Box 356, Newberry College Newberry, South Carolina
Presbyterian	Dr. Ronald Burnside Presbyterian College Clinton, South Carolina	Mr. John Weigel Presbyterian College Clinton, South Carolina
S.C. State	Dean Leo Kerford Law School, S.C. State Orangeburg, South Carolina	Mr. Earl Finney Box 38-Claflin College Orangeburg, South Carolina
S.C. University	Dr. William Wesson 4511 Shannon Springs Rd. Columbia, South Carolina	Miss Jayne Glass 5734 Sylvan Drive Columbia, South Carolina
Voorhees	Father James C. Jackson Voorhees College Denmark, South Carolina	Mr. Benjamin E. Price, Jr. Voorhees College Denmark, South Carolina
Winthrop	Dr. Dorothy Jones Sociology Department Winthrop College Rock Hill, South Carolina	Miss Ellen Stanley Box 1386-Winthrop College Rock Hill, South Carolina
Wofford	Dean S. Frank Logan 201 Student Personnel Bldg. Wofford College Spartanburg, South Carolina Mr. Stephen McCutheon Wofford College Spartanburg, South Carolina	Mr. Albert Gray Wofford College Spartanburg, South Carolina

6g

SPEED-UP

1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

254-7608 "Program for Progress" 256-8808

ADVISORY BOARD

Mr. Austin V. Edwards
Assistant Director of State FHA

Mr. Donald L. Fowler
Faculty, USC

Dr. Wil Lou Gray
Educator and Civic Leader

Mrs. Eddie Lou Holloway
Housewife

The Reverend Matthew D. McCollom
Methodist District Superintendent

Mr. Matthew J. Perry
Attorney

Dr. John F. Potts
President, Voorhees College

Dr. J. Sherrard Rice
Minister, First Presbyterian Church, Columbia

Mrs. Vashti W. Smith
Nursing Home Administrator

Dr. R. Wright Spears
President, Columbia College

Mr. I. P. Stanback
Insurance, District Manager

Most Reverend Ernest L. Unterkoefler
Bishop of the Diocese of Charleston

Dear SPEED-UP Applicant,

This is just a short note about the Interview Panel. We are really looking forward to talking with you personally.

The interview will be short (we know how professors give hour quizzes before holidays!), friendly, and hopefully, informative for both the applicants and members of the Interview Panel. We hope you will be at ease, as the Interview Panel is just one part of the selection process----remember the reference forms, the recruiter you talked with on campus, and that horribly long application?

We will let you know about your particapation in SPEED-UP as soon as possible, hopefully around mid-April. This is just a reminder about the person to contact for the interview appointment, the time, and place----

_____

_____

_____

See you soon.

Sincerely,

Brad Poston
SPEED-UP Rep.

SPEED-UP

1330 Laurel Street

Columbia, South Carolina

Recommendation Form

To be filled in by applicant:

Name _____
(Last) (First) (Middle)

Name of Reference _____

Position _____

* *

To be filled out by reference only:

The enclosed material will be kept strictly confidential. It is probably needless to remind you that the work of the students in the program and the SPEED-UP'S approach to poverty will rest on the shoulders of those who are sent into the field. It is for this reason that we need as accurate an evaluation of the applicant's qualifications as possible. The future of South Carolina's poor in some small measure depends on your evaluation.

Please send this completed form by March 30 to:

SPEED-UP
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

How long have you known the applicant? _____

In what capacity? _____

Do you consider him __ very intelligent __intelligent __of average intelligence

__ below average in intelligence?

Is he __ highly motivated __motivated __will respond to leadership

___ needs prodding?

Does he __work with diligence ___ work steadily __do his job

___need guidance?

Is he __ very mature __ mature __ immature __ very immature?

Is he __ very patient __ patient __ impatient __ highly impatient?

Is he highly sensitive __ sensitive __ of average sensitivity

__ insensitive?

Do you consider him __ creative __ resourceful __ responsive

__ non-creative?

In your opinion, does this applicant understand the problems surrounding poverty? __ Yes __ No

Does this person have the ability to communicate with a wide variety of intellects and interests? __ Yes __ No

Does this person seem willing to undergo some of the hardships of this type of service? __ Yes __ No

Give in your own words a brief evaluation of the applicant's character, abilities and shortcomings and attach it to this form.

Thank you very much for your help. This form must be returned by March 30, 1966.

HOUSING, ETC.

Please put a check mark by the type(s) of housing which you would be willing to live in this summer. In all cases, the women students will have supervision. The housing will not be plush but will be adequate. Your preference(s) will aid us in placing you.

_____Willing to live any place.
_____College dormitory
_____Group living in a house in the community
_____Living with a family in a Negro community (Two, three, or four students)
_____Living with a family in a white community (Two, three, or four students)

Ideally, we hope to be able to secure two houses in each community with the women in one and the men in the other.

****

Please indicate date that you Fall college semester begins.

_____
_____I will be in the program until August 27.
_____I will be in the program until August 13(for those students in colleges which begin early).

****

I whsh to work:
_____Anyplace First choice_____
Second choice_____

SPEED-UP
1330 Laurel St.
Columbia, S.C.
May 5, 1966

BP/sb

Exhibit 7

COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND ORGANIZATION

Preliminary Plans

by
Hayes Mizell

Determination of Needs

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations has a long history of working in rural poverty areas and of studying urban poverty. The resulting rapport with indigenous leaders and awareness of the problems that need to be attacked has been supplemented by spot checks in poverty areas as to how college students might best be utilized in living and working with the poor.

The writer along with Mr. Eugene Hagans, acting director of the Rural Advancement Project of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations, visited leaders in 15 poverty areas in the State. All of them reported an eagerness among people in need to avail themselves of federal assistance programs. They emphasized the need for information, interpretation, and "know how" for making applications. Confusion and disillusionment were expressed because of the gap between hope held out and its fulfillment.

Food surplus distribution was asked for. Poor drainage, unpaved and inadequately lighted streets, unsanitary premises, dilapidated housing were obvious conditions which were seldom mentioned. Yet, it was observed that they all added up to a low standard of living, requiring use of the ballot only recently made available to the masses of illiterate Negro and white citizens, many of whom lack motivation for registering and voting. Citizenship education is needed.

Exhibit 7

A growing awareness of the relation between education and poverty, job training and employment was apparant. Offers for programs of remedial education were gratefully seized upon, especially for children.

A piece (copy attached) on Speed-Up dated 1-10-66 was distributed to leaders in the 15 areas visited by the writer and Mr. Hagans and to other communities where the South Carolina Council on Human Relations has outreach to persons of all races, all faiths, all denominations, many occupations and in many walks of life. Based upon responses from communities and other criteria, preliminary plans are being made for community organization and the development of improved community relations. Advisory committees will soon be developed and areas for concentration selected.

SPEED-UP: Questions and Answers

1. What is SPEED-UP?

   SPEED-UP is the acronym for the Student Program for Economic and Educational Development. It will be a 6-8 week summer program which will utilize the talents of South Carolina college students in the poverty communities of the state.

2. Who is sponsoring SPEED-UP?

   SPEED-UP will be sponsored by the South Carolina Council on Human Relations and the South Carolina Student Council on Human Relations in cooperation with a number of South Carolina colleges and universities.

3. Who is paying for this project?

   SPEED-UP will be funded through a demonstration grant (or possibly a single action grant) from the Office of Economic Opportunity, the United States government anti-poverty agency.

4. What is a demonstration grant?

   A demonstration grant provides for programs which are "experiments to test and develop new approaches to solving the problems created by poverty. The programs are expected to serve as bridges between research, theory, practical experience and the action programs that will be carried out in communities across the nation."

   A demonstration grant differs from a Community Action Project in that the proposal for the project is sent directly to the Washington office and does not have to be cleared by the local economic opportunity commission, the regional OEO office, or any political body (such as the county delegation.)

5. What will SPEED-UP "demonstrate"?

   SPEED-UP will demonstrate that:
   (A) Students can contribute to the development and growth of community leadership in poverty areas.
   (B) Students can introduce programs and services to poverty communities which have been without them in the past.
   (C) Students can work effectively with the people of South Carolina's poverty areas, and the results will be mutually beneficial.
   (D) Work-study students can be used effectively to work in poverty areas.
   (E) South Carolina colleges and universities will observe the advantages of work-study students working in the community and will, therefore, be more likely to encourage such work as a part of the work-study program.
   (F) Students from different cultural, social, ethnic, and economic backgrounds can work successfully together in community projects.

6. What will SPEED-UP do?

   Participating college students will work with the people of the poverty community on programs of recreation, tutorials, citizenship education, college preparation, adult education, cultural enrichment, health, guidance, counseling, community development, etc. Each community will probably have only one or two of these programs, and these will be the programs which the communities themselves have requested.

7. How will communities be picked to participate in SPEED-UP?

   Communities must demonstrate that they <u>want</u> and <u>need</u> SPEED-UP. They must also give evidence that they are willing to provide the necessary information and cooperation so that a proposal for the grant can be made to OEO. Those communities which demonstrate the greatest need and cooperation will be selected. It is also hoped that the community will have adequate facilities, leadership, and community involvement in the project.

8. Does this program involve people in the poverty community in responsible positions?

Yes. Each participating community will be represented by an advisory committee. This group will constantly work with the SPEED-UP volunteers as well as work on the organization of the project. Also, each team of volunteers will require a community project coordinator (supervisor) and whenever possible these people will be from the communities themselves.

9. How will SPEED-UP volunteers be selected?

Any student attending a South Carolina college, public or private, may apply to participate in SPEED-UP. These students will be interviewed and otherwise screened by a selection committee, and those who qualify will become SPEED-UP volunteers.

10. Will the SPEED-UP volunteers be paid?

Yes. For this reason preference will be given to those applicants who are poor and who otherwise meet the qualifications for a volunteer.

Part of the students will receive $1.25 an hour for a 40-hour week as a part of the work-study program of their college or university. Interested students should check with the student financial aid administrator of their college to see if the school participates in the work-study program, if they have provided for off-campus work-study funds for this summer, and if the student qualifies to participate in the program.

Students who attend a college which does not participate in the work-study program, or who are not qualified to participate in it may apply to receive a direct stipend for the six-week period of the project. It is expected that this amount will be about $250.

11. Will the SPEED-UP volunteers pay their own room and board?

No. The proposal for the demonstration grant will ask for funds to cover the cost of room and board for the volunteers. This will cover the cost of the volunteers either living in homes in the communities where they are working, or living in college dormitories if they are close to where the volunteers will be working.

12. Will there be a training period for the volunteers?

Yes. A one-week program will serve to introduce the volunteers to the organization, structure, concept, and general procedure of the SPEED-UP program. In addition, the students will receive training and instruction from expert consultants in those skills which the students will then utilize in the community. When the students are in the community they will, from time to time, receive in-service training from consultants.

13. Will the SPEED-UP volunteers be working in their home communities?

With a few exceptions, most of the volunteers will not be working in their home communities. They will be working in other areas within the state.

14. How will SPEED-UP volunteers be recruited?

Members of the staff of the South Carolina Council on Human Relations will visit colleges in South Carolina speaking to student assemblies, service organizations, social clubs, etc. They will also talk with individual students and work through student and faculty contacts to recruit students. Posters, brochures, news releases, and other public relations techniques will be used.

15. How many volunteers will participate in the program?

It is hoped that 150 to 200 students can be recruited. There might be from 5 to 10 students in each volunteer team.

16. What is the organization of SPEED-UP?

The complete details for organization have not been entirely worked out. However, there will be a full-time staff for the project. There will be an Executive Director, Administrative Assistant, Information Director, Director of Recruiting and Training, Community Coordinators, Community Project Coordinators, Psychologist, Project Consultants, a bookkepper, secretaries, etc.

17. Is SPEED-UP only a summer program?

No. While the main thrust of the program will take place during the summer, the proposal is for a 12-month program. During the months following the summer program, work-study students would continue to work in communities within close proximity to their colleges. They would work for 15 hours a week during these months. Obviously, there will not be as many students working during this time as during the summer.

18. Will the whole SPEED-UP staff work the entire 12 months?

No. Most of the staff positions will be for about four months during the summer when the program is at its peak.

19. What are the dates for the SPEED-UP program in the summer?

Tentative plans call for the training program to be conducted from June 5 until June 12. The full work week will begin on June 13 and continue for all student volunteers until August 13. This would be a week prior to the opening of those colleges beginning early. Other students will be expected to continue work through August 27.

20. Will this be a teaching project?

No. Student volunteers and people from the poverty community will work together in an effort to solve the personal, economic, and community problems which have resulted because of poverty. While the student volunteers will bring new information, techniques and methods, resources, and materials into the community, the people of the poverty community will be able to give insight and first-hand knowledge concerning the problems of the people and the community. By combining their knowledge with the training of the students, it is hoped that the problems can be confronted with realism and imagination.

21. How will a volunteer team work in a community?

The volunteers will be directed by the Community Project Coordinator who will be working with them. They will work with the people of the community in programs determined by the community itself. Whenever possible, the students will be living in the community and make every effort to relate effectively to the community and its problems. Throughout the summer program the volunteers will periodically evaluate their work and participate in in-service training. The team will also work closely with the Community Advisory Committee and seek its counsel and aid whenever possible.

22. How does one find out more about SPEED-UP?

Write to SPEED-UP, 1330 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201. You can also call either 256-8808 or 254-7608 in Columbia.

Miscellaneous facts about SPEED-UP:

SPEED-UP will have an overall Advisory Committee composed of distinguished South Carolinians.

Funds for those students in the work-study program come from the U.S. Office of Education.

This program will be a unique opportunity for South Carolina students to stay in their state this summer, to make a valuable contribution to the state and its communities, and to deal with these problems in an organized and effective manner.

1/10/66

SPEED-UP

Student Program for Economic and Educational Development

Questions for community preparation for SPEED-UP:

1. What is the geographical location of the community which is requesting the SPEED-UP project? What is its name? What is the approximate population of the community?

2. What program does the poverty community want and need? Make sure that the people of the poverty community are consulted. Make sure that this program does not conflict with or infringe on any other summer program which is being planned for the community.

3. Approximately how many people in the community would be involved as active participants in the program? What age groups would be included?

4. What facility (church, school, or other vacant or temporarily unused building) would the student volunteers use to carry on the day-to-day activities of the project? Give the name and address of the person responsible for this building. What would be the approximate square-foot rental value of this facility? (It would be good to get a realtor to look at the building, estimate its square foot rental value, and then certify this in writing.)

5. Please give the name and addresses of people in the community who would be willing to serve on the community advisory committee. You should try to get representatives of the poor on this committee and also, if possible, it should be biracial.

6. Where would the student volunteers stay? Would people in the community be willing to provide room and board for the students if they are paid $10-15 per student per week? If there is a college near the community perhaps it would be best for the students to stay there. What would be the cost per student per day for room and board at the college dormitory?

7. What community organizations would be cooperating in the project? What is the nature of the work of these organizations? What are the names and addresses of the leaders of these organizations?

8. Would transportation facilities be used extensively or consistently? If so, how would this be worked out? Would it be necessary to rent automobiles, or would people in the community volunteer to transport the students if they were then reimbursed for mileage?

9. Will there be more than one project in your county? If so, how do you anticipate that one team of student volunteers (about 10) will work in the various communities? Will the volunteers work in one community in the county one day a week and then move on to another community and work there, or will they spend a week in each community?

10. Are there other people in your community who should receive information about SPEED-UP? Please give their names and addresses.

If your community is to be eligible for consideration as one of the areas where SPEED-UP will work this summer, the answers to these questions should be returned to the address below by

_____.

Return to: Hayes Mizell
SPEED-UP
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, S.C.

Community Preparation Sheet

I. List members of Advisory Committee with a brief sentence about each.

II. Housing Available: Please list address, number of people who can be housed there and indicate if there is a preference for male or female. It is suggested that more houses be listed than are needed in case some of them can not be used.

III. Classroom and meeting facilities: Please list the number of rooms available, approximately how many people each room will hold, and the hours the rooms are available. There will be some classes and activities at night. If possible, you may wish to have centers in different communities so they will be easily accessible to the people.

IV. Please list any names of people who would like to be Neighborhood workers. We will be able to use one, and possibly, two people.

****

We will be ready for a SPEED-UP staff member to visit us on May 12, 13, 14, or 15. Underline one date.

At this time the staff members will visit the classroom facilities, housing facilities, meet with the Advisory Committee (please arrange a time) and interview the applicants for Neighborhood workers.

AREAS OF WORK

These are some suggestions. You may have other subjects or topics to add.

I. Tutoring and Remedial Education

A. Math
1. Practical math
2. Algebra
3. Plane Geometry
4. Trigonometry

B. English
1. Spelling
2. Reading
3. Creative Writing
4. Literature
5. Speech

C. History
1. American History
2. World History
3. Minority groups in history

D. Other--Some tutors in:
1. French
2. Spanish
3. Chemistry, Biology, Science

II. Citizenship Education

This will be for teenagers and adults with the program geared primarily to local government and will emphasize:
A. Importance of citizen participation and how to effectively participate
B. Local political structure
C. Elected and appointed offices

III. Recreation

A. Effective use of spare time
B. Hobby clubs
C. Sports
D. Games

IV. Cultural enrichment, including arts and crafts

A. Field trips
B. Dramatics
C. Music--piano, guitar, voice
D. Etc.

V. Guidance and Counseling includes:

A. Making known to the community the local resources that are available to them at little or no cost.

B. Aiding students who wish financial aid for college

C. Making available information for high school students and young adults about such programs as STEP, Neighborhood Youth Corp, Job Corp, etc.

D. Individual counseling

In addition to these, there are SPEED-UP participants who have the following skills, interests, or experience:

Carpentry
Sewing
Knitting
Baton twirling
Piano
Guitar
Home Management
Budgetting
Canning
Work with mentally retarded
Tatting
Teen-age Clubs
Dramatics
Health
Work with physically handicapped
Nurse's training
First aid
Singing

Exhibit 8

EDUCATION OF POPULATION

25 Years Old and Over

County	No. of Persons 25 & Over	No School	1-4	5-6	7	8	Total
ABBEVILLE	10,916	495	2,012	1,577	992	1,158	6,234
AIKEN	40,093	1,542	5,468	5,016	3,390	3,525	18,941
ALLENDALE	5,283	508	1,293	658	433	317	3,209
ANDERSON	52,051	1,734	8,438	7,446	5,354	5,385	28,357
BAMBERG	7,525	504	1,500	1,177	628	665	4,474
BARNWELL	8,161	509	1,387	1,065	698	793	4,452
BEAUFORT	15,741	809	2,415	1,793	943	1,070	7,030
BERKELEY	16,023	1,174	3,438	2,401	1,435	1,268	9,716
CALHOUN	5,404	274	1,133	943	494	435	3,279
CHARLESTON	99,382	3,285	11,361	11,165	8,058	8,852	42,721
CHEROKEE	17,703	903	3,543	3,012	2,447	1,435	11,367
CHESTER	15,431	865	2,973	2,520	1,784	1,319	9,461
CHESTERFIELD	15,798	1,171	3,329	2,300	1,774	1,377	9,951
CLARENDON	11,858	1,057	2,912	1,880	1,055	890	7,794
COLLETON	13,225	1,222	2,657	1,842	1,109	1,245	8,075
DARLINGTON	24,085	1,137	4,669	3,565	2,388	2,068	13,827
DILLON	12,971	955	3,018	2,077	1,262	992	8,304
DORCHESTER	11,271	673	2,177	1,575	917	996	6,338
EDGEFIELD	7,128	366	1,284	1,013	613	635	3,911
FAIRFIELD	9,614	718	2,242	1,549	856	870	6,235
FLORENCE	39,050	1,947	7,280	5,207	3,328	3,582	21,344
GEORGETOWN	14,701	1,315	3,292	2,010	1,179	1,082	8,878

Exhibit 8 (cont'd)

EDUCATION OF POPULATION (continued)

GREENVILLE	108,808	2,903	12,811	13,155	9,933	9,829	48,631
GREENWOOD	23,954	687	3,504	3,668	2,534	2,398	12,791
HAMPTON	8,022	764	1,790	1,113	622	685	4,974
HORRY	30,635	1,360	4,451	4,159	3,277	2,824	16,071
JASPER	5,426	510	1,504	802	464	400	3,698
KERSHAW	15,841	917	2,871	2,282	1,478	1,422	8,970
LANCASTER	18,938	850	2,819	3,061	2,085	1,972	10,742
LAURENS	24,232	1,668	4,216	3,684	2,266	2,134	13,968
LEE	8,962	624	2,219	1,387	854	782	5,866
LEXINGTON	30,472	750	3,500	3,896	3,357	3,050	14,553
McCORMICK	3,756	177	881	587	390	374	2,409
MARION	14,402	825	2,871	2,153	1,586	1,121	8,556
MARLBORO	13,036	903	2,956	2,116	1,364	1,053	8,392
NEWBERRY	16,839	745	2,430	2,365	1,422	1,512	8,474
OCONEE	19,086	789	3,113	3,137	2,350	1,920	11,309
ORANGEBURG	30,394	1,682	6,207	4,349	2,516	2,536	17,290
PICKENS	23,721	578	3,618	3,588	3,011	2,508	13,303
RICHLAND	95,106	3,608	8,674	9,912	6,515	7,882	36,591
SALUDA	7,295	261	981	884	635	893	3,654
SPARTANBURG	82,452	2,911	12,419	12,755	9,234	7,701	45,020
SUMTER	32,149	1,364	5,002	3,949	2,446	2,797	15,558
UNION	15,558	625	2,998	2,798	1,733	1,366	9,520
WILLIAMSBURG	16,352	1,364	3,757	2,474	1,446	1,386	10,427
YORK	38,080	1,539	5,794	5,690	3,891	3,510	20,424
							595,089

ILLITERATE POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA

County	Number Illiterates*	% Illiterates	% Non-White
ABBEVILLE	2,507	22.9	31.9
AIKEN	7,010	17.4	26.3
ALLENDALE	1,801	34.0	63.0
ANDERSON	10,172	19.5	19.5
BAMBERG	2,004	26.6	55.7
BARNWELL	1,896	23.2	43.4
BEAUFORT	3,224	20.4	38.8
BERKELEY	4,612	28.7	49.6
CALHOUN	*****	****	67.1
CHARLESTON	14,646	14.7	36.4
CHEROKEE	4,473	25.2	21.1
CHESTER	3,837	24.8	40.0
CHESTERFIELD	4,500	28.4	37.0
CLARENDON	3,969	33.4	68.3
COLLETON	3,879	29.3	51.1
DARLINGTON	5,806	24.1	44.3
DILLON	3,973	30.6	46.4
DORCHESTER	*****	25.2	48.9
EDGEFIELD	1,650	23.1	58.1
FAIRFIELD	2,961	30.7	59.5
FLORENCE	9,227	23.6	43.1
GEORGETOWN	4,607	31.3	52.1
GREENVILLE	15,704	14.4	17.6
GREENWOOD	4,191	17.4	29.5
HAMPTON	1,801	31.8	53.9
HORRY	5,811	18.9	26.7
JASPER	2,014	37.1	62.3
KERSHAW	3,788	23.9	39.7
LANCASTER	3,669	19.3	26.9
LAURENS	5,884	24.2	29.4
LEE	2,840	31.6	65.7
LEXINGTON	4,250	13.9	17.2
MARION	3,696	25.6	55.0
MARLBORO	3,859	29.6	48.9
McCORMICK	1,058	28.1	61.7
NEWBERRY	3,175	20.0	35.4
OCONEE	4,196	20.4	10.6
ORANGEBURG	7,889	25.9	60.1
PICKENS	4,196	17.6	10.0
RICHLAND	*****	12.9	32.5
SALUDA	1,242	****	36.7
SPARTANBURG	15,330	18.5	22.1
SUMTER	6,366	19.8	46.9
UNION	3,623	23.2	29.6
WILLIAMSBURG	5,121	31.3	66.5
YORK	7,333	19.2	28.6

*Total Illiterates Below 5th Grade - 25 Years or Over
****Data not Available

NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN VARIOUS INCOME BRACKETS
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1960

County	Under $1,000			$1,000 to $1,999		
	Total	White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White
ABBEVILLE	792	304	488	644	279	365
AIKEN	2400	906	1494	1782	824	958
ALLENDALE	591	68	523	605	125	480
ANDERSON	2531	1379	1152	2422	1483	939
BAMBERG	819	236	583	763	238	525
BARNWELL	775	206	569	627	207	420
BEAUFORT	1145	170	975	1029	306	723
BERKELEY	1483	261	1222	1147	307	840
CALHOUN	871	83	788	562	125	437
CHARLESTON	5357	1541	3816	4763	1539	3224
CHEROKEE	1157	656	501	971	625	346
CHESTER	1122	199	923	755	236	519
CHESTERFIELD	1554	686	868	1302	686	616
CLARENDON	1627	138	1489	1311	256	1055
COLLETON	1560	433	1127	1151	397	754
DARLINGTON	2272	593	1679	1663	637	1026
DILLON	1742	512	1230	1083	525	558
DORCHESTER	1172	258	914	771	233	538
EDGEFIELD	653	139	514	801	221	580
FAIRFIELD	904	170	734	799	213	586
FLORENCE	2992	864	2128	3097	1119	1978
GEORGETOWN	1323	337	986	1218	291	927
GREENVILLE	3416	2099	1317	4395	2722	1673
GREENWOOD	969	326	643	1282	541	741
HAMPTON	799	226	573	821	513	308
HORRY	2499	1423	1076	2698	2195	503
JASPER	545	86	459	555	321	234
KERSHAW	1234	454	780	1133	743	390
LANCASTER	925	456	469	859	378	481
LAURENS	1301	461	840	1278	706	572
LEE	1566	238	1329	870	619	251
LEXINGTON	1215	740	475	1503	968	535
McCORMICK	305	68	237	378	174	204
MARION	1721	351	1370	1378	419	959
MARLBORO	1438	420	1018	1157	429	728
NEWBERRY	1037	381	656	1233	529	704
OCONEE	1133	918	215	1220	1020	200
ORANGEBURG	3442	621	2821	2431	628	1803
PICKENS	908	749	159	1018	781	237
RICHLAND	3530	1186	2344	3915	1361	2554
SALUDA	646	260	386	534	255	279
SPARTANBURG	3373	1943	1430	4032	2400	1632
SUMTER	2694	357	2337	2246	606	1640
UNION	757	271	486	760	354	406
WILLIAMSBURG	2996	458	2538	1554	391	1163
YORK	1754	598	1156	1849	851	998

NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN VARIOUS INCOME BRACKETS
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1960

County	$2,000 to $2,999			$3,000 to $3,999		
	Total	White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White
ABBEVILLE	728	485	243	633	503	130
AIKEN	1818	1039	779	2090	1610	480
ALLENDALE	313	120	193	197	113	84
ANDERSON	3280	2386	894	3694	3123	571
BAMBERG	485	232	253	342	233	109
BARNWELL	509	325	184	382	317	65
BEAUFORT	1193	580	613	1085	779	306
BERKELEY	1057	437	626	864	568	296
CALHOUN	342	170	172	175	113	62
CHARLESTON	5626	2787	2839	5506	3635	1871
CHEROKEE	1248	930	318	1251	1105	146
CHESTER	908	408	500	1073	846	227
CHESTERFIELD	1105	735	370	932	775	157
CLARENDON	886	339	547	577	391	186
COLLETON	921	455	466	726	516	210
DARLINGTON	1532	817	715	1345	974	371
DILLON	831	553	278	657	526	131
DORCHESTER	749	334	415	625	393	232
EDGEFIELD	455	163	292	388	239	149
FAIRFIELD	682	240	442	458	252	206
FLORENCE	2721	1303	1418	2209	1849	360
GEORGETOWN	921	332	589	789	617	172
GREENVILLE	6077	4251	1826	7339	6032	1307
GREENWOOD	1615	883	732	1527	1158	369
HAMPTON	594	286	308	429	287	142
HORRY	2473	1970	503	2111	1853	258
JASPER	436	202	234	289	154	135
KERSHAW	967	577	390	780	541	239
LANCASTER	1086	605	481	1245	964	281
LAURENS	1265	693	572	1457	1108	349
LEE	523	272	251	362	270	92
LEXINGTON	1908	1373	535	1902	1683	219
McCORMICK	292	88	204	206	112	94
MARION	964	459	505	657	485	172
MARLBORO	945	472	473	665	497	168
NEWBERRY	1013	606	407	887	738	149
OCONEE	1309	1129	180	1525	1408	117
ORANGEBURG	2183	855	1328	1562	997	565
PICKENS	1423	1174	249	1764	1611	153
RICHLAND	4966	2501	2465	5169	3429	1740
SALUDA	552	380	172	473	403	70
SPARTANBURG	5164	3470	1694	5854	4805	1049
SUMTER	2557	1225	1332	2270	1719	551
UNION	898	525	373	1102	867	235
WILLIAMSBURG	883	356	527	735	526	209
YORK	2172	1178	994	2667	2117	550

Exhibit 10

ANALYSIS OF ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CASES AND GROSS PAYMENTS, BY COUNTY, JULY, 1965
(excluding cases receiving assistance from local funds and cases receiving M.A.A.)

COUNTY	CASES	PERSONS	PAYMENT TO CASES	AVERAGE PAYMENT PER CASE
STATE	44,111	71,289	2,267,345.84	51.40
ABBEVILLE	486	666	23,486.88	48.33
AIKEN	1,614	2,471	85,635.39	53.06
ALLENDALE	362	461	15,604.83	43.11
ANDERSON	1,643	2,357	80,862.12	49.22
BAMBERG	487	728	23,902.49	49.08
BARNWELL	704	994	35,716.03	50.73
BEAUFORT	548	946	25,243.12	46.06
BERKELEY	442	693	20,962.30	47.43
CALHOUN	375	615	17,383.04	46.35
CHARLESTON	2,360	3,871	122,080.59	51.73
CHEROKEE	637	854	33,790.06	53.05
CHESTER	620	972	31,874.43	51.41
CHESTERFIELD	886	1,499	44,790.13	50.55
CLARENDON	771	1,404	37,841.84	49.08
COLLETON	933	1,625	45,545.86	48.82
DARLINGTON	1,150	2,080	59,943.98	52.13
DILLON	779	1,404	42,284.63	54.28
DORCHESTER	436	807	20,852.56	47.83
EDGEFIELD	447	835	22,753.05	50.90
FAIRFIELD	542	846	26,668.09	49.20
FLORENCE	1,811	3,221	96,114.19	53.07
GEORGETOWN	636	1,128	31,127.11	48.94
GREENVILLE	2,824	4,557	153,370.70	54.31
GREENWOOD	747	951	36,739.38	49.18
HAMPTON	560	988	26,998.67	48.21
HORRY	1,270	2,645	70,161.09	55.24
JASPER	597	1,001	30,621.99	51.29
KERSHAW	648	1,029	31,962.07	49.32
LANCASTER	740	1,075	39,289.64	53.09
LAURENS	1,003	1,400	46,338.54	46.20
LEE	518	1,015	26,299.88	50.77
LEXINGTON	779	996	47,537.37	61.02
McCORMICK	299	477	13,481.58	45.09
MARION	780	1,314	40,355.13	51.74
MARLBORO	773	1,430	36,341.89	47.01
NEWBERRY	750	1,009	36,179.50	48.24
OCONEE	1,018	1,559	51,464.62	50.55
ORANGEBURG	1,648	2,470	82,488.71	50.05
PICKENS	825	1,161	42,691.35	51.75
RICHLAND	2,430	4,135	136,478.41	56.16
SALUDA	419	664	20,065.79	47.89
SPARTANBURG	2,988	4,570	156,272.82	52.30
SUMTER	1,092	1,835	54,991.43	50.36
UNION	589	881	30,270.27	51.39
WILLIAMSBURG	908	1,562	44,521.89	49.03
YORK	1,237	2,088	67,960.40	54.94

Exhibit 11

TOTAL POPULATION BY COUNTIES - 1960

County	Total Population	White Number	White %	Non-White Number	Non-White %
ABBEVILLE	21,419	14,565	68.1	6,854	31.9
AIKEN	81,038	59,647	73.7	21,391	26.3
ALLENDALE	11,362	4,193	37.0	7,169	63.0
ANDERSON	98,476	79,234	80.5	19,242	19.5
BAMBERG	16,274	7,195	44.3	9,079	55.7
BARNWELL	17,659	9,993	56.6	7,666	43.4
BEAUFORT	44,187	27,029	61.2	17,158	38.8
BERKELEY	38,196	19,215	50.4	18,981	49.6
CALHOUN	12,256	4,024	32.9	8,232	67.1
CHARLESTON	216,382	137,471	63.6	78,911	36.4
CHEROKEE	35,205	27,765	78.9	7,440	21.1
CHESTER	30,888	18,510	60.0	12,378	40.0
CHESTERFIELD	33,717	21,213	63.0	12,504	37.0
CLARENDON	29,490	9,336	31.7	20,154	68.3
COLLETON	27,816	13,590	48.9	14,226	51.1
DARLINGTON	52,928	29,432	55.7	23,496	44.3
DILLON	30,584	16,366	53.6	14,218	46.4
DORCHESTER	24,383	12,440	51.1	11,943	48.9
EDGEFIELD	15,735	6,581	41.9	9,154	58.1
FAIRFIELD	20,713	8,385	40.5	12,328	59.5
FLORENCE	84,438	47,971	56.9	36,467	43.1
GEORGETOWN	34,798	16,654	47.9	18,144	52.1
GREENVILLE	209,776	172,798	82.4	36,978	17.6
GREENWOOD	44,346	31,227	70.5	13,119	29.5
HAMPTON	17,435	8,025	46.1	9,400	53.9
HORRY	68,247	49,983	73.3	18,264	26.7
JASPER	12,237	4,604	37.1	7,633	62.3
KERSHAW	33,585	20,219	60.3	13,366	39.7
LANCASTER	39,352	28,735	73.1	10,617	26.9
LAURENS	47,609	33,570	70.6	14,039	29.4
LEE	21,832	7,481	34.3	14,351	65.7
LEXINGTON	60,726	50,222	82.8	10,504	17.2
McCORMICK	8,629	3,299	38.3	5,330	61.7
MARION	32,014	14,399	45.0	17,615	55.0
MARLBORO	28,529	14,576	51.1	13,953	48.9
NEWBERRY	29,416	18,979	64.6	10,437	35.4
OCONEE	40,204	35,921	89.4	4,283	10.6
ORANGEBURG	68,559	27,338	39.9	41,221	60.1
PICKENS	46,030	41,388	90.0	4,642	10.0
RICHLAND	200,102	134,927	67.5	65,175	32.5
SALUDA	14,554	9,204	63.3	5,350	36.7
SPARTANBURG	156,830	122,101	77.9	34,729	22.1
SUMTER	74,941	39,790	53.1	35,151	46.9
UNION	30,015	21,128	70.4	8,887	29.6
WILLIAMSBURG	40,932	13,703	33.5	27,229	66.5
YORK	78,760	56,206	71.4	22,554	28.6
TOTAL	2,382,594	1,550,632	65.1	831,962	34.9

Exhibit 11a

URBAN-RURAL POPULATION BY RACE AND COUNTY

COUNTY	URBAN White	URBAN Negro	URBAN TOTAL	RURAL White	RURAL Negro	RURAL TOTAL	COUNTY TOTAL
ABBEVILLE	*	*	7,983	8,985	4,449	13,434	21,417
AIKEN			29,653	36,042	15,343	51,385	81,038
ALLENDALE			3,114	2,872	5,376	8,248	11,362
ANDERSON			53,574	36,009	8,895	44,904	98,478
BAMBERG			6,302	3,738	6,234	9,972	16,274
BARNWELL			7,290	4,956	5,413	10,369	17,659
BEAUFORT			6,298	22,960	14,929	37,889	44,187
BERKELEY			6,111	13,165	18,920	32,085	38,196
CALHOUN			-----	4,059	8,197	12,256	12,256
CHARLESTON			159,118	29,561	27,703	57,264	216,382
CHEROKEE			15,214	15,922	4,069	19,991	35,205
CHESTER			9,936	11,499	9,453	20,952	30,888
CHESTERFIELD			5,171	18,319	10,227	28,546	33,717
CLARENDON			3,917	7,332	18,241	25,573	29,490
COLLETON			5,417	10,452	11,947	22,399	27,816
DARLINGTON			13,102	22,255	17,571	39,826	52,928
DILLON			6,173	12,373	12,038	24,411	30,584
DORCHESTER			3,633	10,019	10,731	20,750	24,383
EDGEFIELD			2,876	5,086	7,773	12,859	15,735
FAIRFIELD			3,479	6,786	10,448	17,234	20,713
FLORENCE			30,781	24,369	24,288	53,657	84,438
GEORGETOWN			15,201	8,069	11,528	19,597	34,798
GREENVILLE			133,638	65,280	10,858	76,138	209,776
GREENWOOD			21,835	15,306	7,205	22,511	44,346
HAMPTON			-----	8,043	9,382	17,425	17,425
HORRY			16,397	37,320	14,530	51,850	68,247
JASPER			-----	4,621	7,616	12,237	12,237
KERSHAW			6,842	16,066	10,677	26,743	33,585
LANCASTER			14,254	17,924	7,173	25,098	39,352
LAURENS			17,535	21,249	8,825	30,074	47,609
LEE			3,586	5,578	12,668	18,246	21,832
LEXINGTON			27,187	26,993	6,546	33,539	60,726
McCORMICK			-----	3,311	5,318	8,629	8,629
MARION			13,403	7,273	11,338	18,611	32,014
MARLBORO			6,963	10,725	10,841	21,566	28,529
NEWBERRY			10,871	10,805	7,740	18,545	29,416
OCONEE			8,658	28,845	2,701	31,546	40,204
ORANGEBURG			13,852	19,019	35,688	54,707	68,559
PICKENS			10,940	32,269	2,821	35,090	46,030
RICHLAND			138,931	37,181	23,990	61,171	200,102
SALUDA			289	9,114	5,151	14,265	14,554
SPARTANBURG			56,666	81,293	18,871	100,164	156,830
SUMTER			30,126	23,466	21,344	44,815	74,941
UNION			10,191	13,803	6,021	19,824	30,015
WILLIAMSBURG			3,902	11,479	25,551	37,030	40,932
YORK			40,977	25,060	12,723	37,783	78,760
TOTALS:			981,386			1,401,208	2,382,594

SOURCE: 1960 U. S. Census

*Specific Data Not Available - Overall 71.4% Urban White and 28.6% urban non-white